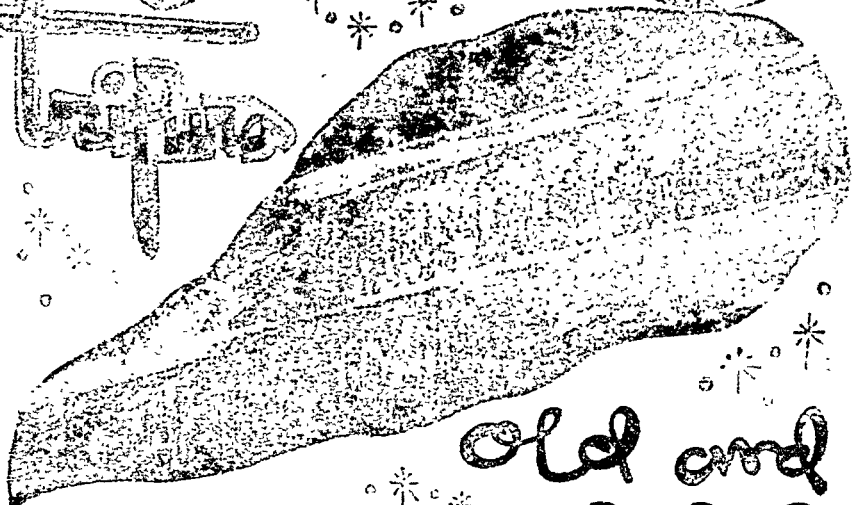
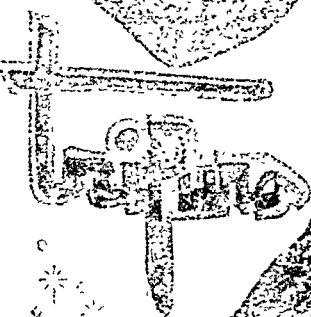
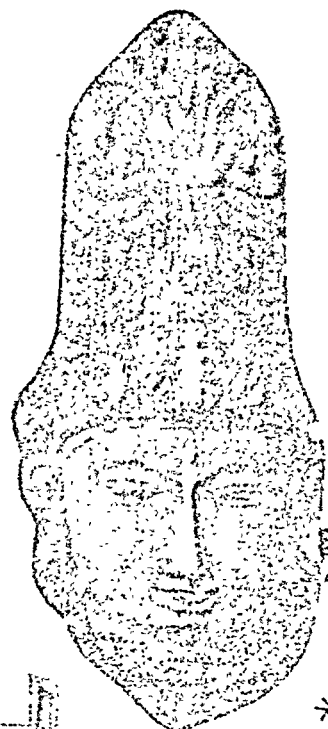


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P R E F A C E

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The *Annual* contains the latest information available from official and other authoritative sources relating to each subject covered in it. The present edition covers information which is, for the most part, correct up to July 1968; in certain cases it contains even later information.

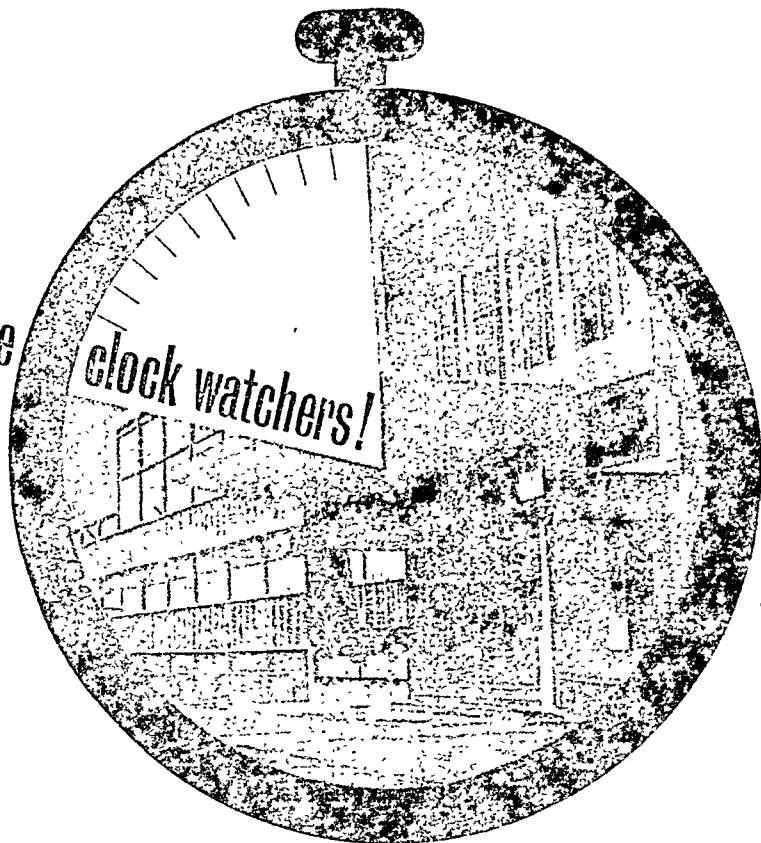
An improvement effected in the last edition is that all information and data relating to a State/Union Territory (including data on area, population, districts and district headquarters earlier given in Chapter I) has been consolidated at one place in Chapter XXVI 'States and Union Territories'. To facilitate reference, the constituencies have been given district-wise in alphabetical order in each case.

To satisfy a long felt need, a beginning has been made in the present edition to include an index in place of the detailed contents given in earlier issues. While the index is necessarily limited in coverage, an attempt has been made to facilitate easy reference.

With the lifting of the National Emergency the Appendix relating to its different aspects has been taken off in this edition. Consequently, India-China and India-Pakistan relations have been given in Chapter XXVII 'India and the World.'

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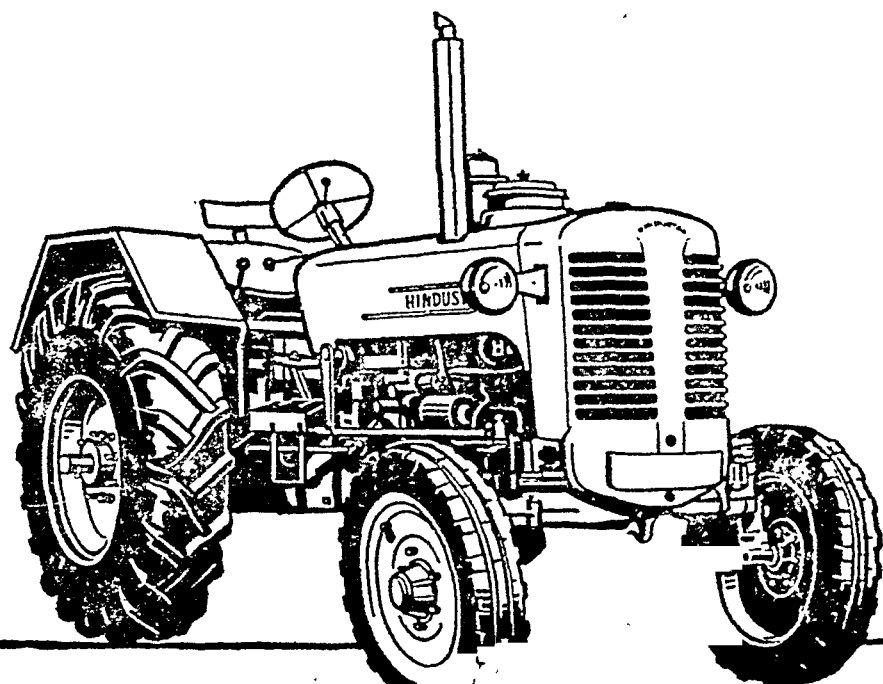
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CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is the seventh largest and the second most populous country in the world. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $37^{\circ} 6'$ north and longitudes $68^{\circ} 7'$ and $97^{\circ} 25'$ east, measures about 3,219 km. from north to south and about 2,977 km. from east to west and covers an area of 32,68,090* sq. km.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

North of Kashmir, India is bounded by the Muztagh Ata, the Aghil and the Kunlun mountains. For the rest she is bounded by the Himalayas except in the Nepal region. She is adjoined in the north by China and Nepal. In the east lie East Pakistan (surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura) and Burma. In the north-west, West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Manaar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions : (i) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (ii) the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and (iii) the Southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 2,414 km. with a varying depth of 240 to 320 km. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 2,414 km. long and 241 to 321 km. broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river system, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,609 km. away, there is a drop of only 214 metres in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges varying from 548 to 1,220 metres in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 610 metres, and on the other by the Western Ghats, where it is generally from 915 to 1,220 metres, rising in

*As on 1-1-1966.

places to over 2,440 metres. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the Plateau is formed by the Nilgiri Hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom Hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

The distinct characteristics of the three principal geomorphological units of India are expressions of the geological and structural differences between them. The Peninsula is largely constituted of ancient crystalline rocks in various stages of metamorphism and deformation. The rocks generally range in age from about 300 crore to 50 crore years. The Peninsula is a region of relative stability and rare seismic disturbances. It is the region where the earliest rocks are exposed.

The Himalayan mountain belt to the north and the Naga-Lushai mountains in the east are regions of mountain building movements during the last 7 crore years. Much of the area, now presenting some of the most magnificent mountain scenery of the world, was under marine conditions. Over a period of about 20 crore years, sediments accumulated in different parts of the same over basements of rocks ranging in age from the earliest times to about 22.5 crore years. In a series of relief building movements commencing about 7 crore years ago, these sediments and the basements of rocks in various configurations rose to great heights, on which the elements worked to produce the relief seen today. The low hill ranges in the sub-Himalayan region were dominantly formed from the material derived by erosion from the rising mountains.

The Ganga-Brahmaputra plains extend over 7,75,000 sq. km. The alluvial mantle, decreasing towards the southern Peninsular shield, may exceed 2,000 metres in thickness at places. Westward this alluvial plain merges with the alluvial plains of Western India. The age of this alluvial plain may not exceed 10 thousand years, though at places it may be considerably younger.

River Systems

The rivers in India may be classified as follows : (a) the Himalayan rivers, (b) the Deccan rivers, (c) the coastal rivers, and (d) the rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the river discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including

the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnотri glaciers and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from Central India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about 10 per cent of the total area of India. The basins of the Brahmaputra in the east and the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basins of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shapes.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in the south.

Climate

The India Meteorological Department recognises four seasons : (i) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (ii) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (iii) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (iv) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November).

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghats and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall. In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation. In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively. The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the Peninsula merging northward with the north India plains and southward with coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau.

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in formation of Gondwana and Tertiary ages. The reserves of coal occurring in seams of 0.45 metre or more in thickness down to a depth of 1,218 metres are estimated at 12,000 crore tonnes. A realistic assessment of the resources in the Jharia, Raniganj and East Bokaro coalfields made down to a depth of 1,218 metres for all seams of 0.45 metre and above in thickness shows gross reserves of 5,135 crore tonnes. Of this, 1,347 crore tonnes are of metallurgical grade.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kashmir. Of the total estimated reserves of nearly 216 crore tonnes in these areas the deposits in and around Neyveli in South Arcot district of Madras are of the order of 203 crore tonnes.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 10,35,920 sq. km. comprising Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal basin, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, Ganga Valley, Madras coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated

only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of 411 lakh kw at 60 per cent load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,160 crore tonnes. A reserve of over 16 crore tonnes of exportable grade ore has been proved in Orissa. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Gao. Magnetite ores occur in Madras, Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Spathic (carbonate) ore is present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 972 crore tonnes.

Manganese

India is very rich in manganese ore reserves. A total of 18 crore tonnes of manganese ore are estimated in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat and Rajasthan, out of which 14 crore tonnes fall in Nagpur-Bhandara-Balaghat belt of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh alone.

Chromite

Chromite occurs mainly in Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra. The total reserves are placed at 80 lakh tonnts.

Fluorite

A reserve of 1.16 crore tonnes of fluorspar rock has been estimated in Amba Donger area of Baroda district in Gujarat. Reserves of about 23 lakh tonnes have also been proved in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves in Madras and Uttar Pradesh are estimated at 7.1 crore tonnes. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Orissa, Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The total reserves have so far been estimated at 2.94 crore tonnes. The largest deposits of kyanite occur in Bihar, the reserve at Lapsa Buru being estimated at 70 lakh tonnes. Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa. Workable deposits of sillimanite occur in Assam. It also occurs in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Corundum is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tonnes including 1 lakh tonnes of high grade mineral. Dolomite deposits occur in West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Gold

Proved reserves of gold ore in the Kolar Gold Fields in Kolar and Hutti Gold Mines in Raichur district of Mysore are about 42 lakh tonnes. Gold also occurs at Ramagiri in Andhra Pradesh, Wynad in Kerala and Nilgiri in Madras.

Copper

India has three important copper ore belts, viz., Singhbhum in Bihar. Khetri and Daribo in Rajasthan and Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh.

Copper ore also occurs in Maharashtra and Madras. The country's total reserves of the ore are estimated at 25.5 crore tonnes, with a copper content ranging from 0.8 per cent (as in the case of 14 crore tonnes in Madankudan in Rajasthan) to 1.99 per cent in a few areas.

Lead-Zinc

Zawar mine in Udaipur district of Rajasthan (reserves, 80 lakh tonnes) is the only producing source of lead-zinc ores in the country. Reserves of ore in the central zone of Mochia are indicated at 2 crore tonnes. Reserves in Balaria Hill of this belt are estimated at 64 lakh tonnes. A reserves of 9 lakh tonnes of combined lead, zinc and copper has been estimated in Mamandur, Madras.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. Large deposits occur in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Gujarat which together hold probable reserves of all grades of about 16.23 crore tonnes. High grade bauxite reserves are estimated at 9.4 crore tonnes.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 3,880 sq. km. in Bihar, 3,110 sq. km. in Rajasthan and 1,550 sq. km. in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar. India is the largest producer and exporter of muscovite sheet mica in the world.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts in India, those on the Kerala coast being most important. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 10 crore tonnes.

Salt

Salt is mainly derived from the sea (along the coastal region, mostly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras), inland lakes (in Rajasthan and Gujarat) and to a very small extent from rock salt deposits (in Himachal Pradesh).

Gypsum

Rajasthan contains the largest reserves of 108.7 crore tonnes of gypsum out of the country's total reserves of 117 crore tonnes. Other States in which deposits are located are Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Other minerals like apatite, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, garnet, quartz, saltpetre, steatite, limestone, etc., are also mined in various parts of the country. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 10 lakh tonnes in Bihar, 1.5 lakh tonnes in Andhra Pradesh and 1.27 lakh tonnes of phosphate rock in Madras. Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at 2 crore tonnes. Pyrites deposits occur at Amjor in Shahabad district of Bihar where reserves of 38.5 crore tonnes averaging 40 per cent sulphur are estimated. Proved reserves of 20 lakh tonnes of pyrites averaging 20-30 per cent sulphur are located at Ingaldhal in Mysore.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

In 1951, India's total population* was 36,09,50,365. According to the 1961 census it was 43,90,72,582, showing an increase of 21.51 per cent during the ten years. According to the latest estimates India's population*

*Excluding Sikkim which had a population of 1,37,725 in 1951, 1,62,189 in 1961 and 1,83,100 (estimated) in 1967.

TABLE 1
GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-1967)

State/Union Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1967**
INDIA	23,83,37,313	25,20,05,470	25,12,39,492	27,88,67,430	31,85,39,060	36,09,50,365	43,90,72,582	51,11,14,9
States								
Andhra Pradesh	1,90,65,921	2,14,47,412	2,14,20,448	2,42,03,573	2,72,89,340	3,11,15,259	3,59,83,447	4,07,12,0
Assam	37,12,638	43,33,826	51,57,789	61,65,612	74,03,396	88,30,732	1,22,09,330*	1,46,60,7*
Bihar	2,73,14,210	2,83,16,916	2,81,29,208	3,13,49,892	3,51,74,146	3,87,86,184	4,64,55,610	5,37,73,2
Gujarat	90,94,748	98,03,587	1,01,74,989	1,14,89,828	1,37,01,551	1,62,62,657	2,06,33,350	2,45,00,0
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92,08,0***
Jammu & Kashmir	21,39,362	22,92,535	24,24,359	26,70,208	29,46,728	32,53,852	35,60,976	38,86,7
Kerala	63,96,262	71,47,673	78,02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,541	1,35,49,118	1,69,03,715	1,97,90,3
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,60,768	1,94,40,965	1,91,71,750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637	3,23,72,408	3,78,64,2
Madras	1,92,52,630	2,09,02,616	2,16,28,518	2,34,72,099	2,62,67,507	3,01,19,047	3,36,86,953	3,75,17,4
Maharashtra	1,93,91,643	2,14,74,523	2,08,49,666	2,39,59,300	2,68,32,758	3,20,02,564	3,95,53,718	4,64,76,9
Mysore	1,30,54,754	1,35,25,251	1,33,77,599	1,46,32,992	1,62,55,368	1,94,01,956	2,35,86,772	2,73,23,5
Nagaland	1,01,550	1,49,038	1,58,801	1,78,844	1,89,641	2,12,975	3,69,200	4,10,9
Orissa	1,03,02,917	1,13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24,91,056	1,37,67,988	1,46,45,946	1,75,48,846	2,02,02,2
Punjab (composite)	1,32,65,860	1,19,45,019	1,24,65,009	1,36,66,876	1,61,01,189	1,61,34,890	2,03,06,812	1,35,06,6***
Rajasthan	1,02,94,090	1,09,83,509	1,02,92,648	1,17,47,974	1,38,63,859	1,59,70,774	2,01,55,602	2,41,59,4

Uttar Pradesh	4,86,25,310	4,81,52,273	4,66,69,865	4,97,76,754	5,65,31,848	6,32,15,742	7,37,46,401	8,49,26,3
West Bengal	1,69,40,088	1,79,98,769	1,74,74,348	1,88,97,036	2,32,29,552	2,62,99,980	3,49,26,279	4,14,30,7
<i>Union Territories</i>								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24,649	26,459	27,086	29,463	33,768	30,971	63,548	82,3
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,3***
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	24,280	29,020	31,048	38,260	40,441	41,532	57,963	67,5
Delhi	4,05,819	4,13,851	4,88,452	6,36,246	9,17,939	17,44,072	26,58,612	36,42,7
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	5,07,518	5,19,222	5,00,904	5,41,710	5,83,736	5,96,059	6,26,667	6,68,3
Himachal Pradesh	8,44,270	8,76,562	8,90,046	9,54,276	10,57,711	11,09,466	13,51,144	33,39,3***
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	13,882	14,555	13,637	16,040	18,355	21,035	24,108	26,5
Manipur	2,84,465	3,46,222	3,84,016	4,45,606	5,12,069	5,77,635	7,80,037	9,92,4
Pondicherry	2,46,354	2,57,179	2,44,156	2,58,628	2,85,011	3,17,253	3,69,079	4,20,9
Tripura	1,73,325	2,29,613	3,04,437	3,82,450	5,13,010	6,39,029	11,42,005	13,80,7

*Including NEFA which was censused for the first time in 1961.

**Estimates in hundreds.

***After reorganisation of Punjab.

NOTES: 1. 1961 figures for Goa, Daman and Diu relate to the census taken by the Portuguese authorities with reference date as December 15, 1960; figures for Dadra and Nagar Haveli relate to 1962 census with reference date as March 1, 1962.

2. Population figures for Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli for 1901, 1911, 1941 and 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1900, 1910, 1940 and 1950 respectively. Similarly, figures for Pondicherry for 1951 have been assumed to be the same as in 1948.

3. The population of Jammu and Kashmir for 1951 has been taken to be the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 populations. The population of the State for 1941 and earlier censuses have been adjusted to the present area of the State which excludes territories currently under occupation of Pakistan and China.

was 51,11,14,900 in 1967. Table I shows population growth since 1901.

Table 2 gives the area, population and density of population. Madhya Pradesh, covering an area of 4,43,459 sq. km. is the largest and Uttar Pradesh, with 8,49,26,300 inhabitants, is the most populous State. The Union Territory of Delhi has the highest density of population accounting for 2,456 persons per sq. km.

TABLE 2
AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

State Union Territory	Area in sq. kilo-metres*	Population 1967**	Density of Population per sq. km.
INDIA	32,68,090	51,11,14.9	156
<i>States</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	2,75,244	4,07,12.0	145
Assam†	2,03,399	1,46,10.7	72
Bihar	1,74,098	5,37,73.2	309
Gujarat	1,87,091	2,45,00.0	131
Jammu & Kashmir	2,22,870	38,86.7	26***
Kerala	38,869	1,97,90.3	509
Madhya Pradesh	4,43,459	3,78,64.2	85
Madras	1,29,966	3,75,17.4	289
Maharashtra	3,07,260	4,64,76.9	151
Mysore	1,91,757	2,73,23.5	142
Nagaland	16,488	4,10.9	25
Orissa	1,55,860	2,02,02.2	129
Punjab (composite)	1,22,010	2,46,33.5	202
Rajasthan	3,42,267	2,41,59.4	71
Uttar Pradesh	2,94,366	8,49,26.3	281
West Bengal	87,676	4,14,30.7	473
<i>Union Territories</i>			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293	82.3	10
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	489	67.5	138
Delhi	1,483	36,42.7	2,456
Goa, Daman and Diu	3,733	6,68.3	179
Himachal Pradesh	28,195	15,65.7	56
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	28	26.5	946
Manipur	22,346	9,92.4	44
Pondicherry	473	4,20.8	890
Tripura	10,451	13,80.7	132

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is difference in the figures based on the registration data and those estimated by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand during the last six decennia :

TABLE 3
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (DECENNIAL AVERAGES)

Decade	1901—10		1911—20		1921—30		1931—40		1941—50		1951—60	
Rate of	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E	R	E
Births ..	37	49.2	37	48.1	34	46.4	34	45.2	28	39.9	22	41.7
Death ..	1—1	42.6	34	47.2	26	36.3	23	31.2	20	27.4	11	22.8

*As on 1-1-1966.

**Estimates in hundreds.

***Worked out for censused area (1,38,982 sq. km.) only. The total includes area under illegal occupation of China and Pakistan.

†Includes NEFA, which has an area of 81,426 sq. km. and a population of 3,74,600.

R—Registered.

E—Estimated.

According to studies based on census data for 1951 and 1961, births had occurred at an average rate of 42 per thousand per annum, and deaths at an average rate of 23 per thousand per annum giving a rate of natural increase of population of 19 per thousand per annum. The infant mortality rate obtained in the National Sample Survey, 14th round, in 1958 was 146 per thousand live births. There is only a small change in the birth rate but the death rate has declined sharply during 1951—60. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the population growth rate during 1951—60. The infant mortality rate, which used to run at a level of 250 per thousand births in the early part of the century, has now declined considerably, but is still quite high when compared to other countries.

Among the States the highest birth rate during 1951—60 was in Assam (49.3) and the lowest in Madras (34.9). The highest death rate was also in Assam (26.9) and the lowest in Kerala (16.1). The highest natural increase rate was in Punjab (25.8) and the lowest in Madras (12.4).

The table below shows the estimated birth and death rates during 1951—60 for each of the zones in India :

TABLE 4
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES—ZONAL POSITION

Zones	States covered	Estimated birth rate	Estimated death rate
Northern	Punjab and Rajasthan	43.6	19.0
Central	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	42.6	24.4
Eastern	Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal	43.3	25.9
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala & Mysore	38.5	22.2
Western	Gujarat & Maharashtra	42.8	21.4

The highest birth rate was in Northern India (43.6) and the lowest in Southern India (38.5). The highest death rate was in Central India (24.4) and the lowest in Northern India (19.0). The highest rate of natural increase was in Northern India (24.6) and the lowest in Southern India (16.2).

It is most probable that since 1961, death rate may have declined substantially below the level in 1951—60, while there has been little change in the birth rate.

Data from certain areas of better registration and large-scale field inquiries which are described in *Vital Statistics of India for 1960*, indicate that the current birth rate is around 40, death rate 16—18 and infant death rate 125—140.

Life Expectancy

The table below shows estimates of life expectancy for males and females at decennial censuses since 1891. There was a steady though slow increase in life expectancy during the successive decades, but it was considerably accelerated during 1951—60. The sharp drop in life expectancy during 1911—20 was largely due to the influenza pandemic.

TABLE 5
LIFE EXPECTANCY—DECENNIAL POSITION

Expectation of life at birth	Decades						
	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1950	1951-1960
Males	23.63	22.59	19.42*	26.91	32.09	32.45*	41.90
Females	23.96	23.31	20.90*	26.56	31.37	31.66*	40.60

*Unofficial estimates.

The table below gives the estimate of life expectancy for each zone of India for males and females for the decade 1951—60 :

TABLE 6
LIFE EXPECTANCY (1951-60)—ZONAL POSITION

Expectation of life at birth	Zones				
	Northern	Central	Eastern	Southern	Western
Males	49.6	39.8	39.8	41.1	44.2
Females	44.6	38.8	40.1	39.2	42.5

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population :

TABLE 7
AGE STRUCTURE (1961)

Age Group	Up to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 & above	Total
Percentage of the total population . .	15.0	26.0	16.7	15.4	11.0	8.0	4.8	2.1	1.00	100

Table 8 gives the sex ratio and Table 9 (p. 12) the break-up of the population according to age and marital status :

TABLE 8
CHANGES IN SEX RATIO BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA	972*	964	955	950*	945*	946	941
States							
Andhra Pradesh..	985	992	993	987	980	986	981
Assam**	933	927	908	886	886	877	876
Bihar	1,054	1,044	1,016	994	996	990	994
Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	940
Jammu & Kashmir	882	876	870	865	869	873†	878
Kerala	1,004	1,008	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022
Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	953
Madras	1,044	1,042	1,029	1,027	1,012	1,007	992
Maharashtra ..	978	966	950	947	949	941	936
Mysore	983	981	969	965	960	966	959

*Excludes Pondicherry.

**Excludes NEFA which was censused for the first time in 1961 and had 894 females per thousand males.

†For calculating sex ratio, the arithmetic mean of 1941-61 sex-wise population has been taken.

TABLE 8—(concl'd.)

State/Union Territory	Females per 1,000 males						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Nagaland.. ..	973	993	992	997	1,021	999	933
Orissa	1,037	1,056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,001
Punjab (composite)	848	807	821	830	850	858	864
Rajasthan	905	908	896	907	906	921	908
Uttar Pradesh ..	937	915	909	904	907	910	909
West Bengal ..	945	925	905	890	852	865	878
<i>Union Territories</i>							
A. & N. Islands ..	318	352	303	495	574	625	617
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	960	967	940	911	925	946	963
Delhi	862	793	733	722	715	768	785
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,085	1,103	1,122	1,088	1,083	1,128	1,071
Himachal Pradesh	885	904	902	906	897	915	923
L.M. & A. Islands	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020
Manipur	1,037	1,029	1,041	1,065	1,055	1,036	1,015
Pondicherry ..	N.A.	1,058	1,053	N.A.	N.A.	1,030*	1,013
Tripura	874	885	885	885	886	904	932

Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in Table 2. The variation and density of population between 1921 and 1961 are as follows :

TABLE 10
VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

Variation		Density	
Decade	Per cent (increase or decrease)	Year	Per sq. km.
1921—31	+11.0	1921	79
1931—41	+14.2	1931	88
1941—51	+13.3	1941	100
1951—61	+21.5	1951	113
		1961	134
		1967	156

THE SOCIAL PATTERN*Religions*

Table 11 (p. 13) shows the population of the major religious communities in the various States and Union Territories according to the 1961 census.

*Based on the 1948 population assumed as 1951 population.
N.A. Not available.

TABLE 9
AGE AND MARITAL STATUS*

(in thousands)

Age group	TOTAL POPULATION			MARITAL STATUS				Divorced & separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	Never married		Married		Males	Females	Males	Females
				Males	Females	Males	Females				
All ages	438,937	226,146	212,791	119,684	90,088	97,141	98,484	8,341	23,025	882	1,086
Up to 9	130,777	66,262	64,515	66,262	64,515	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	49,306	26,274	23,032	24,476	18,528	1,734	4,426	19	30	19	26
15—19	35,883	18,599	17,284	14,160	5,045	4,329	12,024	55	91	41	111
20—24	37,333	18,199	19,134	7,978	1,143	9,937	17,558	164	248	109	170
25—29	36,582	18,532	18,050	3,283	341	14,772	16,998	310	522	158	175
30—34	30,842	15,988	14,854	1,239	154	14,188	13,581	419	954	134	154
35—39	25,464	13,604	11,860	625	88	12,369	10,320	500	1,322	104	122
40—44	22,860	12,086	10,774	473	67	10,796	8,367	723	2,227	89	106
45—49	18,059	9,736	8,323	320	42	8,543	5,803	803	2,400	66	73
50—54	17,111	9,131	7,980	294	37	7,645	4,249	1,130	3,629	58	60
55—59	9,832	5,283	4,549	155	19	4,273	2,211	821	2,286	32	30
60—64	11,240	5,707	5,533	165	23	4,261	1,627	1,246	3,852	32	28
65—69	4,852	2,473	2,379	70	10	1,747	647	640	1,709	15	12
70 +	8,620	4,177	4,443	118	18	2,525	657	1,508	3,750	24	16
Age not stated	176	95	81	66	58	22	16	3	5	1	—

*Excludes population of that part of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed.

TABLE II
POPULATION OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES
(1961 Census)

State/Union Territory	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jain	Muslim	Sikh	Others	Religion not stated
INDIA	32,06,142	1,07,25,273	36,65,26,866	20,27,262	4,69,39,592	78,45,843	14,98,895	1,13,021
<i>States</i>								
Andhra Pradesh	6,753	14,28,729	3,18,13,944	9,012	27,15,021	8,563	1,342	83
Assam*	42,322	7,66,266	79,10,520	9,482	27,66,517	10,431	3,95,873	10,066
Bihar	2,885	5,02,195	3,93,45,517	17,598	57,85,631	44,413	7,57,023	348
Gujarat	3,185	91,028	1,83,56,065	4,09,754	17,45,103	9,646	18,567	2
Jammu & Kashmir	48,360	2,848	10,13,193	1,427	24,32,067	63,069	3	9
Kerala	228	35,87,365	1,02,82,568	2,967	30,27,639	822	524	1,602
Madhya Pradesh	1,13,365	1,88,314	3,04,25,798	2,47,927	13,17,617	65,715	12,980	692
Madras	777	17,62,954	3,02,97,115	28,350	15,60,414	2,567	34,732	44
Maharashtra	27,89,501	5,60,594	3,25,30,901	4,85,672	30,34,332	57,617	94,095	1,006
Mysore	9,770	4,87,587	2,05,82,853	1,74,366	23,28,376	3,287	432	101
Nagaland	42	1,95,588	34,677	263	891	255	1,37,444	40
Orissa	454	2,01,017	1,71,23,194	2,295	2,15,319	5,030	1,534	3
Punjab (Composite)	14,857	1,49,834	1,29,30,045	48,754	3,93,314	67,69,129	39	840
Rajasthan	759	22,864	1,81,32,690	4,09,417	13,14,613	2,74,198	917	144
Uttar Pradesh	12,893	1,01,641	6,24,37,316	1,22,108	1,07,88,089	2,83,737	414	203
West Bengal	1,12,253	2,04,530	2,75,23,358	26,940	69,85,287	34,184	38,610	1,117
<i>Union Territories and Other Areas</i>								
A. & N. Islands	1,707	17,973	32,781	3	7,398	241	3,444	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	2	799	56,576	120	443	—	23	—
Delhi	5,466	29,269	22,34,597	29,595	1,55,453	2,03,916	285	31
Goa, Daman and Diu†	189	2,27,202	3,84,378	68	14,600	—	213	17
Himachal Pradesh	6,308	592	13,10,019	95	25,619	8,437	72	2
L.M. & A. Islands	—	56	263	—	23,789	—	—	—
Manipur	325	1,52,043	4,81,112	778	48,588	523	—	96,668
Pondicherry	25	33,946	3,11,223	76	23,470	14	325	—
Tripura	33,716	10,039	8,67,998	195	2,30,002	49	4	2

*Excluding figures of that part of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed; figures for the rest of NEFA (included above) are : Buddhist 5,809; Christian 1,713; Hindu 25,599; Jain 14; Muslim 1,008; Sikh 745; Others 1,784 and religion not stated 2,033.

**Figures are for 1962.

†Figures are for 1960.

The following table shows the percentage of the major religious communities to the total population and their percentage increase during the decennium 1951-61 :

TABLE 12
PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES TO TOTAL
POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Religious community	1951*		1961**		Percentage increase or decrease 1951-1961†
	Population	Percentage to total population	Population	Percentage to total population	
Bhuddhist ..	1,80,823	0.05	32,56,036	0.74	1,670.71
Christian ..	83,92,038	2.35	1,07,28,086	2.44	27.38
Hindu ..	30,35,75,474	84.98	36,65,26,866	83.50	20.29
Jain ..	16,18,406	0.45	20,27,281	0.46	25.17
Muslim ..	3,54,14,284	9.91	4,69,40,799	10.70	25.61
Sikh ..	62,19,134	1.74	78,45,915	1.79	25.13
Others ..	18,48,224	0.52	16,11,935	0.37	-13.01
TOTAL *** ..	36,10,88,090	100.00	43,92,34,771	100.00	21.51

Languages

The 1961 census enumerated a total of 1,652 mother-tongues which have been grouped into languages/dialects as follows :

TABLE 13
PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES TO TOTAL
MOTHER-TONGUES UNDER EACH OF THEM—(1961)

Languages	Number	Persons speaking
I. Languages (inclusive of 380 mother-tongues grouped under them) specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution ..	14	38,23,33,847
II.†† Indian languages (inclusive of 241 mother-tongues grouped under them) having a strength of 5,00,000 and over each other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution ..	17	5,01,39,608
III.†† Indian languages (69 mother-tongues grouped under 17 languages and 2 mother-tongues without grouping) having a strength of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 speakers each other than those specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution ..	19	42,21,292
IV.†† Indian languages not covered above (total number of mother-tongues 857; of them 244 are grouped under 60 languages; other mother-tongues are without any grouping) ..	673	19,26,705
V. Non-Indian languages ..	103	3,15,466
TOTAL ..	826	43,89,36,918†††

* (i) The religion break-up excludes Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and NEFA; the figures of total population exclude only NEFA.

(ii) In calculating the percentage to total population, 2,68,602 out of the Punjab population for which the religion break-up is not available, have been excluded.

** The religion break-up of population (2,97,853) of that part of NEFA for whom all-India census schedule was not canvassed, is excluded.

*** Including Sikkim.

† (i) Percentage increase or decrease in 1951-61 of each religion has been calculated on comparative area figures of 1951-61.

(ii) Percentage increase in 1951-61 against total has been calculated by excluding populations of NEFA and the Tuensang district of Nagaland.

†† The mother-tongues in II, III and IV include 304 tribal mother-tongues with 1,41,32,449 speakers.

††† (i) Excludes population (2,97,853) of that portion of NEFA where all-India census schedule was not canvassed.

(ii) Includes figures for Sikkim.

The number of persons speaking languages of the first three categories in Table 13 is shown in the following table :

TABLE 14
LANGUAGES/DIALECTS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING

Language	Persons speaking	Language	Persons speaking
<i>I. Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them), specified in Schedule VIII of the Constitution :</i>			
Assamese	68,03,465	Marathi	3,32,86,771
Bengali	3,38,88,939	Oriya	1,57,19,398
Gujarati	2,03,04,464	Punjabi	1,09,50,826
Hindi	13,34,35,360	Sanskrit	2,544
Kannada	1,74,15,827	Tamil	3,05,62,706
Kashmiri	19,56,115	Telugu	3,76,68,132
Malayalam	1,70,15,782	Urdu	2,33,23,518
<i>II. Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them), having strength of 5,00,000 and over, but not included in (I) above.</i>			
Bihari	1,68,06,772	Nepali	10,21,102
Rajasthani	1,49,33,016	Pahari-unspecified	10,15,203
Santali	32,47,058	Tulu	9,35,108
Bhili	24,39,611	Garhwali	8,09,967
Gondi	15,01,431	Mundari	7,37,037
Sindhi	13,71,932	Ho	6,48,359
Konkani	13,52,363	Manipuri/Meithei	6,36,430
Kurukh/Oraon	11,41,804	Kui	5,12,161
Kumauni	10,30,254		
<i>III. Languages (inclusive of mother-tongues grouped under them) having strength of 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 but not included in (I) above.</i>			
Khandeshi	4,28,126	Kharia	1,77,159
Khasi	3,64,063	Khond/Kondh	1,68,027
Bodo/Boro	3,61,801	Mikir	1,54,893
Garó	3,07,040	Bhumij	1,42,003
Tripuri	2,99,643	Koya	1,40,777
Savara	2,65,721	Miri	1,36,598
Munda-unspecified	2,61,653	Hindustani	1,23,200
Maundeali	2,27,352	Sirmauri	1,11,391
Lushai/Mizo	2,22,202	Parji	1,09,401
Korku	2,20,242		

Rural and Urban Population

Of the 43.92 crores who constitute the population (1961) of India including Sikkim, 36.07 crores or 82 per cent live in villages and 7.89 crores or 18 per cent live in cities and towns. There has been, between 1921 and 1961, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below :

TABLE 15
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921-1961)

Percentage of total population	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Rural	88.8	88.0	86.1	82.7	82.0
Urban	11.2	12.0	13.9	17.3	18.0

According to the 1961 census there are 2,699 towns and 5,66,878 villages in India excluding Sikkim. The distribution of towns and villages according to population range is indicated in the following two tables:

TABLE 16

STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	1,00,000 and Over	50,000 to 99,999	20,000 to 49,999	10,000 to 19,999	5,000 to 9,999	Less than 5,000	Total
INDIA*	107	139	518	820	847	268	2,699
<i>States</i>							
Andhra Pradesh ..	11	9	51	73	72	7	223
Assam	1	2	10	12	24	11	60
Bihar	7	7	33	52	46	8	153
Gujarat	6	9	43	54	60	9	181
Jammu & Kashmir ..	2	—	1	4	6	30	43
Kerala	4	5	31	33	18	1	92
Madhya Pradesh ..	6	6	35	57	98	17	219
Madras	9	19	61	119	95	36	339
Maharashtra	12	15	47	89	88	15	266
Mysore	6	9	34	81	64	37	231
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Orissa	1	3	8	22	25	3	62
Punjab (composite) ..	5	12	35	40	54	43	189
Rajasthan	6	4	23	52	51	9	145
Uttar Pradesh	17	18	56	81	79	16	267
West Bengal	12	19	46	45	50	12	184
<i>Union Territories</i>							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Delhi	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Goa, Daman & Diu ..	—	—	1	1	4	7	13
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	—	—	2	4	7	13
Manipur	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pondicherry	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
Tripura	—	1	—	1	4	—	6

TABLE 17

STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/ Union Territory	10,000 and over	5,000 to 9,999	2,000 to 4,999	1,000 to 1,999	500 to 999	Less than 500	Total
INDIA*	776	3,421	26,565	65,377	1,19,086	3,51,650	5,66,878**
<i>States</i>							
Andhra Pradesh ..	28	458	3,918	6,050	5,834	10,796	27,084
Assam†	—	12	390	1,976	4,979	18,345	25,702
Bihar	44	441	3,339	7,635	13,784	42,422	67,665
Gujarat	7	141	1,332	3,301	5,299	8,504	18,584

*Excludes Sikkim.

**Includes 3 villages for which details are not available.

†Excludes NEFA.

TABLE 17 (concl'd.)

State/Union Territory	10,000 and over	5,000 to 9,999	2,000 to 4,999	1,000 to 1,999	500 to 999	Less than 500	Total
Jammu and Kashmir ..	—	5	114	528	1,320	4,592	6,559
Kerala ..	510	587	395	57	18	6	1,573
Madhya Pradesh ..	—	28	787	3,811	12,795	52,993	70,414
Madras ..	96	449	3,539	4,771	3,216	2,053	14,124
Maharashtra ..	29	305	2,215	5,958	10,235	17,109	35,851
Mysore ..	—	172	1,432	3,723	6,481	14,569	26,377
Nagaland ..	—	—	11	65	157	581	814
Orissa ..	—	16	452	2,513	7,334	36,151	46,466
Punjab (composite) ..	12	142	1,440	3,470	5,337	10,868	21,269
Rajasthan ..	—	94	1,003	2,936	6,596	21,612	32,241
Uttar Pradesh ..	23	308	3,795	12,801	26,015	69,682	1,12,624
West Bengal ..	25	244	2,156	5,224	8,514	22,291	38,454†
<i>Union Territories & other Areas</i>							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—	2	20	377	399
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	—	—	3	18	23	28	72
Delhi ..	—	—	42	59	99	76	276
Goa, Daman & Diu ..	2	13	83	80	46	21	245
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	—	2	44	266	10,126	10,438††
L. M. & A. Islands ..	—	—	6	2	1	1	10
Manipur ..	—	2	51	126	200	1,487	1,866
Pondicherry ..	—	3	21	62	89	213	388
Tripura ..	—	—	31	142	366	4,393	4,932
NEFA ..	—	1	8	23	62	2354	2,451

According to the 1961 census there are 107 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in Table 16. In certain clusters the urban area is not really limited only to the notified boundary of any one or two places but embraces satellite towns and cities and industrial towns or settlements close to this urban area, which may even be surrounded by rural areas. Such well-formed clusters are treated as town groups, the determinants being facility of road and rail transport and the interchange of population on account of business and work. Thus there are 113 cities and town groups with population over a lakh each as detailed in the following table :

TABLE 18
CITIES AND TOWN GROUPS WITH POPULATION OF ONE LAKH
AND OVER

City/Town group	Population	City/Town group	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH		ASSAM	
1. Hyderabad	12,51,119	1. Shillong	1,02,398
2. Vijayawada	2,30,397	2. Gauhati	1,00,707
3. Guntur	1,87,122		
4. Visakhapatnam ..	1,82,004	BIHAR	
5. Warangal	1,56,106	1. Patna	3,64,594
6. Rajahmundry	1,30,002	2. Jamshedpur	3,28,044
7. Kakinada	1,22,865	3. Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri	2,60,618
8. Eluru	1,08,321	4. Gaya	1,51,105
9. Nellore	1,06,776	5. Monghyr-Jamalpur ..	1,46,807
10. Bandar (Masulipatnam)	1,01,417	6. Bhagalpur	1,43,850
11. Kurnool	1,00,815	7. Ranchi	1,40,253
		8. Muzaffarpur	1,09,048
		9. Darbhanga	1,03,016

*Includes 3 villages for which details are not available.

†Does not include 11 villages for which separate population figures are not available.

††Excludes 27 villages which are uninhabited but have houseless population.

TABLE 18 (concl'd.)

City/Town group	Population	City/Town group	Population
GUJARAT		MYSORE	
1. Ahmedabad	12,06,001	1. Bangalore	12,06,961
2. Baroda	2,98,398	2. Mysore	2,53,865
3. Surat	2,88,026	3. Hubli-Dharwar	2,48,489
4. Rajkot	1,94,145	4. Mangalore	1,70,253
5. Bhavnagar	1,76,473	5. Kolar Gold Fields	1,46,811
6. Jamnagar	1,48,572	6. Belgaum	1,46,790
HARYANA (created in 1966)		ORISSA	
1. Ambala	1,81,747	1. Cuttack	1,46,308
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		PUNJAB (reorganised)	
1. Srinagar	2,95,084	1. Amritsar	3,98,047
2. Jammu	1,02,738	2. Jullundur	2,65,030
KERALA		3. Ludhiana	2,44,032
1. Cochin-Ernakulam- Alwaye	3,13,030	4. Patiala	1,25,234
2. Trivandrum	3,02,214	RAJASTHAN	
3. Calicut	2,48,548	1. Jaipur	4,03,444
4. Alleppey	1,38,834	2. Ajmer	2,31,240
MADHYA PRADESH		3. Jodhpur	2,24,760
1. Indore	3,94,941	4. Bikaner	1,50,634
2. Jabalpur	3,67,014	5. Kotah	1,20,354
3. Gwalior	3,00,587	6. Udaipur	1,11,139
4. Bhopal	2,22,948	UTTAR PRADESH	
5. Ujjain	1,44,161	1. Kanpur	9,71,062
6. Raipur	1,39,792	2. Lucknow	6,55,673
7. Durg (including Bhilai)	1,33,230	3. Agra	5,08,680
8. Sagor	1,04,676	4. Varanasi	4,89,864
MADRAS		5. Allahabad	4,30,730
1. Madras	17,29,141	6. Meerut	2,83,997
2. Madurai	4,24,810	7. Bareilly	2,72,828
3. Coimbatore	2,86,305	8. Moradabad	1,91,828
4. Tiruchirappalli	2,49,862	9. Saharanpur	1,85,213
5. Salem	2,49,145	10. Aligarh	1,85,020
6. Palayamcottai	1,90,048	11. Gorakhpur	1,80,255
7. Tuticorin	1,27,356	12. Jhansi	1,69,712
8. Vellore	1,22,761	13. Dehra Dun	1,56,341
9. Kurichi	1,19,380	14. Rampur	1,35,407
10. Thanjavur	1,11,099	15. Mathura	1,25,258
11. Nagercoil	1,06,207	16. Shahjahanpur	1,17,702
MAHARASHTRA		17. Mirzapur	1,00,097
1. Greater Bombay	41,52,056	WEST BENGAL	
2. Poona	7,37,426	1. Calcutta	29,27,289
3. Nagpur	6,90,302	2. Howrah	5,12,598
4. Sholapur	3,37,583	3. South Suburbs	3,41,712
5. Nasik	2,15,576	4. Asansol	1,68,689
6. Kalyan	1,94,334	5. Bhatpara	1,47,630
7. Kolhapur	1,93,186	6. Kharagpur	1,47,253
8. Amravati	1,37,875	7. Bally	1,30,896
9. Sangli	1,27,183	8. Kamarhatti	1,25,457
10. Malegaon	1,21,408	9. South Dum Dum	1,11,284
11. Ahmednagar	1,19,020	10. Burdwan	1,08,224
12. Akola	1,15,760	11. Baranagar	1,07,837
13. Thana	1,09,215	DELHI	
		1. Delhi	23,59,408

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947 and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

The Constituent Assembly Resolution laid down that "the National Flag of India shall be a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (*Kesari*), white and dark green in equal proportion. In the centre of the white band, there shall be a Wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. The design of the wheel shall be that of the wheel (*Chakra*) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka.

"The diameter of the wheel shall approximate to the width of the white band."

"The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag shall ordinarily be 2 : 3."

Use of the Flag

A pamphlet entitled *Flag Code—India* has been issued by the Government of India to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag.

The Code prohibits the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing.

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest. No other flag shall be flown from the same halyard from which the National Flag is flown. Where a mast has more than one halyard all of which do not reach the top of the mast, then the National Flag should be displayed at the highest point of the mast.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side shall be at the farther end of the staff.

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown from a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall; when displayed vertically, the saffron band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, i.e., it should be to the left of a person standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running east-west or north-south, the Flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be.

When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the centre of the line.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards or zila parishads and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag is, however, unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. The display of the National Flag on motor cars, even on such occasions, is restricted only to those entitled to the privilege.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design, without the prior permission of the Central Government, is an offence.

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*).

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words "Satyameva jayate," from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

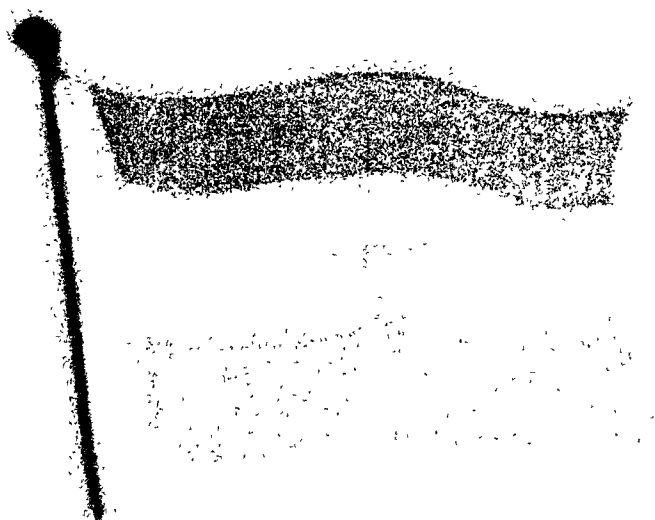
NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. It was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika*, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated the song into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India*. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he
 Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
 Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
 Dravida-Utkala-Banga
 Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
 Uchchhala-Jaladhi-taranga
 Tava subha name jage,
 Tava subha asisa mage,
 Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
 Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
 Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
 Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
 Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.

The above is the full version of the National Anthem as adopted and its playing time is about 52 seconds. A short version consisting of the first and last lines of this stanza (playing time approximately 20 seconds) is also played on certain occasions.

The following is Rabindranath Tagore's English rendering of the stanza :
 Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, dispenser of India's destiny.
 Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, and Maratha,
 of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal; it echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas
 and Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and Ganges and is
 chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and



sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's destiny.

Victory, victory, victory to thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram*, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana*. *Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza :

Vande Mataram !

Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-shitalam,

Shasyashyamalam, Mataram !

Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,

Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,

Suhasinim sumadhura-bhasinim,

Sukhladam, varadam, Mataram !

The following is Sri Aurobindo's translation of the stanza :

Mother, I bow to thee !

Rich with thy hurrying streams,

Bright with thy orchard gleams,

Cool with thy winds of delight,

Dark fields waving, Mother of might,

Mother free.

Glory of moonlight dreams

Over thy branches and lordly streams,—

Clad in thy blossoming trees,

Mother, giver of ease.

Laughing low and sweet !

Mother, I kiss thy feet,

Speaker sweet and low !

Mother to thee I bow !

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. In its report, submitted in 1955, the Committee recommended the adoption of a National Calendar based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days. The dates of this calendar have a permanent correspondence with the dates of the Gregorian Calendar, Chaitra 1 falling on March 22 normally and March 21 in a leap year. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes : (i) The Gazette of India, (ii) news broadcasts by All India Radio, (iii) calendars issued by the Government of India, and (iv) communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments, semi-Government organisations and institutions getting grant-in-aid from Government, have also been requested to use progressively the National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

CHAPTER III

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens : *Justice*, social, economic and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; *Equally* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation.

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry and such other territories as may be acquired.

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution, provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitle one to be a citizen of India. Article 6 provides for displaced migrants from Pakistan to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a date to be fixed by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees seven broad categories of fundamental rights which are justiciable. These are : (i) the right to equality including equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matter of employment; (ii) the right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or occupation subject to the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency and morality; (iii) the right against exploitation prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings, (iv) the right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; (v) the right of minorities to conserve their culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; (vi) the right to property, subject to the right of the State to compulsory acquisition for public purpose after payment of

compensation; and (vii) the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country". These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life." These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment.

Some of the other important directives relate to prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

THE UNION

EXECUTIVE

The Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head.

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the people. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. Before entering upon his office the President takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law. His removal from office for any violation of the Constitution is to be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 61. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinance during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or

to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council of States.

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

The Council of Ministers as at present constituted, comprises (i) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (ii) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet, and (iii) Deputy Ministers.

The personnel of the Government, as on March, 4, 1968, was as follows :

President : Zakir Husain

Vice-President : V. V. Giri

Members of Cabinet

Portfolios

1. Smt. Indira Gandhi	..	..	Prime Minister, Atomic Energy, External Affairs and Planning
2. Morarji R. Desai	..	..	Deputy Prime Minister, Finance
3. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	..	..	Industrial Development and Company Affairs
4. Y. B. Chavan	..	..	Home Affairs
5. Jaisukhlal Hathi	..	..	Labour and Rehabilitation
6. Jagjivan Ram	..	..	Food and Agriculture
7. Asoka Mehta*	..	..	Petroleum and Chemicals, and Social Welfare
8. P. Govinda Menon	..	..	Law
9. C. M. Poonacha	..	..	Railways
10. V. K. R. V. Rao	..	..	Transport and Shipping
11. M. Chenna Reddy**	..	..	Steel, Mines and Metals
12. Triguna Sen	..	..	Education
13. K. K. Shah	..	..	Information and Broadcasting
14. Dinesh Singh	..	..	Commerce
15. Karan Singh	..	..	Tourism and Civil Aviation
16. Ram Subhag Singh	..	..	Parliamentary Affairs and Communications
17. Swaran Singh	..	..	Defence
18. Satya Narayan Sinha	..	..	Health, Family Planning and Urban Development

*Resigned on August 22, 1968

**Resigned on April 27, 1968

<i>Ministers of State</i>		<i>Portfolios</i>
19.	Bhagwat Jha Azad	Education
20.	Bali Ram Bhagat	External Affairs
21.	S. Chandrasekhar	Health, Family Planning and Urban Development
22.	Parimal Ghosh	Railways
23.	Smt. Phulrenu Guha	Social Welfare
24.	I. K. Gujral	Parliamentary Affairs and Communications
25.	M. S. Gurupadaswamy	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation
26.	Jagannath Rao	Works, Housing and Supply
27.	Lalit Narayan Mishra	Defence Production
28.	Krishna Chandra Pant	Finance
29.	K. Raghuramiah	Petroleum and Chemicals, and Social Welfare
30.	K. L. Rao	Irrigation and Power
31.	K. V. Raghunatha Reddy	Industrial Development and Company Affairs
32.	Prakash Chandra B. Sethi	Steel, Mines and Metals
33.	Annasahib P. Shinde	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation
34.	Vidya Charan Shukla	Home Affairs
35.	Sher Singh	Education
<i>Deputy Ministers</i>		
36.	Bhakt Darshan	Transport and Shipping
37.	Rohanlal Chaturvedi	Railways
38.	D. R. Chavan	Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation
39.	D. Ering	Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation
40.	Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh	Tourism and Civil Aviation
41.	S. C. Jamir	Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation
42.	M. R. Krishna	Defence
43.	Smt. Sarojini Mahishi	(without portfolio)
44.	B. S. Murthy	Health, Family Planning and Urban Development
45.	Mohd. Shafi Qureshi	Commerce
46.	Jagannath Pahalra	Finance
47.	K. S. Ramaswamy	Home Affairs
48.	Chowdhary Ram Sewak	Steel, Mines and Metals
49.	J. B. Muthyal Rao	Social Welfare, Petroleum and Chemicals
50.	Mohammad Yunus Saleem	Law
51.	Smt. Nandini Satpathy	Information and Broadcasting
52.	Sidheshwar Prasad	Irrigation and Power
53.	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Industrial Development and Company Affairs
54.	Iqbal Singh	Works, Housing and Supply
55.	Surendra Pal Singh	External Affairs

Official Language

As provided in Article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi became the official language of the Union with effect from January 26, 1965. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union is the international form of Indian numerals. However, under section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 provision has been made for the continued use of the English language in addition to Hindi, even after January 26, 1965 for (a) all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before the day, and (b) for the transaction of business in Parliament. Under Article 346 of the Constitution, the language (or languages) for the time being authorised to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall also be the language (or languages) to be used for communication between a State and the Union and between one State and another. The Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967, however, provides that English shall be used for purposes of communication between the Union and a State which has not adopted Hindi as its official language and where Hindi is used for purposes of communication between one state and another which has not adopted Hindi as its official language, such communication in Hindi shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in English.

Administrative Organisation

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned by him.

Administrative Reforms

The Department of Administrative Reforms was set up in March 1964 and the Organisation and Methods Division of the Cabinet Secretariat was merged in it. Besides continuing the work of the O & M Division, the department undertook a new programme of activities including comprehensive studies of important departments through study teams headed by members of Parliament. These studies have been completed and the recommendations embodied therein are at various stages of processing and implementation. Major reorganisation measures were initiated in the Central Secretariat, starting with the Ministry of Works and Housing. Liaison is maintained with State Governments in regard to administrative reform programmes in the States.

The training programme of the defunct O & M Division was reorganised and two new courses started for training administrators in skills of administrative analysis. The senior course, run with the cooperation of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, caters for middle level executives from the Centre, States and public sector undertakings. The junior course is run in the Secretariat Training School to train section officers and their equivalent. A fortnightly journal *Glimpses in Administration*, containing a digest of important publications and articles dealing with various aspects of administration is also being brought out.

An administrative intelligence unit has been organised to provide a ready source of documented material on various aspects of administrative reform.

The Department receives general direction about programming its activities from the Committee on Administration which is a Committee of senior secretaries headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

A high-powered Administrative Reforms Commission was set up in January 1966 "to examine the public administration of the country and make recommendations for reform and reorganisation, where necessary". Assisted by twenty study teams the Commission has started examining the various aspects of administration. It submitted five reports of which one relates to redress of citizens' grievances on October 20, 1966. The report recommends the creation of two offices, to be designated 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta'. Necessary legislation in this regard is to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

Public Services

Article 315(1) of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Union Public Service Commission with a Chairman and Members appointed by the President. The personnel of the Commission, as on April 20, 1968, was as follows :

Chairman : K. R. Damle

Members : Batuk Sing

Smt. B. Khongmen

R. C. S. Sarkar

Members : (contd.)

Hari Sharma
A. R. Kidwai
P. C. Gupta
M. L. Shahare

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are : (i) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examinations, interview and promotion, and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practicable to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as *Rajya Sabha* (the Council of States) and *Lok Sabha* (the House of the People).

Council of States

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. Members of the Council must be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age.

House of the People

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States and not more than 25 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. Up to 1970 the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it is not adequately represented.

87. Syed Ahmad
88. Shivdutta Upadhyaya

MADRAS (18)

89. A. K. A. Abdul Samad
90. T. V. Anandan
91. S. Chandrasekhar
92. S. S. Mariawamy
93. Smt. Lalitha Rajagopalan
94. S. S. Vasan
95. K. Sundaram
96. N. Ramakrishna Iyer
97. G. P. Somasundaram
98. R. T. Parthasarathy
99. N. R. Muniswamy
100. T. Chengalvaroyan
101. Kaja Moideen
102. Thillai Villalan
103. M. R. Venkata Raman
104. K. S. Ramaswamy
105. M. Ruthnaswamy
106. G. A. Appan

MAHARASHTRA (19)

107. Abid Ali
108. Babubhai M. Chinai
109. Arvind Ganes Kulkarni
110. S. K. Vaishampayan
111. M. M. Dharia
112. S. B. Bobdey
113. G. R. Patil
114. B. D. Khobaragode
115. Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure
116. M. C. Chagla
117. B. S. Savnekar
118. Kodardas Kalidas Shah
119. Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
120. Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni
121. Pandharinath Sitaramji Patil
122. Jayant Shridhar Tilak
123. Tryambak Gopal Deshmukh
124. Smt. Sarojini Krishnarao Babar
125. Smt. Vimal Punjab Deshmukh

MYSORE (12)

126. Mulka Govinda Reddy
127. Sherkhan
128. Smt. Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy
129. Smt. Violet Alva
130. M. S. Gurupada Swamy
131. M. D. Naryan
132. N. Sri Rama Reddy
133. M. L. Kollur
134. Patil Putappa
135. U. K. Lakshmana Gowda
136. B. T. Kempa Raj
137. T. Siddalingiah

ORISSA (10)

138. B. K. Mahanti
139. Narayan Patra
140. Brahmananda Panda
141. B. B. Das
142. Lokanath Misra
143. Bhabhani Charan Pattanayak
144. Krishna Chandra Panda
145. Sundaramani Patel

146. Smt. Nandini Satpathy
147. B. K. Dzo

PUNJAB (7)

148. Anup Singh
149. Uttam Singh Dugal
150. Narindar Singh Brar
151. Ragbir Singh Panjhzari
152. Gurmukh Singh
153. Rattan Lal
154. Bhupinder Singh

RAJASTHAN (10)

155. Sadiq Ali
156. Devi Singh
157. Shanti Lal Kothari
158. Sundar Singh Bhandari
159. Dalpat Singh
160. Smt. Mangla Devi Talwar
161. Mahendra Kumar Mohata
162. Kumbha Ram Arya
163. Ram Niwas Mirdha
164. H. C. Mathur

UTTAR PRADESH (34)

165. Dattopant Thengari
166. Tarkeshwar Pande
167. Mahabir Prasad Shukla
168. Bashir Hussain Zaidi
169. Umashankar Dikshit
170. A. C. Gilbert
171. Ram Singh
172. T. N. Singh
173. Smt. Sarla Bhadauria
174. Mahabir Prasad Bhargava
175. Sham Sunder Narain Tankha
176. Arjun Arora
177. K. L. Rathi
178. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
179. Z. A. Ahmed
180. Raj Narain
181. Sukhdev Prasad
182. Hayatullah Ansari
183. Smt. Bindumati Devi
184. Jogendra Singh
185. M. R. Shervani
186. Hira Vallabha Tripathi
187. Ajit Prasad Jain
188. Ganeshi Lal Chowdhari
189. Chandra Shekhar
190. Pitambar Das
191. Sitaram Jaipuria
192. Gaure Murahari
193. Prithwi Nath
194. C. D. Pande
195. Prem Manohar
196. Man Singh
197. M. Asad
198. S. D. Misra

WEST BENGAL (16)

199. Satyendra Prasad Ray
200. D. L. Sen Gupta
201. Smt. Phulrenu Guha
202. Bhupesh Gupta
203. Muhammad Ishaque
204. Rajpat Singh Doogar

205. Arun Prakash Chatterjee
 206. Chitta Basu
 207. Biren Roy
 208. Mirganka Mohan Sur
 209. Vacant
 210. Vacant
 211. Vacant
 212. Vacant
 213. Vacant
 214. Vacant

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)

215. Om Mehta
 216. Gulam Nabi Untoo
 217. Syed Hussain
 218. Tirath Ram Amla

NAGALAND (1)

219. Melhupra Vero

DELHI (3)

220. I. K. Gujral
 221. Kum. Shanta Vasisht
 222. Shri Mahavir

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)

223. Chiranjil Lal Verma

224. Smt. Satyavati Dang
 225. Salig Ram

MANIPUR (1)

226. Sinam Krishna Mohan Singh

TRIPURA (1)

227. Triguna Sen

PONDICHERRY (1)

228. P. Abraham

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT (12)

229. Jairamdas Daulatram
 230. M. C. Setalvad
 231. G. Ramchandran
 232. Smt. Shakuntala Paranjpye
 233. G. Sankara Kurup
 234. M. Ajmal Khan
 235. M. N. Kaul
 236. H. R. Bachchan
 237. Ganga Sharan Sinha
 238. K. Ramiah
 239. Syed Nurul Hasan
 240. Joachim Alva

LOK SABHA (HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE)

Speaker : N. Sanjiva Reddy

Deputy Speaker : R. K. Khadihar

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Party*
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH (41)			
1.	Adilabad	P. Ganga Reddy	Con.
2.	Amalpuram (R)	Bayya Suryanarayanamurthy	Con.
3.	Anakapalli	Missula Suryanarayanamurthy	Con.
4.	Anantapur	Ponnappati Antonyreddy	Con.
5.	Bhadrachalam (R)	Smt. B. K. Radhabai	Con.
6.	Bobbili	Karri Narayana Rao	Con.
7.	Chittoor	N. P. Chengalraya Naidu	Con.
8.	Cuddapah	Y. Eswara Reddy	CPI
9.	Eluru	Kommareddi Suryanarayana	Con.
10.	Gudivada	Maganti Ankineedu	Con.
11.	Guntur	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Con.
12.	Hindupur	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	Con.**
13.	Hyderabad	G. S. Melkote	Con.
14.	Kakinada	Mosalinganti Tirumala Rao	Con.
15.	Karimnagar	Juvvadi Ramapathi Rao	Con.
16.	Kavali	Rebala Dasaratha Rama Reddy	Con.
17.	Khammam	Smt. T. Lakshmi Kanthamma	Con.
18.	Kurnool	Y. Gadilingana Gowd	SWA.
19.	Machilipatnam	Yarlagadda Ankineedu Prasad	Con.
20.	Mahbubnagar	J. Rameshwar Rao	Con.

*The abbreviations used are : Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI) (M); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Swatantra Party (SWA); Jammu and Kashmir National Conference (J & K National Conference); Peasant's and Workers' Party (PWP); Republican Party of India (RP); Indian Union Muslim League (ML); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); All India Forward Bloc (FB); Hill Leaders' Conference (HLC); Akali Dal (AD); United Goans (UG); Independent (Ind.) and (R) indicates Reserved seat.

**N. Sanjiva Reddy was returned on the Congress ticket, but ceased to have any party affiliation after his election as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

1	2	3	4
21.	Medak	Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con.
22.	Miryalguda	G. S. Reddy	Con.
23.	Nagarkurnool (R)	J. B. Muthyal Rao	Con.
24.	Nalgonda	Mohd. Younus Salim	Con.
25.	Nandyal	Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah	Con.
26.	Narasapur	Datla Balaramaraju	Con.
27.	Narasaraopet	Maddi Sudarsanam	Con.
28.	Nellore (R)	Bhajana Anjanappa	Con.
29.	Nizamabad	M. Narayana Reddy	Ind.
30.	Ongole	Kongara Jaggaiah	Con.
31.	Peddapalli (R)	M. R. Krishna	Con.
32.	Parvathipuram (R)	Viswasarao Narasimha Rao	SWA
33.	Rajamundry	Datla Satyanarayana Raju	Con.
34.	Rajampet	P. Parthasarathy	Con.
35.	Secunderabad	Baker Ali Mirza	Con.
36.	Siddipet (R)	G. Venkat Swamy	Con.
37.	Srikakulam	N. G. Ranga	SWA
38.	Tirupathi (R)	C. Dass	Con.
39.	Visakhapatnam	Tenneti Viswanatham	Ind.
40.	Vijayawada	K. L. Rao	Con.
41.	Warangal	Rama Sahayam Surendar Reddy	Con.

ASSAM (14)

42.	Autonomous Districts (R)	George Gilbert Swell	HLC
43.	Barpeta	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Con.
44.	Cachar	Smt. Jyotsana Chanda	Con.
45.	Dhubri	Jahan Uddin Ahmed	PSP
46.	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con.
47.	Gauhati	Dhireswar Kalita	CPI
48.	Jorhat	Rajen Barua	Con.
49.	Kaliabor	Bedabrata Barua	Con.
50.	Karimganj (R)	Nihar Ranjan Laskar	Con.
51.	Kokrajhar (R)	Vacant	
52.	Lakhimpur	Biswa Narayan Sastri	Con.
53.	Mangaldai	Hem Barua	PSP
54.	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotaki	Con.
55.	Tezpur	Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati	Con.

BIHAR (53)

56.	Araria (R)	Tul Mohan Ram	Con.
57.	Aurangabad	Mudrika Singh	Con.
58.	Bagaha (R)	Bhola Raut	Con.
59.	Banka	Beni Shanker Sharma	JS
60.	Barh	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con.
61.	Begusarai	Yogendra Sharma	CPI
62.	Bettiah	Kamal Nath Tiwari	Con.
63.	Bhagalpur	Bhagwat Jha Azad	Con.
64.	Bikramganj	Sheopujan Shastri	Ind.
65.	Buxar	Ram Subhag Singh	Con.
66.	Chapra	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Con.
67.	Chatra	Smt. Vijaya Raje	Ind.
68.	Darbhanga	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con.
69.	Dhanbad	Smt. Lalita Rajya Lakshmi	Ind.
70.	Gaya (R)	Ramadhani Das	Con.
71.	Dumka (R)	Satya Charan Besra	Con.
72.	Giridih	Imteyazuddin Ahmad	Con.
73.	Godda	Prabhudayal Himatsinghka	Con.
74.	Gopalganj	Dwarika Nath Tiwary	Con.
75.	Hajipur	Valmiki Chaudhary	Con.
76.	Hazaribagh	Mohan Singh Oberoi	Ind.
77.	Jainagar	Bhogendra Jha	CPI
78.	Jamshedpur	Shiva Chandika Prasad	Con.
79.	Jamui (R)	Nayan Tara Dass	Con.
80.	Jehanabad	Chandra Shekhar Singh	CPI
81.	Katihar	Sitaram Keshri	Con.
82.	Kesaria	Kamla Misra "Madhukar"	CPI
83.	Khagaria	Kameshwar Singh	SSP
84.	Khunti (R)	Jaipal Singh	Con.

1	2	3	4
85.	Kishanganj	Lakhan Lal Kapoor	PSP
86.	Lohardaga (R)	Kartik Oraon	Con.
87.	Madhipura	Vacant	
88.	Madhubani	Shiva Chandra Jha	SSP
89.	Maharajganj	Mritunjoy Prasad	Con.
90.	Monghyr	Madhu Ram Chandra Limraye	SSP
91.	Motihari	Bibhuti Misra	Con.
92.	Muzaffarpur	Dirvijaya Narain Singh	Con.
93.	Nalanda	Sidheshwar Prasad	Con.
94.	Nawada	Surya Prakash Puri	Ind.
95.	Palamau (R)	Smt. Kamla Kumari	Con.
96.	Patna	Ramavatar Shastri	CPI
97.	Pupri	Shashiranjjan Prasad Sahu	Con.
98.	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen Gupta	Con.
99.	Rajmahal (R)	Ishwar Marandi	Con.
100.	Ranchi	Prasanta Kumar Ghosh	Con.
101.	Rosera (R)	Kedar Paswan	SSP
102.	Saharsa	Gunanad Thakur	SSP
103.	Samastipur	Yamuna Prasad Mandal	Con.
104.	Sasaram (R)	Jaggiwan Ram	Con.
105.	Shahabad	Baliram Bhagat	Con.
105.	Singhbhum (R)	Kolai Birua	Ind.
107.	Sitamarhi	Nagendra Prasad Yadav	Con.
108.	Siwan	Mahammad Yusuf	Con.

GUJARAT (24)

109.	Ahmedabad	Indulal Yagnik	Ind.
110.	Amreli	Smt. Jayabehn Vajubhai Shah	Con.
111.	Anand	Narendrasinhji Ranjitsinghji Mahdia	Con.
112.	Banaskantha	Manubhai Amersey	SWA
113.	Baroda	Pashabhai Chhotabhai Patel	SWA
114.	Bhavnagar	Prasannavadan Munilal Mehta	Con.
115.	Broach	Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana	Con.
116.	Bulsar (R)	Manubhai Nichhabhai Patel	Con.
117.	Dabhoi	Manubhai Motibhai Patel	Con.
118.	Dhandhuka	R. K. Amin	SWA
119.	Dohad	Bhaljibhai Ravjibhai Parmar	Con.
120.	Gandhinagar (R)	Somchandbhai Manubhai Solanki	Con.
121.	Godhra	Piloo Homi Mody	SWA
122.	Jamnagar	Narayan Dandekar	SWA
123.	Junagadh	Virendrakumar Jivanlal Shah	SWA
124.	Kaira	Pravinsinhji Natvarsinghji Solanki	SWA
125.	Kutch	Tulsidas Muljibhai Sheth	Con.
126.	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganbhai Madaribhai Kedaria	Con.
127.	Mehsana	Ramechandra Jamanadas Amin	SWA
128.	Patan (R)	Dahyahabai Ramajibhai Parmar	SWA
129.	Rajkot	M. R. Masani	SWA
130.	Sabarkantha	C. C. Desai	SWA
131.	Surat	Morarji Ranchhodji Desai	Con.
132.	Surendranagar	Meghrarji Dhrangadhra	SWA

HARYANA (9)

133.	Ambala	Suraj Bhan	JS
134.	Gurgaon	Abdul Gani Dar	Ind.
135.	Hissar	Ram Kishan Gupta	Con.
136.	Jhajjar	Sher Singh	Con.
137.	Kaithal	Gulzari Lal Nanda	Con.
138.	Karnal	Madho Ram Sharma	Con.
139.	Mahendragarh	Gajraj Singh Rao	Con.
140.	Rohtak	Randhir Singh	Con.
141.	Sirsa (R)	Dalbair Singh	Con.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)

142.	Anantnag	Mohammad Shaffi Qureshi	Con.
143.	Baramulla	Syed Ahmed Aga	Con.
144.	Jammu	Inderjit Malhotra	Con.
145.	Ladakh	Kushok Bakula	Con.

1	2	3	4
146.	Srinagar	Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad	J & K National Con- ference Con.
147.	Udhampur	Kiran Singh	

KERALA (19)

148.	Adoor (R)	P. C. Adichan	CPI
149.	Ambalapuzha	Smt. Suresh Gopalan	CPI(M)
150.	Bulthara	Arangil Sreedharan	SSP
151.	Chayinkil	K. Antrushan	CPI(M)
152.	Ernakulam	V. Viswanatha Menon	CPI(M)
153.	Kannad	A. K. Gopalan	CPI(M)
154.	Kottayam	K. M. Abraham	CPI(M)
155.	Kozhikode	Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait	ML
156.	Manjeri	M. Muhammed Ismail	ML
157.	Mavelikara	G. P. Mangalathumadam	SSP
158.	Makundapuram	Panampilly Gowinda Menon	Con.
159.	Muvattupuzha	P. P. Ezhose	CPI(M)
160.	Palghat	E. K. Nayanar	CPI(M)
161.	Ponnale	P. K. Vasudevan Nair	CPI
162.	Porurani (R)	C. K. Chackapini	CPI(M)
163.	Thiruvananthapuram	N. Sreedharan Nair	Ind.
164.	Trichur	C. Janardhanan	CPI
165.	Tallicherry	Pattam Gopalan	CPI(M)
166.	Trivandrum	P. Viswambharan	SSP

MADHYA PRADESH (37)

167.	Bilaspur	Chintaman Rao Gautam	Con.
168.	Burhanpur (R)	Jhadu Sundarlal	Ind.
169.	Bundi	Narendra Kumar Salve	Con.
170.	Bhind	Yashwant Singh Kushwah	Ind.
171.	Bhopal	Jagannath Rao Joshi	JS
172.	Bilaspur	Amarsingh Singal	Con.
173.	Calcuttawara	Gaurishankar Ramkrishna Mishra	Con.
174.	Durg	Vishwanath Yadav Tamrakar	Con.
175.	Dumoh	Manibhai Jawar Bhai Patel	Con.
176.	Dhar (R)	Bharat Singh Chowhan	JS
177.	Guna	J. B. Kripalani	Ind.
178.	Gwalior	Ram Avtar Sharma	Ind.
179.	Hoshangabad	Nitiraj Singh Daulat Singh	Con.
180.	Indore	Prakash Chandra Sethi	Con.
181.	Jabalpur	Govind Dave	Con.
182.	Jagpur (R)	Smt. Minimata Agam Dass Gurus	Con.
183.	Jhabsa (R)	Sursingh	Con.
184.	Kanker (R)	Trilokshahar Priyendra Shah	JS
185.	Khandwa	Gangacharan Dikshit	Con.
186.	Kharagone	Shashibhushan C. K. Bajpai	Con.
187.	Mahisamund	Vidyacharan Shukla	Con.
188.	Maula (R)	Mangru Uikey	Con.
189.	Mandla	Swatantra Singh Kothuri	JS
190.	Morena (R)	Atam Das	Ind.
191.	Raigarh (R)	Smt. Rajni Devi	Con.
192.	Raipur	Lakshmal Gupta	Con.
193.	Rajnandgaon	Smt. Padmayati Devi	Con.
194.	Rewa	Shambhu Nath Shukla	Con.
195.	Sagar (R)	Ram Singh Aiywal	JS
196.	Satna	Devendra Vijay Singh	Con.
197.	Shahdol (R)	Smt. Girja Kumari	Con.
198.	Shajapur	Baboo Rao Patel	JS
199.	Sidhi	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Con.
200.	Surguja (R)	Babu Natha Singh	Con.
201.	Tikimgarh (R)	Nathuram Aherwar	Con.
202.	Ujjain (R)	Hukumchand Kachwai	JS
203.	Vidisha	Shiv Sharma	Ind.

1	2	3	4
MADRAS (39)			
204.	Chidambaram (R)	.. .. V. Mayavan	DMK
205.	Chinglepet .. ..	.. .. C. Chitty Babu	DMK
206.	Coimbatore .. ..	.. .. K. Ramani	CPI(M)
207.	Cuddalore .. ..	.. .. V. Krishnamoorthy	DMK
208.	Dharapuram (R) .. ..	.. .. C. T. Dhandapani	DMK
209.	Dindigul .. ..	.. .. N. Anbuchezhian	DMK
210.	Gobichettipalayam .. ..	.. .. P. A. Saminathan	DMK
211.	Kallakurichi .. ..	.. .. M. Deiveekan	DMK
212.	Karur .. ..	.. .. C. Muthuswamy Gounder	SWA
213.	Krishnagiri .. ..	.. .. M. Kamalanathan	DMK
214.	Kumbakonam .. ..	.. .. Era Sezhiyan	DMK
215.	Madras North .. ..	.. .. K. Manoharan	DMK
216.	Madras South .. ..	.. .. Murasoli Mararn	DMK
217.	Madurai .. ..	.. .. P. Ramamurti	CPI(M)
218.	Mayuram (R) .. ..	.. .. K. Subravelu	DMK
219.	Mettur .. ..	.. .. S. Kandappan	DMK
220.	Nagapattinam .. ..	.. .. V. Sambasivam	Con.
221.	Nagercoil .. ..	.. .. A. Nesamony	Con.
222.	Nilgiris .. ..	.. .. M. K. Nanja Gowder	SWA
223.	Perambalur (R) .. ..	.. .. A. Durai Rasu	DMK
224.	Perisakulam .. ..	.. .. H. Ajmal Khan	SWA
225.	Pollachi .. ..	.. .. B. Narayanan	DMK
226.	Pudukkottai .. ..	.. .. R. Umanath	CPI(M)
227.	Ramanathapuram .. ..	.. .. S. M. Mohammed Sheriff	Ind.
228.	Salem .. ..	.. .. K. Rajaram	DMK
229.	Sivaganga .. ..	.. .. Thandavan Kiruttinan	DMK
230.	Sivakasi .. ..	.. .. S. P. Ramamoorthy	SWA
231.	Sriperumbudur (R) .. ..	.. .. P. Sivasankaran	DMK
232.	Tenkasi (R) .. ..	.. .. R. S. Arumugam	Con.
233.	Thanjavur .. ..	.. .. S. D. Somasundaram	DMK
234.	Tindivanam .. ..	.. .. T. D. Ramabadran	DMK
235.	Tiruchendur .. ..	.. .. M. Santosham	SWA
236.	Tiruchengode .. ..	.. .. K. Anbazhagan	DMK
237.	Tiruchirapalli .. ..	.. .. K. Ananda Nambiar	CPI(M)
238.	Tirunelveli .. ..	.. .. S. Xavier	SWA
239.	Tirupattur .. ..	.. .. R. Muthu Gounder	DMK
240.	Tiruttani .. ..	.. .. S. K. Sambandhan	DMK
241.	Vellore (R) .. ..	.. .. G. Kuchelar	DMK
242.	Wandiwash .. ..	.. .. G. Viswanathan	DMK
MAHARASHTRA (45)			
243.	Ahmednagar .. ..	.. .. Anantrao Vitthalrao Patil	Con.
244.	Akola .. ..	.. .. K. M. Asgar Hussain Sardarkhan	Con.
245.	Amravati .. ..	.. .. Krishna Gulab Deshmukh	Con.
246.	Aurangabad .. ..	.. .. Bhaosaheb Dagadurao Deshmukh	Con.
247.	Baramati .. ..	.. .. Tulshidas Subhanrao Jadhav	Con.
248.	Bhandara .. ..	.. .. Ashok Rajitram Mehta	Con.
249.	Bhir .. ..	.. .. Nana Ramchandra Patil	CPI
250.	Bhiwandi .. ..	.. .. Sonubhatt Dagadu Basyant	Con.
251.	Bombay Central .. ..	.. .. Ramachandra Dhondiba Bhandare	Con.
252.	Bombay Central South .. ..	.. .. Shripad Amrit Dange	CPI
253.	Bombay North East .. ..	.. .. Smt. Tara Govind Sapre	Con.
254.	Bombay North West .. ..	.. .. Shantilal Harijivan Shah	Con.
255.	Bombay South .. ..	.. .. George Fernandes	SSP
256.	Buldana .. ..	.. .. Shivaram Rango Rane	Con.
257.	Chanda .. ..	.. .. Krishnarao Madhaorao Kaushik	SWA
258.	Chimur .. ..	.. .. Ramchandra Martand Hajarnavis	Con.
259.	Dahanu (R) .. ..	.. .. Yeshwantrao Martand Rao Mukne	Con.
260.	Dhulia .. ..	.. .. Chudaman Ananda Patil	Con.
261.	Hatkanangale .. ..	.. .. Smt. Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatra- pati Bhonsale	PWP
262.	Jalgaon .. ..	.. .. Sayyadali Samadali Sayed	Con.
263.	Jalna .. ..	.. .. Venkatrao Narsing Rao Jadhav	Con.
264.	Karad .. ..	.. .. Dajisahev Chavan alias Anandrao Ramrao	Con.

1	2	3	4
265.	Khed	Raghunath Keshav Khadilkar	Con.
266.	Khamgaon (R)	Arjun Shripat Kasture	Con.
267.	Kolaba	Dattatraya Kishinath Kunte	PWP
268.	Kolhapur	Shankarrao Dattatraya Mane	Con.
269.	Kopergaon	Annasahib Pandurang Shinde	Con.
270.	Latur (R)	Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble	Con.
271.	Malegaon (R)	Zimbru Manglu Kahandole	Con.
272.	Nagpur	Narendra Ramachandraji Deoghare	Con.
273.	Nanded	Venkatrao Babarao Tarodekar	Con.
274.	Nandurbar (R)	Tukaram Hurji Gavit	Con.
275.	Nasik	Bhanudas Ramchandra Kavade	Con.
276.	Osmunabad	Tulsiram Abaji Patil	Con.
277.	Pandharpur (R)	Tayappa Hari Sonavane	Con.
278.	Parbhani	Shivajirao Shankarrao Deshmukh	Con.
279.	Poona	S. M. Joshi	SSP
280.	Rajapur	Nath Pai	PSP
281.	Ramtek	Amrit Ganpat Sonar	Con.
282.	Ratnagiri	Smt. Sharda Mukerjee	Con.
283.	Sangli	Sadashiv Daji Patil	Con.
284.	Sitara	Yeshwantrao Balawantrao Chavan	Con.
285.	Sholapur	Surajratan Fatechand Damani	Con.
286.	Wardha	Kamalnayan Jammalal Bajaj	Con.
287.	Yeotmal	Deorao Sheoram Patil	Con.

MYSORE (27)

288.	Bagalkot	Sangangowada Basingowda Patil	Con.
289.	Bangalore	K. Hanumanthaiya	Con.
290.	Belgaum	Mugatsab Nabisab Nagnhoor	Con.
291.	Bellary	V. K. R. V. Rao	Con.
292.	Bidar (R)	Ramchandra Veerappa	Con.
293.	Bijapur	B. K. Gudadinni	Con.
294.	Chamarajanagar (R)	S. M. Siddappa	Con.
295.	Chikmagalur	M. Huche Gowda	PSP
296.	Chikodi (R)	B. Shankaranand	Con.
297.	Chitradurga	J. Mohamed Imam	SWA
298.	Dharwar North	Smt. Sarojini Bindurao Mahishi	Con.
299.	Dharwar South	Mohasin Fakruddin Hussainsab	Con.
300.	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
301.	Hassan	Nuggehalli Shivappa	SWA
302.	Hoskote	M. V. Krishnappa	Con.
303.	Kanakapura	M. V. Rajasekharan	Con.
304.	Kanara	Dinkar Dattatraya Desai	PSP
305.	Kolar (R)	G. Y. Krishnan	Con.
306.	Koppal	Sanganna Andanappa Agadi	Con.
307.	Mandya	S. M. Krishna	PSP
308.	Madhugiri		
309.	Mangalore	C. M. Poonacha	Con.
310.	Mysore	H. D. Tulsidas	Con.
311.	Raichur	Raja Venkatappa Naik	SWA
312.	Shimoga	J. H. Patel	SSP
313.	Tumkur	K. Lakkappa	PSP
314.	Udipi	J. M. Labo Prabhu	SWA

NAGALAND (1)

315.	Nagaland	S. C. Jamir	Con.
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ORISSA (20)

316.	Angul	Dhirendranath Deb	SWA
317.	Balasore	Samarendra Kundu	PSP
318.	Bhadrak (R)	Dharanidhar Jena	SWA
319.	Bhajanagar	Ananta Tripathi Sarma	Con.
320.	Bhubaneswar	Chintamani Panigrahi	Con.
321.	Bolangir	Raj Raj Singh Deo	SWA
322.	Chatrapur	Jagannath Rao Rachakonda	Con.
323.	Cuttack	Srinibas Misra	PSP

1	2	3	4
324.	Dhenkanal	Kamakhyia Prasad Singh Deb	
325.	Jaipur (R)	Mahindra Bahadur	SWA
326.	Kalahandi	Baidhar Behera	PSP
327.	Kendrapara	Pratap Keshari Deo	SWA
328.	Keonjhar (R)	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP
329.	Koraput (R)	Gurucharan Naik	SWA
330.	Mayurbhanj (R)	Ramachandra Ulaka	Con.
331.	Nowrangpur (R)	Mahendra Majhi	SWA
332.	Phulbani (R)	Khagapathi Pradhani	Con.
333.	Puri	Anirudha Dipa	SWA
334.	Sambalpur	Rabi Ray	SSP
335.	Sundargarh (R)	Sradhakar Supakar	Con.
		Debananda Amat	SWA

PUNJAB (13)

336.	Amritsar	Yagya Datt Sharma	JS
337.	Bhatinda (R)	Kikar Singh	AD(Sant Group)
338.	Fazilka	Iqbal Singh	Con.
339.	Ferozepur	Sohan Singh Basi	AD (Sant Group)
340.	Gurdaspur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con.
341.	Hoshiarpur	Vacant	
342.	Jullundur	Swaran Singh	Con.
343.	Ludhiana	Devinder Singh	Con.
344.	Patiala	Smt. Mohinder Kaur	Con.
345.	Phillaur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.
346.	Rupar (R)	Buta Singh	Con.
347.	Sangrur	Smt. Nirlep Kaur	AD (Sant Group)
348.	Taran Taran	Gurdial Singh Dhillon	Con.

RAJASTHAN (23)

349.	Ajmer	Vishveshwar Nath Bhargava	Con.
350.	Alwar	Bhola Nath Master	Con.
351.	Banswara (R)	Hirji Bhai	Con.
352.	Barmar	Amrit Nahata	Con.
353.	Bharatpur	Brijendra Singh	Ind.
354.	Bhilwara	Ramesh Chandra Vyas	Con.
355.	Bikaner	Karni Singh	Ind.
356.	Chittorgarh	Onkarlal Bohra	Con.
357.	Dausa	Naval Kishore Sharma	Con.
358.	Ganganagar (R)	Panna Lal Barupal	Con.
359.	Hindaun (R)	Jagannath Prasad	Con.
360.	Jaipur	Smt. Gayatri Devi	SWA
361.	Jalore	D. N. Patodia	SWA
362.	Jhalawar	Brijraj Singh	JS
363.	Jhunjhunu	Radha Krishan Birla	Ind.
364.	Jodhpur	Narendra Kumar Sanghi	Con.
365.	Kota (R)	Onkar Lal Berwa	JS
366.	Nagaur	Nand Kumar Somani	SWA
367.	Pali	Surendra Kumar Tapuriah	SWA
368.	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Meetha Lal Meena	SWA
369.	Sikar	Shrigopal Saboo	JS
370.	Tonk (R)	Jamna Lal Barwa	SWA
371.	Udaipur (R)	Dhuleshwar Meena	Con.

UTTAR PRADESH (85)

372.	Agra	Achal Singh	Con.
373.	Akbarpur (R)	Ramji Ram	RP
374.	Aligarh	Shiv Kumar Shastri	Ind.
375.	Allahabad	Hari Krishna	Con.
376.	Amora	Jang Bahadur Singh Bist	Con.
377.	Amethi	Vidya Dhar Bajpai	Con.
378.	Amroha	Ishaq Sambhali	CPI

1	2	3	4
379.	Aonla	Smt. Savitri Shyam	Con.
380.	Azamgarh	Chandrajeet Yadav	Con.
381.	Bachpat	Raghuvir Singh Shastri	Ind.
382.	Bahraich	Karuna Krishna Nayar	JS
383.	Ballia	Chandrika Prasad	Con.
384.	Balrampur	Atal Behari Vajpayee	JS
385.	Banda	Jageehwar Yadav	CPI
386.	Bansgaon (R)	Molahu Prasad	SSP
387.	Bara Banki	Ram Sevak Yadav	SSP
388.	Bareilly	Brij Bhushan Lal	JS
389.	Basti (R)	Sheo Narain	Con.
390.	Bijnor (R)	Rama Nand Shastri	Con.
391.	Bilhaur	Smt. Sushila Rohitagi	Con.
392.	Budaun	Onkar Singh	JS
393.	Bulandshahr	Surendra Pal Singh	Con.
394.	Chail (R)	Masuriya Din	Con.
395.	Chandauli	Nihal Singh	SSP
396.	Dehra Dun	Yachpal Singh	Ind.
397.	Deoria	Bishwa Nath Rai	Con.
398.	Domariaganj	Narain Sarup Sharma	JS
399.	Etah	Rohan Lal Chaturvedi	Con.
400.	Etawah	Arjun Singh Bhadoria	SSP
401.	Faizabad	Ram Krishan Sinha	Con.
402.	Farrukhabad	Ayudhesh Chandra Singh	Con.
403.	Fatehpur	Sant Bakx Singh	Con.
404.	Firozabad (R)	Shiv Charan Lal	SSP
405.	Gariwal	Blask Darghan	Con.
406.	Ghatampur (R)	Tula Ram	Con.
407.	Ghaziपुर	Sarjoo Pandey	CPI
408.	Ghosi	Jharkhandey Rai	CPI
409.	Gonda	Smt. Sucheta Kripalani	Con.
410.	Gorakhpur	Mahant Digvijai	Ind.
411.	Hamirpur	Brahmanand Ji	JS
412.	Hapur	Prakash Vir Shastri	Ind.
413.	Hardoi (R)	Kinder Lal	Con.
414.	Hathras (R)	Nar Deo Snatak	Con.
415.	Jalaun (R)	Ram Sewak	Con.
416.	Jaunpur	Raj Deo Singh	Con.
417.	Jhansi	Kum. Sushila Nayar	Con.
418.	Kairana	Ghayoor Ali Khan	SSP
419.	Kaisarganj	Smt. Shakuntala Nayar	JS
420.	Kannauj	Vacant	
421.	Kanpur	S. M. Banerji	CPI
422.	Kasganj	Mushir Ahmad Khan	Con.
423.	Khalilabad	Ranjee Singh	JS
424.	Kheri	Balgovind Verma	Con.
425.	Khurja (R)	Ram Charan	PSP
426.	Lalgaon (R)	Ram Dhan	Con.
427.	Lucknow	Anand Narain Mulla	Ind.
428.	Machheishahr	Nageshwar Dwivedi	Con.
429.	Maharajganj	Mahadeo Prasad	Con.
430.	Mainpuri	Maharaj Singh	Con.
431.	Mathura	Girraj Suran Singh	SWA
432.	Meerut	Maharaj Singh Bharti	SSP
433.	Mirzapur	Bansh Narain Singh	JS
434.	Misrikh (R)	Sankata Prasad	Con.
435.	Mohanlalgaon (R)	Smt. Ganga Devi	Con.
436.	Moradabad	Om Prakash Tyagi	JS
437.	Muzaffarnagar	Latafat Ali Khan	CPI
438.	Nainital	Krishan Chandra Pant	Con.
439.	Padrauna	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con.
440.	Phulpur	Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	Con.
441.	Pilibhit	Mohan Swaroop	PSP
442.	Pratapgarh	Dinesh Singh	Con.
443.	Rae Bareilly	Smt. Indira Nehru Gandhi	Con.
444.	Rampur	Syed Zulfikar Ali Khan	SWA

1	2	3	4
445.	Ramsanehighat (R)	.. .. Baijnath Kureel	Con.
446.	Robertsganj (R)	.. .. Ram Swarup	Con.
447.	Saharanpur (R)	.. .. Sunder Lal	Con.
448.	Saidpur (R)	.. .. Shambhu Nath	Con.
449.	Salempur ..	.. .. Vishwa Nath Pandey	Con.
450.	Shahabad ..	.. .. Jitendra Bahadur Singh	JS
451.	Shahjahanpur ..	.. .. Prem Kishan Khanna	Con.
452.	Sitapur ..	.. .. Sharda Nand	JS
453.	Sultanpur ..	.. .. Ganpat Sahai	Con.
454.	Tehri Garhwal ..	.. .. Manabendra Shah	Con.
455.	Unnao ..	.. .. Krishna Dev Tripathi	Con.
456.	Varanasi ..	.. .. Satya Narain Singh	CPI(M)

WEST BENGAL (40)

457.	Alipore ..	.. .. Indrajit Gupta	CPI
458.	Arambagh ..	.. .. Amijanath Bose	FB
459.	Asansol ..	.. .. Deven Sen	SSP
460.	Asugram (R)	.. .. Bhagaban Das	CPI(M)
461.	Balurghat (R)	.. .. Jatindra Nath Pramanik	Con.
462.	Bankura ..	.. .. Jitendra Mohan Biswas	CPI
463.	Barasat ..	.. .. Ranendra Nath Sen	CPI
464.	Barrackpore ..	.. .. Mohammad Ismail	CPI(M)
465.	Basirhat ..	.. .. Humayun Kabir	Ind.
466.	Berhampore ..	.. .. Tridib Chaudhuri	Ind.
467.	Birbhum (R)	.. .. Sisir Kumar Saha	Con.
468.	Bolpur ..	.. .. Anil Kumar Chanda	Con.
469.	Burdwan ..	.. .. N. C. Chatterjee	Ind.
470.	Calcutta North East	.. .. H. N. Mukherjee	CPI
471.	Calcutta North West	.. .. Ashok Kumar Sen	Con.
472.	Calcutta South ..	.. .. Ganesh Ghosh	CPI(M)
473.	Contai ..	.. .. Samar Guha	PSF
474.	Cooch Behar (R)	.. .. Benoy Krishna Das Chowdhury	FB
475.	Darjeeling ..	.. .. Smt. Maitryee Bose	Ind.
476.	Diamond Harbour	.. .. Jyotirmoy Basu	CPI(M)
477.	Ghatal ..	.. .. Parimal Ghosh	Con.
478.	Hooghly ..	.. .. Bejoy Krishan Modak	CPI(M)
479.	Howrah ..	.. .. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	Con.
480.	Jalpaiguri (R)	.. .. Birendra Nath Katham	Con.
481.	Jangipur ..	.. .. Hazi Lutfal Haque	Con.
482.	Jhargram (R)	.. .. Amiya Kumar Kisku	Ind.
483.	Joynagar (R)	.. .. Chittaranjan Roy	Ind.
484.	Katwa ..	.. .. Dwaipayan Sen	Con.
485.	Krishnagar ..	.. .. Ila Pal Chaudhury	Con.
486.	Malda ..	.. .. Smt. Uma Roy	Con.
487.	Mathurapur (R)	.. .. Kansari Haldar	CPI
488.	Midnapore ..	.. .. Sachindra Nath Maiti	Ind.
489.	Murshidabad ..	.. .. Syed Badrudduja	Ind.
490.	Nabadwip (R)	.. .. P. R. Thakur	Ind.
491.	Purulia ..	.. .. Bhajahari Mahato	Ind.
492.	Raiganj ..	.. .. Chapala Kanta Bhattacharyya	Con.
493.	Serampore ..	.. .. Bimalkanti Ghosh	Con.
494.	Tamluk ..	.. .. S. C. Samanta	Ind.
495.	Uluberia ..	.. .. Jugol Kishore Mondal	Con.
496.	Vishnupur (R)	.. .. Pashupati Mondal	Con.

DELHI (7)

497.	Chandni Chowk ..	.. .. Ram Gopal Shalwale	JS
498.	Delhi Sadar ..	.. .. Kanwar Lal Gupta	JS
499.	East Delhi ..	.. .. Hardayal Devgun	JS
500.	Karol Bagh (R)	.. .. Ram Swaroop Vidyarthi	JS
501.	New Delhi ..	.. .. M. L. Sondhi	JS
502.	Outer Delhi ..	.. .. Brahm Perakash	Con.
503.	South Delhi ..	.. .. Balraj Madhok	JS

HIMACHAL PRADESH (6)

504.	Chamba ..	.. .. Vikram Chand Mahajan	Con.
505.	Hamirpur ..	.. .. Prem Chand Verma	Con.

1	2	3	4
506.	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con.
507.	Mahasu	Virbhadra Singh	Con.
508.	Mandi	Lalit Sen	Con.
509.	Simla (R)	Pratap Singh	Con.
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2)			
510.	Panjim	Janardan Jagannath Shinkre	Ind.
511.	Marmagao	Erasmio De Jesus Sequeira	UG (Sequeira Group)
MANIPUR (2)			
512.	Inner Manipur	M. Meghachandra	CPI
513.	Outer Manipur (R)	Paokai Haokip	Ind.
TRIPURA (2)			
514.	Tripura East (R)	Manikya Kirti Bikram Kishore Debbarma Bahadur	Con.
515.	Tripura West	J. K. Choudhury	Con.
OTHER TERRITORIES (5)			
516.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	K. R. Ganesh	Con.
517.	Chandigarh	Shri Chand Goyal	JS
518.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (R)	Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Delkar	Con.
519.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (R)	P. M. Sayed	Ind.
520.	Pondicherry	N. Sethuraman	Con.
NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY (1)*			
521.	.. .. .	D. Ering	
ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*			
522.	.. .. .	Frank Anthony	
523.	.. .. .	A. E. T. Barron	

The table on the following pages shows the State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties in the Lok Sabha as on May 23, 1968.

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the need of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence. Parliament is also vested with the power to impeach the President and to remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President,

*Nominated by the President.]

the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of an emergency declared under Article 352^a the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. The power to amend the Constitution also rests solely in Parliament.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, Parliamentary Committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. The Committees fall under three groups: those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members, the Business Advisory Committee, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up *ad hoc* for the consideration of important bills. The three important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee. While the first and the third are composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in Public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy of underlying the estimates" can be effected. It also examines whether "the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates" and suggests the form in which the estimates shall be presented to Parliament. The committee on Public Undertakings examines the reports and accounts of certain specified public undertakings and reports of the Auditor-General thereon, if any. It also examines whether the public undertakings are being run efficiently and "managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices."

Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the manner in which they have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these four committees.

Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and the Ministries of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. These committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings.

^aFor the first time the President of India declared a state of emergency under this Article on October 26, 1962, following the threat to the security of India created by the Chinese aggression. The emergency has since been lifted.

TABLE 19

[illegible]

TABLE 19 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
14. Punjab ..	7	13	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
15. Rajasthan ..	10	23	11	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	23
16. Uttar Pradesh ..	34	85	47	2	6	1	12	2	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	84
17. West Bengal ..	16	40	15	—	5	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	40
18. Delhi ..	3	7	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
19. Himachal Pradesh	3	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
21. Manipur ..	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
22. Tripura ..	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24. Chandigarh ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
26. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
27. Pondicherry ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	223	520	281	43	24	19	32	15	20	1	3	1	1	2	25	2	2	2	41	516

TABLE 20
ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES*

State/Union Territory	No. of seats in the Legislative Council	Legislative Assembly										Total	Seats vacant
		No. of seats	Congress	Swatantra	Communist	Communist (M)	Jana Sangh	Praja Socialist	Samyukt Socialist	Republican	Other parties**			Independents
1. Andhra Pradesh..	90	287	164	29	11	9	3	—	1	—	67	285	2
2. Assam ..	—	126	72	2	7	—	—	5	4	—	9	126	—
3. Bihar ..	96	318	128	3	24	4	26	18	68	1	13	318	81
4. Gujarat ..	—	168	93	66	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	168	—
5. Haryana†	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Jammu & Kashmir	—	75	61	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	73	2
7. Kerala ..	—	133	9	—	19	52	78	9	19	—	19	133	2
8. Madhya Pradesh	90	296	165	7	1	11	—	4	10	—	24	294	2
9. Madras ..	63	234	49	20	2	1	4	8	2	5	138	233	1
10. Maharashtra	78	270	204	—	10	1	4	21	4	1	19	270	—
11. Mysore ..	63	216	127	15	1	1	4	—	6	—	44	216	—
12. Nagaland..	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
13. Orissa ..	—	140	31	49	7	1	—	21	2	—	24	140	—
14. Punjab ..	40	104	47	—	5	3	9	—	1	3	26	104	—
15. Rajasthan	—	184	88	47	1	—	22	—	8	—	16	182	2
16. Uttar Pradesh	108	425	195	12	13	1	98	11	44	10	—	421	4
17. West Bengal†	75	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	280
18. Delhi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	30	1
20. Himachal Pradesh	—	60	34	1	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	59	—
21. Manipur ..	—	30	16	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	30	—
22. Pondicherry	—	30	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	30	—
23. Tripura ..	—	30	27	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
TOTAL	703	3,563	1,532	251	101	85	255	100	173	21	330	3,188	375

*As on April 1, 1968. Defections have not been noted.

**Other parties include:—Assam : All Party Hill Leaders' Conference 9; Jammu and Kashmir : Janmu and Kashmir National Conference 6; Kerala : Muslim League 14; Kerala Congress 5; Madras : Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 138; Maharashtra : Peasants and Workers' Party 19; Nagaland : Nationalist Organisation 32; Democratic Party of Nagaland 12; Orissa : Jana Congress 24; Punjab : Akali Dal (Sant Group) 24; Akali Dal (Master Group) 2; Goa, Daman and Diu : Maharashtravadi Gomantak 16 and United Goans (Sequeira Group) 12; Pondicherry : People's Front 4.

†Under President's Rule. For subsequent developments see Appendices.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen Judges appointed by the President. The Judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or he must be in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired Judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

The membership of the Court, as on April 1, 1968 was as follows :

Chief Justice : M. Hidayatullah

Judges : J. C. Shah
S. M. Sikri
R. S. Bachawat
V. Ramaswami
J. M. Shelat
V. Bhargava
S. K. Mitter
C. A. Vaidialingam
K. S. Hegde
A. N. Grover

And the law officers of the Union Government were :

Attorney-General of India : C. K. Daphtary

Solicitor-General of India : Niren De

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more State or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High

Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court". Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceedings of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this, the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentences or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

THE STATES

The system of government in the States, as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is the head in each State and all executive actions of the State are taken in his name. The Governor's discretionary powers relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (i) the administration of Scheduled Areas, if any, in his State and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in his State.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Administrative Units

The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal adminis-

tration of the district. For this purpose, the police force in the district with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the District Development or Planning Officer.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries incharge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the chairman. Generally, the functions of coordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses (except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan and Nagaland which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly). Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly conferred.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. The Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

*Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1958, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State.

The strength of the Legislative Councils in the ten States with bicameral legislatures and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies in all the States and the Territorial Councils in the Union Territories and the position of various political parties as on April 1, 1968 is given in Table 20.

Powers and Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of the bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to Bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No Bill seeking to impose restrictions in inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual power of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

JUDICIARY

High Courts

Every State has a High Court which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Among the Union Territories, Delhi alone has a High Court of its own. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the States. The procedure for appointing other judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted. They hold office until they attain the age of 62 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.

The table below gives the name, seat and territorial jurisdiction of the sixteen High Courts in India:

TABLE 21
JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS

No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial Jurisdiction	Seat of the Courts
1	2	3	4	5
1	Allahabad	1866	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh ..	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam and Nagaland*	1948*	Assam and Nagaland	Gauhati
4	Bombay	1861	Maharashtra	Bombay (Bench at Nagpur)
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6	Delhi	1966	Union Territory of Delhi	Delhi**
7	Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
9	Kerala	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam
10	Madhya Pradesh ..	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
11	Madras	1861	Madras & Pondicherry	Madras
12	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
13	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
14	Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
15	Punjab	1947	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh	Chandigarh
16	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority and Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs (including writs which are in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *prohibition*, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

This power may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority for the residence of such person is not within those territories.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 227). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Subordinate Courts

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the

*The jurisdiction of the former Assam High Court was extended to cover the State of Nagaland, constituted on December 1, 1963, and the name of the Court changed accordingly, with effect from the same date.

**Jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court has been extended to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh with a permanent bench at Simla.

principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce testamentary and inter-State representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district Court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometime assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These offices are subordinates only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj', is being introduced in the various States.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislature, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (i) the General Council of the Corporation; (ii) the Standing Committee of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting

CHAPTER IV

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. As on May 15, 1968, the Chiefs of Staff were as follows :

Chief of the Army Staff
Chief of the Naval Staff
Chief of the Air Staff

General P. P. Kumaramangalam
Admiral A. K. Chatterji
Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh

Army

The Army is organised into four Commands—Western, Eastern, Southern and Central—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The Areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff, assisted by the Vice Chief of the Army Staff and the Deputy Chief of the Army Staff. The Vice Chief controls the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Military Training and Combat Development, while the Deputy Chief controls the Directorates of Staff Duties, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army and the Defence Security Corps. The three other Principal Staff Officers are the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of the Ordnance controlling their respective branches. Two other branches are the Engineers-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into four Directorates, namely, Organisation, Recruiting, Personal and Medical Services and includes the Judge Advocate-General's Department and that of Provost Marshal. The Army Medical Directorate, though separate under a Lieutenant-General, is technically placed under this branch.

The Quartermaster-General's Branch comprises several Directorates. One among them organises all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and another provides accommodation for personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transports, Remounts and Veterinary, Military Farms, Postal Services, Pioneers, the Chief Technical Examiner of Works and the Chief Canteens Officer are also under the supervision of the Quartermaster-General.

The three Directorates under the Master-General of the Ordnance are Ordnance Services, Procurement Progressing Organisation and Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has a number of Directorates under him, namely, Policy and Co-ordination, Transport, Army Works, Naval Works, Air Force Works, Work Study, Engineer Staff, Engineer Stores and Plants and Directorate-General of Works.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Vice Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are : (i) Flag Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, Western Naval Command, (ii) Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command, (iii) Commodore Commanding, Southern Naval Area and (iv) Flag Officer Commanding, Western Fleet.

Today, the Indian Fleet consists of the aircraft carrier *INS Vikrant* (Flagship of the Navy), two cruisers, *INS Mysore* and *INS Delhi*, two Destroyer Squadrons, (*INS Rajput*, *Ranjit*, *Rana*, *Godavari*, *Gomati* and *Ganga*) and a number of Frigate Squadrons, including some of the latest types of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates. These new types of frigates specially constructed for the Navy in the UK, are *INS Brahmaputra*, *Beas*, *Betwa*, *Khukri*, *Kirpan*, *Kuthar*, *Talwar* and *Trishul*. The former frigates are *INS Cauvery*, *Kistna* and *Tir*, which are now being used for cadets' training. The three Mine-sweeping Squadrons are formed by *INS Konkan*, *Karwar*, *Kakinada*, *Cannanore*, *Cuddalore*, *Bassein* and *Bimlipatam*.

A beginning has been made in building naval craft in India. A survey ship, *INS Darshak*, was built by the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam and commissioned on December 12, 1964. Three sea-ward defence boats—*INS Ajay*, *Abhay* and *Akshay*—have already been completed by the Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta while three more are under construction. A bucket dredger and two hopper barges are being built, and the Frigate Project is being tackled by the Mazagon Dock. The keel of the first Leander Frigate was laid on October 5, 1966.

A newly constructed Cruiser Graving Dock at the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, which can also accommodate the Navy's aircraft-carrier, was commissioned for service in January 1962. Work on the extension of the Ballard Pier adjacent to the present Naval Dockyard in Bombay is nearing completion. A new jetty is also being constructed at Visakhapatnam on the east coast.

Control of all Coast Batteries was taken over by the Navy in 1964 and 1965. The Battery in Bombay was commissioned as *INS Trata*, on December 24, 1964. The Petty Officers' School, *INS Agrani*, was commissioned at Coimbatore on September 18, 1965.

INS *Jarawa* is equipped with necessary transport and communications facilities to enable the naval garrison stationed at Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to patrol the various islands in the area. INS *Gomantek* at Marmagao and INS *Hansa* at Dabolim are under a Naval Officer-in-Charge at Goa, which is proposed to be developed as a full-fledged naval base.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, viz., the Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration and the Air Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance. Each of these branches controls a group of Directorates.

Under the Air Headquarters come five major Air Force formations, namely, the Western Air, Training, Maintenance, and Eastern Air and the Central Air Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (UP), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orissa), and No. 57 (Punjab), were formed. The personnel of all these squadrons are at the moment serving with the Regular Air Force.

The Air Force fleet consists of a variety of transport, fighter and bomber aircraft. Among the fighter aircraft in use are the Vampires, Toofanis, Mysteres, Hunters, Gnats and MIG 21s.

The transport fleet, which till a few years ago consisted mainly of Dakotas and Fairchild Packets, has been modernised and now includes Otters, An-12s, and some Caribous. The helicopter fleet consists mainly of MI-4s, Bell and Alouette-III helicopters. India-built HT-2, the T6G Texan and the Vampires are used for training purposes.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services, on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the UK. Its main purpose is to enable students to study the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. Concurrently with this study, it offers a unique opportunity to senior Service officers and highly placed civil servants of getting together and exchanging ideas so as to give them a better understanding of each other's problems.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington. It trains officers for grade staff appointments. About 150 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, besides imparting training to newly commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology. It also now runs an MBBS course.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career. It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar, undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the corps. The College of Military Engineering, Kirkee, imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the Degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of infantry units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosive, stocked by ordnance depots.

Some of the other Army training centres and schools are : the Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts and Veterinary Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport

Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; Army Cadet College, Poona and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda* both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji*, Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to train junior engineers and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars*, Visakhapatnam, and, on completion of their courses become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training for pupil pilots is imparted at the Pilot Training Establishment, and the intermediate training at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force at Hyderabad and Yelahanka. Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Bangalore before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore, trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. Schools at Jalahalli train airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. Another school located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. Paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army are trained at the Paratroopers Training School, Agra.

DEFENCE SUPPLIES, PRODUCTION AND RESEARCH

A new Department of Defence Supplies was set up in 1965. Among the activities of this Department is the utilisation of the resources in the private sector industries for the manufacture of equipment needed by the Armed Forces.

The Department of Defence Production was set up soon after the Chinese attack in 1962 to direct, co-ordinate and strengthen defence production in the country. Included in the Department are : The Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories, Directorate-General of Inspection, Directorate-General of Planning and Co-ordination, the Defence Research and Development Organisation and six public sector undertakings.

The Directorate-General of Inspection is responsible for the testing and inspection of a wide range of defence stores such as arms, ammunition, vehicles, engineering stores, electrical stores, electronic items, etc., whether produced in the Ordnance Factories or obtained from the private sector for use in the armed forces.

The Directorate-General of Planning and Co-ordination has under it four groups dealing with Armaments, Vehicles and Engineering Electronics and Industrial Engineering. A Defence Production Board was set up in May 1964 to recommend to the Government the establishment of installations for production of new items, and preparation of future plans and policy for stocking of raw materials.

The Research and Development Organisation was created in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research to production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation and is responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in military stores and equipment. The Organisation (a) renders scientific advice to Service Headquarters, (b) carries out applied research to solve the problems of the Services, (c) designs and develops weapons and equipment based on the operational requirements defined by Services, (d) evaluates and carries out technical trials of new weapons and equipment or those developed in the country, and (e) renders technical guidance to civil trade for the development of new equipment. It also undertakes basic, applied and operational research and development of products and processes related to fabrication of instruments, weapons, ammunition, engineering stores and telecommunication equipment.

There are at present more than 30 institutions, major and minor, under the Research and Development Organisation, catering to the needs of the Armed Forces. Among the new establishments are the Institute of Nuclear Medicine, the Defence Institute of Physiology, the Defence Food Research Laboratory, the Solid State Physics Laboratory, the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory and the Institute of Works Studies.

With the growing tempo of Defence research and production, a scheme has been evolved to impart theoretical knowledge of engineering subjects to those receiving practical training at various Defence installations.

The Research and Development Organisation, manned entirely by Indian personnel, has developed a number of specially noteworthy items for the armed forces including a mountain gun, a semi-automatic rifle, a self-loading pistol, a new type of anti-tank mine, a light-weight forward area VHF communication set, generating sets of various types including a precision generator for anti-aircraft gun, pre-fabricated portable but collapsable assault boat, aluminium floating bridge, dehydrated food for use at high altitudes, anti-corrosive paints, five-man campo pack rations and survival rations.

Ordnance Factories

The Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories controls 24 ordnance factories which turn out defence equipment, arms and ammunition and a large number of other articles needed by the armed forces.

The activities of Ordnance Factories embrace a very wide field and a number of specialised technologies covering the production of weapons,

ammunition, transport vehicles, supply-dropping equipment, clothing and a large range of general stores. Since the declaration of the Emergency in October 1962, the responsibilities and activities of the Ordnance Factories have increased considerably. Some of these factories are very old with out-moded plant and equipment. A comprehensive Five-Year Plan for rehabilitation and modernisation is under execution and progress has already been made in some of these factories. A new Rod Mill, a new Heavy Calibre Cartridge Case Plant and a new Shell Forging Plant have been commissioned. A small arms factory has been set up at Tiruchi. An engineering factory at Ambajhari and a vehicles factory at Jabalpur have been planned. A heavy vehicles factory was commissioned at Avadi for the manufacture of medium tanks called 'Vijayanta'.

The value of issues of ordnance factories during 1967-68 was Rs. 112 crores against Rs. 104 crores in 1966-67.

DEFENCE UNDERTAKINGS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

A new limited company—the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited—was set up merging the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore, and Aeronautics India Limited. It is responsible for the production of aircraft and allied equipment.

Progress has been made in the establishment of three MIG factories at Nasik (Airframe), Koraput (Engine) and Hyderabad (Electronics). The first phase of the manufacturing programme—erection of aircraft from fully equipped assemblies—has commenced and will be followed by the second phase—assembly of aircraft from details. Ultimately from 1968-69 onwards, most of the parts and components of the aircraft and allied equipment would be manufactured from raw materials.

The production of Gnats in HAL helped to build up the Gnat Squadrons to the planned figures. The production of the supersonic jet fighter MARUT (Mark. I) which is one of the major tasks of HAL has made progress. Further development of this aircraft has been undertaken in HAL to provide the IAF with an improved ground attack aircraft. The production of the Alouette Helicopter has been undertaken at Bangalore. The first few Alouette helicopters have been delivered to the IAF and the Navy. The first few 'Krishaks' and AOP aircraft designed by HAL, have also been delivered to the IAF. The development of 'KIRAN', a jet trainer aircraft, is making progress.

The Kanpur division of the HAL are manufacturing HS-748 aircraft. An order for 15 aircraft (9 passenger and 6 freighter version) has been placed on HAL by the IAC and deliveries are being made.

The Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, which started production in 1956 with only two electronics items, has diversified its production and manufactures over 70 different items, of equipment, range from tiny transmitter to highly sophisticated radars. The value of production of this factory which was Rs. 5.97 lakhs in 1956-57 rose to Rs. 11.9 crores in 1966-67. The production programme of the BEL included the manufacture of general-purpose receivers and medium power transmitters as well as the other electronics equipment not only for the Armed Forces, but also for other departments like the Civil Aviation, All India Radio, Meteorological Department, Police and Fire Services.

The expansion programme of the Mazagon Docks, Bombay, has been taken up. The first frigate, now under construction at the Docks in Bombay, is expected to be launched in October this year. The Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta, manufactured a number of new items of naval craft and stepped up production of existing items.

A new public sector undertaking, the Bharat Earth Movers Limited was established for manufacture of heavy earth-moving machinery. The Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, was taken over by the Ministry of Defence.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (i) going to the aid of civil power, (ii) rendering help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (iii) carrying out photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes, and (iv) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces have also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and recommendations of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for the second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 Service officers served with the UN Observation Group in Lebanon in 1958. Besides the 700 Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to join that Force in March 1961. In October 1961, India sent six interdictor Canberra jet aircraft to Congo along with the necessary Air Force personnel. In view of the national emergency, the Brigade Group along with some administrative and ancillary units was withdrawn from the Congo in April 1963. A small contingent which remained behind has also been withdrawn. A small contingent of army officers was sent to Yemen. A medical team was sent to Laos.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity for receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Territorial Army is composed of units of : Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the age of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days in the evenings after working hours, at week-ends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days.

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, ration and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks

of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has been made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aero-modelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

Participation in the NCC was made compulsory for all able-bodied male college students in 1964. In view of the report of the Education Commission which suggested a National Service Programme for students and the growing opinion among educationists in favour of making NCC training optional, the period of training for boys in the Senior Division was reduced from three years to two. No expansion was effected in the Girls Division in 1967 and the limit for expansion in the Junior Division was fixed at 15,000. The strength of the Corps, as on January 1, 1968, was 13,92,311. Of them 7,48,362 were in the Senior Division and 6,43,949 in the Junior Division. The number of girls in the NCC on that date was 1,21,261—53,493 in the Senior Division and 67,768 in the Junior Division. The NCC Senior Division and the NCC Rifles were amalgamated in 1964 for removing disparities in their training programmes. The Officers Training Units of the NCC train selected officers for joining the Officers' Cadre in the Army.

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadets Corps was started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. It has now been replaced by National Fitness Corps.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Director-General of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government, private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport service. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up vacancies in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administration, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These, in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to school education is secured through a standing committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education. The Union Government is also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare.

The Central Advisory Board of Education lays down the general education policy. Its four standing committees dealing with elementary, secondary, university and social education, formulate aims and objects, assess prevailing position and draw up future plans in their respective fields. A steering committee of the Board co-ordinates their activities.

An Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. D. S. Kothari was inaugurated in October 1964. The Commission was required to advise the Government on a national pattern and development of education. It secured the services of eminent educationists and scientists from abroad through the UNESCO, the British Council and USAID, and submitted its report to the Government on June 29, 1966. The report is under Government's consideration.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred is shown in Tables 22 and 23.

TABLE 22
GROWTH OF INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Number of institutions	2,86,860	3,66,641	4,72,655	6,85,602	7,26,632	6,91,986	7,54,431
Number of students on rolls (lakhs)	2,55.43	3,39.24	4,79.63	5,42.81	5,79.77	6,17.10	6,34.73
Number of teachers (lakhs)	8.04	11.07	15.08	16.43	17.59	18.85	19.82

TABLE 23
PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

Head of expenditure	(Rs. crores)						
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Direct expenditure	91.05	144.81	257.36	293.32	332.13	370.08	398.26
Indirect expenditure	23.33	44.85	87.02	103.04	109.62	114.03	118.04
Total expenditure	114.38	189.66	344.38	396.36	441.75	484.11	516.30

Contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in Table 24.

Plans and Education

A working partnership has been evolved between the Centre and the State Governments to implement educational development plans. Most of the schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments with some assistance from the Centre. Of the centrally sponsored schemes, some are implemented through the State Governments and others directly by the Central Government. A central planning group, with the Union Minister for Education as its Chairman, is already working on a long term development plan covering the period 1966—81.

TABLE 24
SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE*

(In crores of rupees)

Sources	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Government funds ..	65.27 (57.1)	117.20 (61.8)	234.09 (68.0)	271.84 (68.6)	302.48 (68.5)	334.49 (69.1)	359.8 (69.7)
District boards funds	7.86 (6.9)	9.90 (5.2)	11.83 (3.4)	13.97 (3.5)	15.85 (3.6)	14.63 (3.0)	29.8 (5.8)
Municipal boards funds	4.64 (4.0)	6.46 (3.4)	10.66 (3.1)	12.22 (3.1)	13.80 (3.1)	14.34 (3.0)	85.5 (16.6)
Fees	23.33 (20.4)	37.90 (20.0)	59.03 (17.1)	65.61 (16.6)	73.76 (16.7)	82.36 (17.0)	39.4 (7.6)
Endowments ..	2.46 (2.2)	5.69 (3.0)	9.81 (2.9)	10.02 (2.5)	10.20 (2.3)	10.48 (2.2)	1.8 (0.3)
Others	10.82 (9.4)	12.51 (6.6)	18.96 (5.5)	22.70 (5.7)	25.66 (5.8)	27.81 (5.7)	—
University funds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	114.38	189.66	344.38	396.36	441.75	477.34	516.3

The distribution of expenditure in the first three Plans and proposed outlay for the Fourth Plan as revised in August 1966 is set out below :

TABLE 25
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(In crores of rupees)

Major Head	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan**	Fourth Plan†
Elementary education	85	95	203	385
Secondary education	20	51	120	263
University education	14	48	87	139
Other educational schemes††	34	79	190	423
TOTAL	153	273	600	1,210

The figures for the Fourth Plan are still provisional. Exact allocation will be known only after the Fourth Five Year Plan is finalised.

The achievements under the first three Plans and the targets of the Fourth Plan are indicated below.

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to the total.

**Anticipated. †Outlay proposed.

††Includes social (Adult) Education Scholarships, cultural programmes, technical education and other miscellaneous schemes.

TABLE 26
ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (likely)	1970-71 (targets)
Number of pupils in classes I to V (in lakhs)	192	252	349.9	515	695
Percentage thereof to total population (6—11 age group)	42.6	52.9	62.2	78.5	92.2
Number of pupils in classes VI to VIII (in lakhs)	31	43	67	110	190
Percentage thereof to total population of age group 11—14	12.7	16.5	22.5	32.2	47.4
Number of pupils in classes IX to XI (in lakhs)	12.2	19	29.6	52.4	90.0
Percentage thereof to total population of age group 14—17	5.8	7.8	11.7	17.8	22.1
Number of pupils at the university stage—arts, science and commerce—(in lakhs) ..	3	7	7.3	11	16
Percentage thereof to total population in age group 17—23	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.9 (target)	2.4
Percentage of students reading science at university stage ..	38.1	33.0	34.1	42.5	—
Number of primary/junior basic schools	2,09,671	2,78,135	3,30,339	4,08,930	—
Number of middle/senior basic schools	13,596	21,730	49,663	55,765	—
Number of high/higher secondary schools	7,288	10,838	17,257	22,156	—
Number of multi-purpose schools	—	255	2,115	2,446	—
Number of training schools ..	782	930	1,138	1,424	—
Number of training colleges ..	53	107	478	312	—
Number of arts, science (including research institutions) and commerce colleges ..	542	772	1,122	1,400	—
Number of universities ..	27	32	45	62	—
Percentage of trained teachers	—	—	—	—	—
Primary schools	58.8	61.2	64.1	73.9	—
Middle schools	53.3	58.5	66.5	63.4	—
High/Higher secondary schools	53.8	59.7	64.1	66.2	—

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1961 census, is shown in Table 28 (p. 64).

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Under a Directive Principle of the Constitution, free and compulsory elementary education is to be provided for all children up to the age of 14. A number of steps have been taken to fulfil this obligation.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is shown in the table below :

TABLE 27
PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1950-51	303	21,640	866	11.98
1955-56	630	45,828	1,880	24.99
1960-61	1,909	1,21,184	4,007	58.73
1961-62	2,240	1,48,866	4,895	74.91
1962-63	2,502	1,64,595	5,221	82.31
1963-64	2,710	1,78,780	5,449	92.10
1964-65	2,898	2,34,268	6,352	100.0

*Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools.

TABLE 28
LITERACY IN INDIA**

State/Union Territory	LITERATES			PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	10,55,25,997	7,79,46,274	2,75,79,723	24.0	34.5	13.0
<i>States</i>						
Andhra Pradesh	76,26,527	54,82,333	21,44,194	21.2	30.2	12.0
Assam	32,48,055	23,61,724	8,83,661	27.4	37.3	16.0
Bihar	85,47,845	69,50,967	15,96,878	18.4	29.9	6.9
Gujarat	62,83,256	43,73,373	19,09,883	30.5	41.1	19.1
Jammu & Kashmir	3,92,761	3,21,827	70,934	11.0	17.0	4.3
Kerala	79,19,220	45,96,265	33,22,955	46.8	55.0	38.9
Madhya Pradesh	55,44,862	44,81,454	10,63,408	17.1	27.0	6.7
Madras	1,05,80,616	75,32,323	30,48,293	31.4	44.5	18.2
Maharashtra ..	1,17,93,070	85,88,657	32,04,413	29.8	42.0	16.8
Mysore	59,90,585	43,52,428	16,38,157	25.4	36.1	14.2
Nagaland	66,117	45,917	20,200	17.9	24.0	11.3
Orissa	38,01,245	30,42,004	9,59,241	21.7	34.7	8.6
Punjab*	49,17,396	35,91,177	13,26,219	24.2	33.0	14.1
Rajasthan	30,65,568	25,04,983	5,60,585	15.2	23.7	5.8
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,30,13,183	1,05,46,795	24,66,388	17.6	27.3	7.0
West Bengal ..	1,02,25,664	74,54,006	27,71,658	29.3	40.1	17.0
<i>Union Territories and Other Areas</i>						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,372	16,675	4,697	33.6	42.4	19.3
Delhi	14,02,298	9,04,801	4,97,497	52.7	60.8	42.5
Himachal Pradesh	2,31,664	1,91,139	40,525	17.1	27.2	6.2
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands ..	5,610	4,273	1,337	23.3	35.8	11.0
Tripura	2,31,188	1,75,060	56,128	20.2	29.6	10.2
Manipur	2,37,276	1,74,656	62,620	30.4	45.1	15.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,495	4,342	1,153	9.5	14.7	4.1
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,92,716	1,18,811	74,605	30.75	39.04	23.02
NEFA	24,260	21,879	2,381	7.2	12.3	1.5
Pondicherry ..	1,38,149	92,384	45,765	37.4	50.4	24.6
Sikkim	19,999	16,721	3,278	12.3	19.6	4.3

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Legislation for compulsory primary education has been enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab*, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi. Schemes have been drawn up for intensive enrolment in schools and training of teachers. As a result, enrolment increased from 191.5 lakhs in 1950-51 to 512 lakhs (approx.) by the end of 1965-66 in the age-group 6-11. For the age-group 11-14, it went up from 31.2 lakhs to about 108 lakhs (approx.) during the same period.

Education up to the age of 14 is already free in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar (for girls only), Gujarat (up to Class VII), Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra (up to VII), Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (for girls only) and West Bengal (for girls only).

*Relates to pre-reorganisation.

**Figures based on 1961 Census.

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table:

TABLE 29
PRIMARY EDUCATION*

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1950-51	2,09,671	1,82,93,967	5,37,918	36.49
1955-56	2,78,135	2,29,19,734	6,91,249	53.73
1960-61	3,30,397	2,66,42,253	7,41,695	73.44
1961-62	3,51,530	2,94,74,377	7,94,747	82.67
1962-63	3,66,262	3,12,86,929	8,32,996	92.94
1963-64	3,77,106	3,31,03,271	8,81,438	99.01
1964-65 (estimated)	3,85,250	3,35,78,000	9,06,900	105.18

SECONDARY EDUCATION

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education :

TABLE 30
SECONDARY EDUCATION†

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1950-51	20,884	52,32,009	2,12,000	30.74
1955-56	32,568	85,26,509	3,38,188	52.02
1960-61	66,920	1,81,22,356	6,41,689	111.83
1961-62	75,221	2,05,65,739	7,12,590	127.96
1962-63	82,817	2,26,70,116	7,90,071	147.05
1963-64	88,584	2,47,39,669	8,52,007	166.88
1964-65 (estimated)	96,150	2,52,95,000	8,89,750	184.33

As a result of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India in 1952 and the suggestions made by the Central Advisory Board of Education in this behalf, it was decided that the eventual pattern of education should be :

- eight years of integrated Elementary (Basic) Education,
- three or four years of secondary education with diversified courses,
- three years of University Education after the Higher Secondary school leading to the first degree.

All State Governments except those of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras, Kerala and Nagaland have taken steps to re-organise secondary education on these lines. The pace of re-organisation has, however, been uneven due to financial and administrative difficulties and paucity of trained teachers with adequate qualifications. It was estimated that in 1964-65, of the total number of 25,017 secondary schools, 6,128 were of higher secondary pattern. Enrolment increased from about 29 lakhs in 1955-56 to about 54 lakhs in 1965-66.

The Education Commission has suggested a uniform pattern of 15 years' duration leading to 1st degree (i.e. 10 years of high school education, 2 years of higher secondary education and 3 years for the first degree course). Its suggestions are under consideration.

Among steps taken by the Central and State Governments to improve educational standards are: crash programme for the improvement of

*Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 31.

†Includes senior basic and post-basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 31.

science teaching, strengthening of educational and vocational guidance facilities, establishment of State Evaluation Units for examination reform and diversification of the secondary curriculum.

To further the programme of examination reform, evaluation units have been set up in almost all the States. The State Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance are being strengthened in all the States except Madras and Jammu and Kashmir.

BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education has been the accepted pattern of the educational system for sometime. The Educational Commission has recommended that the essential principles of basic education are so important that they should guide and shape the educational system at all levels and, therefore, no one stage of education may be designated as Basic education.

The progress of basic education is shown in the table below.

TABLE 31
PROGRESS OF BASIC EDUCATION*

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 estimated
Number of schools :							
(i) Junior basic	33,379	42,971	65,949	73,982	78,293	83,461	82,000
(ii) Senior basic	388	4,482	14,269	15,485	16,553	17,036	18,000
(iii) Post-basic	—	19	31	31	24	17	38
Number of students :							
(i) Junior basic	8,46,240	37,30,459	65,01,134	76,41,412	83,99,937	92,87,144	90,35,000
(ii) Senior basic	66,482	13,29,748	32,20,298	35,19,550	38,82,734	1,06,065	42,97,000
(iii) Post-basic	—	2,377	4,340	4,712	5,838	4,467	5,650
Number of teachers :							
(i) Junior basic	74,756	1,11,347	1,75,606	1,96,429	2,11,413	2,41,162	2,38,000
(ii) Senior basic	2,563	39,672	1,02,083	1,11,810	1,20,048	1,24,598	1,31,800
(iii) Post-basic	—	—	249	265	263	218	340
Direct expenditure: (Rs. in crores)							
(i) Junior basic	3.94	8.11	15.99	18.87	20.87	24.48	24.54
(ii) Senior basic	0.21	4.06	12.36	13.53	15.18	16.34	18.16
(iii) Post-basic	—	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.09

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, presently a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and literature to pupils and teachers.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION**

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below :

TABLE 32

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. crores)
1950-51	2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3.69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5.45
1960-61	4,145	4,01,274	27,152	11.41
1961-62	3,751	4,08,443	28,857	12.80
1962-63	3,846	4,24,264	29,849	13.04
1963-64	4,137	4,57,350	33,494	16.24
1964-65..	2,66,080	28,35,300	78,290	14.67

*Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in Tables 29 and 31.

**Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others.

†Inclusive of basic primary.

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

From 1964-65 a new classification of institutions has been adopted. Institutions like schools for music, dancing, other fine arts, social works etc., which were formerly included under special education are now being classified under vocational/professional education.

TABLE 33
SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year				Number of institutions	Number of students	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (Rs. crore)
1950-51	..	..	..	52,813	14,04,443	16,686	2.33
1955-56	..	..	..	50,987	14,87,878	20,611	2.65
1960-61	..	..	..	67,084	16,89,651	31,699	3.20
1961-62	..	..	..	2,50,434	26,25,997	34,224	3.46
1962-63	..	..	..	2,68,557	22,67,689	31,011	3.38
1963-64	..	..	..	2,13,566	19,50,411	28,386	3.40

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science, professional and special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of the Board are advisory in character.

Besides universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar, the Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay and the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, are all deemed to be universities for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on "Scientific Research" are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well.

An important development has been the enactment of Jawaharlal Nehru University Act. The University will promote study of the principles for which Jawaharlal Nehru stood. A Central University for the North-Eastern region to meet the needs of the hill areas of Assam, Nagaland, NEFA and Manipur is also proposed to be established.

In Table 34 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions of higher education and in Table 35 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

TABLE 34
STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER
EDUCATION, 1964-65 (Provisional)

State/Union Territory	Universities	Boards of education	Arts, science and commerce colleges (including research institutions)	Colleges for Professional & other education (excluding commerce colleges)	Total
Andhra Pradesh ..	4	1	77	63	145
Assam	1	1	87	14	103
Bihar	6	1	138	288	433
Gujarat	3	1	114	7	125
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	17	21	39
Kerala	1	1	89	159	250
Madhya Pradesh ..	8	1	135	240	384
Madras	2	1	68	178	249
Maharashtra	6	2	187	513	708
Mysore	4	1	80	193	278
Nagaland	—	—	2	—	2
Orissa	2	1	59	139	201
Punjab	4	—	101	51	156
Rajasthan	3	1	59	177	240
Uttar Pradesh	9	1	161	63	234
West Bengal	7	1	177	201	386
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	1	1
Delhi	1	1	30	13	45
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	4	6	10
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	6	19	25
Manipur	—	—	8	9	17
NEFA	—	—	—	2	2
Pondicherry	—	—	4	5	9
Tripura	—	—	3	8	11
INDIA	62	15	1,606	2,370	4,053

Table 37 (p. 70) shows the universities, their character, their number of colleges, and of students, and the expenditure incurred on them.

TABLE 35
THE HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Special education colleges	Professional & technical colleges	Arts & science colleges	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct Expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51 ..	27	7	18	92	208	498	4,03,519	24,453	17.68
1955-56 ..	32	11	34	112	346	712	6,81,179	37,865	29.71
1960-61 ..	45	13	41	208	852	1,039	9,86,111	62,229	56.88
1961-62 ..	46	14	44	222	961	1,138	10,58,020	68,643	65.68
1962-63 ..	56	13	44	262	1,073	1,200	11,63,881	75,524	74.90
1963-64 ..	56	14	41	293	1,153	1,326	12,80,404	84,079	83.63
1964-65 (estimated)	62	15	40	†	2,433	1,503	15,30,000	1,00,640	93.08

† Included under professional & technical colleges.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953 and given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, requires the Commission to take such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes.

The composition of the Commission as on March 31, 1968, was as follows :

Chairman	..	..	..	D. S. Kothari,
Members	..	..	..	S. Dhawan, B. Siva Rao, D. S. Reddi, D. C. Pavte, P. N. Kirpal, T. P. Singh, A. R. Wadia and V. K. Gokak.
Secretary	..	..	..	P. J. Philip.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION*

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical (engineering and technology) education during the period 1951-66.

TABLE 36
HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Year	Institutions		Sanctioned intake		Outturn	
	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.
1951	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	71	109	6,612	10,318	4,337	4,103
1961	111	209	15,497	26,525	7,026	10,349
1962	114	231	17,669	29,924	8,426	12,046
1963	118	248	20,744	37,822	9,120	12,938
1964	126	261	21,700	41,300	10,320	17,280
1965	133	274	24,695	48,048	10,282	17,699
1966**	131	276	25,000	49,000	11,800	21,500

The Third Plan provided for the establishment of 23 engineering colleges, including 8 regional and 94 polytechnics. Twenty-one colleges and 77 polytechnics are already functioning. A College of Architecture has been established at Chandigarh and post-graduate facilities expanded in other colleges. In addition to this, of the 24 polytechnics provided for women under the State Plans, 18 have started functioning. Also 19 centres have been set up to conduct part-time diploma courses in engineering for persons working in industry and other technical establishments.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of five higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively, and the Institute at Kanpur in 1960. The College of

*For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see Appendices.

**Provisional.

TABLE 37
UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA (1967)

Name, location and year of establishment	Character	No. of colleges (1963-64)	No. of students (1963-64)	Expenditure (in Rs. crores) (1963-64)
1 Agra University, Agra (1927)	Affiliating	130	54,570	3.99
2 Agricultural University, Ludhiana (1962)	Residential and Teaching	3	1,398	1.24
3 Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (1921)	Residential and Teaching	1	5,090	1.34
4 Allahabad University, Allahabad (1877)	Residential and Teaching	6	9,954	1.35
5 Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	Affiliating and Teaching	58	32,188	3.24
6 Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad (1964)	Residential and Teaching	—	3,686	0.75
7 Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar (1929)	Residential and Teaching	19	8,139	2.72
8 Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	Federal	—	—	—
9 Bangalore University, Bangalore (1964)	Affiliating	—	—	—
10 Berhampur University, Berhampur (1967)	Affiliating and Teaching	38	22,681	1.26
11 Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	39	31,517	1.76
12 Bihar University, Muzaffarpur (1962)	Federal and Teaching	54	54,402	4.20
13 Bombay University, Bombay (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	35	25,163	1.48
14 Burdwan University, Burdwan (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	138	1,20,048	2.27
15 Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	31	25,829	3.56
16 Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
17 Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh (1965)	Affiliating and Teaching	80	44,078	3.17
18 Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	29	16,398	1.03
19 Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	91	54,068	3.99
20 Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	29	84	0.01
21 Indira Kala Sangate Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh (1956)	Affiliating	—	—	—
22 Indore University, Indore (1964)	Affiliating and Teaching	22	10,585	0.95
23 Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)	Residential and Teaching	4	4,013	0.83
24 Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	34	10,842	1.16
25 Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)	Residential and Teaching	—	—	—
26 Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur (1964)	Teaching and Affiliating	1	5,829	0.70
27 Jiwaji University, Gwalior (1964)	Residential and Teaching	1	662	0.54
28 Jodhpur University, Jodhpur (1962)	Residential and Teaching	24	700	0.03
29 Kalyani University, Kalyani (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
30 Kamashwara Singh Sanskrit University, Darbhanga (1961)	Affiliating	44	21,737	2.09
31 Kanpur University, Kanpur (1965)	Affiliating and Teaching	90	66,158	5.84
32 Karnataka University, Dharwar (1949)	Federal and Teaching	3	1,272	0.38
33 Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Residential and Teaching	—	—	—
34 Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	Residential and Teaching	—	—	—

35	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	18	15,056	1.44
36	Madras University, Madras (1857)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	123	69,864	7.40
37	Madurai University, Madurai (1966)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	30	25,632	0.94
38	Magadh University, Bodhagaya (1962)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	15	11,247	1.40
39	Meerut University, Meerut (1966)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	28	10,440	1.32
40	M. S. University of Baroda, Baroda (1949)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	83	46,610	3.90
41	Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	64	32,931	2.55
42	Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	17	8,356	0.58
43	Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	2	1,012	0.17
44	North Bengal University, Siliguri (1962)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	48	27,061	3.03
45	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar (1962)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	148	54,661	5.61
46	Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	9	4,020	0.64
47	Punjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	..	..	..	Teaching and Unitary	10	10,845	1.24
48	Panjab University, Patna (1917)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	37	28,685	2.38
49	Patna University, Patna (1917)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	73	32,307	0.06
50	Poona University, Poona (1949)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	28	22,486	2.60
51	Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
52	Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta (1962)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	—	—	—
53	Ranchi University, Ranchi (1960)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
54	Ravi Shankar University, Raipur (1964)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
55	Roorkee University, Roorkee (1949)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
56	Sambalpur University, Sambalpur (1967)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
57	Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar (1955)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	9	7,317	0.81
58	Saugar University, Sagar (1946)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	82	23,874	(2.09)
59	Saurashtra University, Ahmedabad (1965)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
60	Shivaji University, Kolhapur (1962)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	37	16,140	1.40
61	S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	13	4,408	0.37
62	Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	25	10,881	1.83
63	South Gujarat University, Surat (1965)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
64	Udaipur University, Udaipur (1962)	..	..	..	Affiliating	3	1,089	0.41
65	University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore (1964)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	3	835	0.43
66	U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital Dist. (1960)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	57	22,771	2.78
67	Utkal University, Cuttack (1943)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	70	34,876	0.17
68	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	8	706	3.07
69	Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	..	..	..	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
70	Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	..	..	..	Residential and Teaching	—	—	—

*Includes students in university teaching departments also.

Engineering and Technology established in Delhi was raised to the status of an Indian Institute of Technology in 1963. The Institutes at Bombay, Madras and Kanpur, when fully developed, will provide for 1,600 students at under-graduate and 400 at the post-graduate and research levels. The targets for the Kharagpur Institute are 2,000 and 400 respectively and for the Delhi Institute 1,250 and 300. During 1966-67, the total enrolment at these Institutes was 7,984. The Institutes at Kharagpur, Bombay and Madras have introduced a special 3-year B.Sc. course. A national Institute of Forge and Foundry Technology has been established at Ranchi.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendations of the Rural Higher Education Committee, a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council had selected 14 institutions for development into rural institutes and these are functioning at Gandhigram (Madras), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Birouli (Bihar), Bichpuri (Agra, U.P.), Sanosara (Gujarat), Coimbatore (Madras), Gargoti (Maharashtra), Rajpura (Punjab), Wardha (Maharashtra), Hanumanamathi (Mysore), Thavanoor (Kerala), and Indore (Madhya Pradesh).

The post-graduate diplomas in rural economics and co-operation, and rural sociology and community development have been recognised by the Government as equivalent to M.A. degree of a university. Recognition of the diploma in rural services as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured. It is also recognised by the Inter-University Board and certain universities for post-graduate studies in specified subjects. The diploma in civil and rural engineering has been recognised by the All-India Council of Technical Education and some State Governments for appointment to subordinate services and posts. The two-year certificate course in agricultural science and the Sanitary Inspectors' course have been recognised by most of the State Governments.

A diploma course in general education and teachers' training of three years' duration after the higher secondary stage being conducted in the Rural Institute at Gargoti has been recognised as equivalent to B.A. B.T. for purposes of employment.

To train personnel to man supervisory posts at intermediate levels, Advanced Course for Sanitary/Health Inspectors of one year/9 months' duration was started in 1964 at Gandhigram Rural Institute. Admission is restricted to those having 5 to 6 years' experience as Sanitary/Health Inspector. A Junior Course was started earlier in 1961. It is of one year's duration and qualification for eligibility is matriculation.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education aims at providing education to the adult population for the betterment of their lives and for creating in them an urge for change from traditional to progressive society with faith in them and the future of the country. The field programme of social education with adult literacy as the core activity, is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory administrations. The role of the Union Ministry of Education is to co-ordinate programmes, provide supporting services and conduct pilot projects which are of importance to the programmes of social education in the country as a whole.

Under the World Literacy Programme of UNESCO a Functional Literacy project for farmers has been launched as an integral part of a joint programme of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Education and Infor-

mation and Broadcasting. Facilities for social education for industrial workers and their families, are given by the Ministry through institutes in selected areas where there is a concentration of industrial population. The first institute was established at Indore in 1960 and another similar institute is being started at Nagpur shortly.

The Ministry also encourages the production of literature for neo-literates and the new reading public. Since 1954 the Ministry has been organising annual prize competitions to encourage writers in writing books for this class of people. About 40 prizes are awarded every year to authors of best books written in different regional languages. A similar biennial competition is also being held in co-operation with UNESCO.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, established in 1961 (i) undertakes, aids and promotes research in all branches of education; (ii) organises advanced pre-service and in-service training and disseminates improved techniques and practices; (iii) organises extension service for institutions engaged in educational research and training of teachers; (iv) develops and improves multi-purpose secondary education; and (v) analyses system of examination so that it helps children's growth and reduce subjectivity.

The Governing Body of the Council is assisted by the Board of Educational Studies, the Central Committee on Educational Literature and Committees on Appointments, Finance and Works. The Board functioning through three standing sub-committees examines all proposals relating to research, training and extension projects referred to it and initiates, guides and co-ordinates research and training activities of the Council. The Committee on Educational Literature supervises the Council's programme of production of text books and other educational literature. In addition to the publication of the "Year Book on Education", the Council brings out three periodicals: "School Science", "Journal of the National Institute of Education" and a half-yearly research journal "Indian Educational Review".

The research and teachers' training programmes of the Council are developed through the National Institute of Education at New Delhi and four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Mysore. The Institute's programme is at present being implemented by its constitute units—Department of Audio-Visual Education, Department of Field Services, Educational Survey Unit, Department of Basic Education, the Central Institute of Education, Department of Adult Education, Department of Psychological Foundations, Department of Science Education and Central Science Workshop, Department of Educational Administration, Department of Foundations of Education, Department of Teacher Education, Department of Curriculum and Evaluation, and Publication Unit.

The Regional Colleges of Education imparted the integral four-year courses teacher training in science technology, commerce and agriculture.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The programme for the propagation, development and enrichment of Hindi, the official language of the Union, comprises various schemes. Important among them now in progress are:

(i) evolution, review, co-ordination and finalisation of Hindi terminology other than legal; (ii) standardisation of keyboard for Hindi type-

*For the education of the handicapped, see Chapter IX, Social Welfare.

writers and teleprinters; (iii) evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand; (iv) organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi speaking areas; (v) compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first nine volumes of which have been released, the tenth is under compilation; (vi) preparation of standard manuals on various subjects; (vii) preparation of terminological indices of selected Hindi poets and novelists and publication of omnibus volumes of works of eminent writers; (viii) preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries; (ix) preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages; (x) translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi; (xi) finalisation of the form of Devanagari script; (xii) collection and indexing of special vocabulary of arts and crafts; (xiii) evolution of symbols in Devanagari script for sounds in other regional languages; (xiv) translation and publication of standard works on scientific and technical subjects; (xv) establishment of the Central Hindi Directorate and its regional offices for propagation and development of Hindi; (xvi) establishment of a standing commission for scientific and technical terminology; (xvii) publication of a quarterly journal, "Bhasha" devoted to the problems of language and literature; (xviii) preparation and publication of UNESCO "Courier" in Hindi, Primers and Readers for foreigners; (xix) preparation of self taught books for learning South Indian languages through the medium of Hindi; (xx) award of prizes to Hindi writers belonging to non-Hindi speaking areas; (xxi) establishment of Hindi Teachers' Training and Research Institute at Agra; (xxii) providing facilities of postal tuitions for learning Hindi to the non-Hindi speaking people of non-school age group in the country and abroad.

YOUTH WELFARE

Youth welfare activities are carried out generally through :

(i) assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and coordination of youth welfare activities; (ii) organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villagers; (iii) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasias, swimming pools, open air theatres, recreation hall-cum-auditoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions; and (iv) promotion of scouting and guiding in schools.

National Service Scheme

NCC training is no longer compulsory in colleges and universities. Instead, students have to choose between the NCC and two new schemes—the National Service Corps (NSC) and the National Sports Organisation (NSO). This was decided on the recommendation of the Education Commission and a resolution adopted at the State Education Ministers' Conference last year.

The former programme will include physical training, social service, training in civil defence, community living and other such projects. The latter will aim at large-scale promotion of sports with special facilities for top-class sportsmen.

National Fitness Corps Programme

The National Fitness Corps Programme, an integrated multipurpose programme of physical education for the middle, high and higher secondary schools, which has now been generally accepted by the States/Union Territories, has been extended to cover more schools during the year. According to available information, at the beginning of the academic year 1967-68

over 13,500 schools with a total student population of about 58,00,000 students had been covered under the programme.

Lakshmibai College of Physical Education (Gwalior)

The College which was set up by the Government of India in 1957 to provide teacher—training facilities for a Three-year Degree Course at the Under-Graduate level and also for Post-Graduate studies and research continued to improve progressively its facilities for students.

National Physical Efficiency Drive

The Scheme was initiated by the Government of India during the Second Plan period to awaken general awareness among the people of the need and value of physical fitness and to arouse their enthusiasm for a higher standard of physical efficiency and achievement.

The Seventh All India Competition for the National Awards in Physical Efficiency was organised by the Union Education Ministry at the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education (Gwalior) in February, 1968. Forty-six Competitors, including 11 women, participated. Fifteen persons, including 5 women, won the National Awards in Physical Efficiency.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions :

- (i) Rendering assistance to the National sports organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.
- (ii) Setting up of Sports Councils in the States/Union Territories.
- (iii) Rendering assistance to State Governments and national sports organisations for the construction of utility stadia.
- (iv) The National Institute of Sports established at Patiala in 1961, has so far trained 1,003 coaches. It conducts courses in different games under the guidance of experts and lays special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and rural areas. Under the National Coaching Scheme, the Institute has set up 35 regional centres in various States with 107 coaches.

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federations in the matter of development of games and sports in the country.

To ensure better liaison and coordination between the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education (Gwalior) and the National Institute of Sports (Patiala), a Society has been set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of General K. M. Cariappa. The society is responsible for the administration of these Central Institutes.

CHAPTER VI

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Promotion of art and culture and inculcation of art consciousness among the people are sought to be achieved through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). Some of the facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and undertakes programmes of work of the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of arts and crafts of eastern and western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are held periodically. The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists participating in the National Exhibition of Art.*

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures*, *Krishna Legend in Pahari Painting*, *Ajanta Painting*, *Mewar Painting*, *Kishangarh Painting*, *Birbhum Terracottas*, *Bundi Painting*, *Painting of the Sultans and Emperors of India in American Collections*, *Miniature Painting of Khajanchi Collection*, *Golden Flute*, *South Indian Bronzes*, *Drawing and Paintings of Rabindranath Tagore*, picture postcards of *India Miniatures* and three portfolios of miniature paintings, one on *Bhagavata Purana* and two on *Gita Govinda*. Monographs on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Verma', 'Hebbar', 'Ram Kinkar', 'P. Das Gupta', 'Benode Behari Mukherjee', 'Sher Gill', 'Chintamani Kar', 'K. H. Ara', and 'Sailoz Mookerjee' besides a set of postcards of contemporary paintings have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi brings out two bi-annual art journals *Lalit Kala (Ancient)* and *Lalit Kala (Contemporary)*. An *Artists Directory*, and reports on *Seminars on Architecture and Indian Art History* have also been published by the Akademi.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has brought out a number of important art publications. They include *Indian Art Through the Ages*, *Heritage of Indian Art*, *Architecture and Sculpture of India*, *The Way of the Buddha*, *Kangra Valley Painting*, *Basohli Painting* and *Contemporary Indian Painting*.

The Akademi honours its Fellows with *Tamrapatras*, *Angavastras* and Rs. 5,000 as a token of recognition for their outstanding contribution in the field of art.

*For a list of the 1968 awards, see Appendices.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, possesses 1945 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years or more. Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the Gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953 and registered as a society in 1961, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama and music. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes and fosters cultural exchanges. It is also organising libraries of records, books and films relating to the fields of its activity, a museum of musical instruments and a sound-recording studio.

The Akademi maintains close liaison with the institutions it has recognised and with affiliated regional akademis now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These regional akademis collaborate with the national organisation in surveying the various art forms in the country. The Akademi organises drama competitions to encourage dramatic activity in general and the writing and production of new plays in particular.

Three training institutions run by the Akademi are the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute at New Delhi; Kathak Kendra, New Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy at Imphal.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in the field of dance, drama, and music.*

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, including some of the best-known plays in Indian dramatic literature, are broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions. A total of 132 plays was included in this series up to December 31, 1967.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. *Sugam Sangeet* or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the *Sammelan*) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the *Sammelan*. During 1967, *Sammelan* concerts were held at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Tiruchi and Bangalore.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR programme, featuring eminent artists, aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between Hindustani and Karnatak systems of music. During 1965, a series of programmes illustrating the continuity of tradition in Indian classical music was introduced. During 1967, the National Programme featured several eminent musicians, vocal

*For a list of the 1966-67 awards, see Appendices.

and instrumental, of the Karnataka and Hindustani systems. Regional and folk music, operas as well as patriotic songs are broadcast periodically. So far, AIR has produced over 1,000 patriotic songs for broadcast.

Special Programmes

Special programmes to commemorate anniversaries of eminent musicians (bi-centenary) and composers are also broadcast. These include the anniversaries of Thyagaraja, Tansen and Maharaja Swati Thirumal.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR *Vadya Vrinda* (*National Orchestra*), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional *ragas* and folk tunes. It also produces thematic compositions. During 1967 it produced nineteen compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (*Subaddha Sangeet*) are also broadcast. *Vrindagan* (choral music), *Sugam Sangeet* (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music and Western music broadcast from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi are among other forms of musical programmes of All India Radio aimed at the fostering of music in the country. A dictionary of Folk Musical Instruments, supplemented with sound illustrations, has been compiled and work on a dictionary of folk music styles is in progress.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is "a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country".

The publication of a *Bibliography of Indian Literature* (20th Century), covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. The first volume of the bibliography relating to Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati and English and the second volume covering Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri and Malayalam have already been published. Two more volumes are in press. A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" was published by the Akademi in 1961.

Among the 444 publications of the Akademi already released are critical edition of Kalidas's *Meghaduta*, *Vikramorvasiya* and *Kumarasambhava*, histories of Malayalam, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya and Kannada literature; four volumes of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literatures*; a critical edition of the ancient Sanskrit work *Asokavadana*; anthologies of Punjabi, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry; folk songs in Assamese and Punjabi; Vaishnava lyrics of Assam and Bengal; one-act plays in Gujarati, Kannada and Telugu; short stories in Hindi, Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu; essays in Kannada; selections of Bharati's poems in Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada; of Rajwade's Agarkar's, Chiplunkar's pros in Marathi; selections from Nihalal in Gujarati; selections from Bharat Chandra, Kshemanand and Chaitanya Charitamrita in Bengali and Shah Abdul Latif, Sami, Sachal and Diwan Kaurmal's prose in Sindhi; selection of Vallathol's poems in Hindi and Kannada, selection of Basavanna in Kannada; select writings of Mahatma Gandhi in Kannada, Malayalam, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu; a *Sympo-*

sium on Contemporary Indian Literature, an *Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories* and a Russian-Hindi dictionary.

The Akademi has undertaken the publication of the collected works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Urdu and the poetical writings of Sardar Pooran Singh in Punjabi. It has also sponsored a series of monographs on the life and contribution of various Indian writers, both ancient and modern, entitled *Makers of Indian Literature*.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. Among them are a selection of Tagore's writings in eight volumes for translation in Indian languages. Eighty-six such translations have so far been published. The Tagore centenary volume with contributions by distinguished writers from all over the world was published at the time of the International Literary Seminar. Translations of Romain Rolland's *The Life of Vivekananda* in some Indian languages were undertaken in connection with his birth centenary in 1963.

The Akademi brought out 82 publications during 1967-68 in different Indian languages under its various programmes.

The Akademi publishes two journals, a quarterly in English called *Indian Literature* and a half-yearly in Sanskrit called *Sanskrita Pratibha*. A monthly bulletin is also being issued since January 1964.

The Akademi makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first 26 volumes in English covering the period 1884 to April 1925 and 23 volumes in Hindi have been released.

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was first convened in 1956 and has become an annual feature. A symposium of eminent poets of Indian languages was broadcast during 1968 on the eve of the Republic Day.

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by eminent persons and presenting in a popular manner the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge in a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. In 1967 Dr. Jacob Chandy, Head of the Department of Neurological Sciences, Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore, delivered lectures on "The Physician and the Society". The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi-speaking region. The 1968 lectures are to be delivered by Dr. T. G. Mainkar, Professor of Sanskrit, Delhi University on "Sanskritcha Natya Sansar".

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. So far 250 such publications have been released.

*For a list of the 1967 awards, see Appendices.

The Trust also publishes standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language into another receive attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books.

The Trust organised Second National Book Fair at Delhi in 1967 where an exhibition of 10,000 selected books published in various Indian languages was put up. The publishers and booksellers also set up stalls displaying and selling their publications. This was followed by five regional exhibitions of books held at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Bhavnagar and Rajkot during February and March 1968.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Exchange of Cultural Troupes

Under the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, introduced in 1959-60, troupes are sent from one State to another to promote the emotional and cultural integration of the country. So far, troupes from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madras and Rajasthan have visited other States.

Open Air Theatres

Open air theatres are being established in rural areas to provide facilities to the people to stage drama, dance and other cultural activities. Since the introduction of the scheme theatres have been sanctioned in various States.

Assistance to Theatre Groups

A provision of Rs. 30,000 exists in the budget for 1967-68 for giving financial assistance to deserving theatre groups.

Cultural Troupes for Armed Forces in the Forward Areas

The scheme was introduced in 1963. The main purpose of the scheme is to provide entertainment to the armed forces stationed in the forward areas by sponsoring the visit of cultural troupes. So far, troupes from Delhi and Gujarat have visited the forward areas.

Grants to Cultural Organisations/Eminent Artists

Registered cultural organisations are provided grants for building purposes. Cultural organisations not covered by any specific scheme and eminent artists in indigent circumstances are also financially assisted through *ad hoc* grants and monthly allowances or lump sum grants. A provision of Rs. 3,75,000 exists for the purpose in the Revised Estimates for 1967-68.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

A Cultural Activities Bureau has been established in the Ministry of Education to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars and publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, deputation of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international-congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, creation of chairs of Indian studies abroad and assistance for the publication of translations of Indian classics in foreign languages and *vice versa*.

Exhibitions

Exhibitions of Indian art and culture are periodically organised abroad. Similar exhibitions reflecting the art and culture of other countries are held in India.

Cultural Agreements

During 1967-68 cultural agreements have been entered into with Hungary, Rumania, USSR, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Mongolia and Japan.

Grants

Grants-in-aid have been given to societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in April, 1950, with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned: arranging orientation courses, summer camps, excursion tours and social get-together for the benefit of foreign students in India; exchange of visits by eminent scholars, savants and students; maintenance of chairs of Indology in universities outside India; appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture; presentation of books and films about India; welfare of foreign students in India; reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India; organising lectures by eminent scholars; exhibition of paintings and photographs and award of travel grants and scholarships to Indian and foreign students.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaqaafat-ul-Hind* in Arabic and a bi-monthly bulletin called *Cultural News from India*. It undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture and translation of Indian publications into foreign languages. The Council administers the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for the promotion of peace and international understanding, instituted by the Government in 1964. The first award went to U Thant, Secretary General, United Nations, and was presented to him in April, 1967. The next award (posthumous) will go to Dr. Martin Luther King.

Archaeology

The Archaeological Survey of India, established in 1861, is engaged in the exploration and excavation of ancient sites, maintenance and preservation of ancient monuments declared to be of national importance by law, study of epigraphs and coins, exhibition and preservation of ancient relics in the museums, and preparation and publication of multiform records, reports and reviews. It has 10 Circles spread all over the country and ten separate specialised branches dealing with excavation, pre-history, epigraphs, chemical preservation, archaeological gardens, museums, and survey of temples.

During the last few years, the Survey has sent expeditions to UAR, Nepal and Afghanistan for conducting diverse archaeological works.

Among the numerous excavations conducted by the Survey in the recent past, mention may be made of those at Kalibangan (Rajasthan), proto-historical settlement at Poondi and Neyveli (Madras), Stone Age sites: Burzahom (Jammu and Kashmir), a neolithic site; Paiyampalli (Madras), a neolithic-cum-megalithic settlement and Early Stone Age sites on Godavari in Maharashtra and on Banganga in Himachal Pradesh.

The Survey brings out some publications. Among the recent ones is the book on Ajanta mural which is an album of paintings and sculptures.

CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was formulated in a resolution of March 4, 1958, and laid as a statement on the table of both Houses of Parliament on March 31, 1958.

The aims of this policy are :

- (i) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied and education;
- (ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;
- (iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;
- (iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;
- (v) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and
- (vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific and industrial research under State auspices is carried out in India mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control. The Council also supports, scientific research in universities and other centres of learning. The Council grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad." It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country.

National Laboratories

The national laboratories, institutes and museums set up by the Council at various centres in the country and the functions entrusted to them are shown in the following table.

TABLE 38
NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES/MUSEUMS

Name	Location	Functions
1. National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research on problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied including ferro-electric material and carbon products. Maintenance of Standards.

TABLE 38 (contd.)

Name	Location	Functions
2. National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory.
3. Central Fuel Research Institute	Jeaigora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through seven coal survey stations under the Institute.
4. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur (Calcutta)	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels; development of processes for manufacture of glass and ceramic articles; standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
5. Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Augmenting food supplies, improving methods of storage, transportation, preservation, processing development of new nutritious food, raising engineering and technological standards of food industries, providing technical advice and assistance, training food scientists and technologists, experimental stations at Tiruchl, Mangalore, Hyderabad, Bombay, Nagpur, Lucknow and Ludhiana.
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research. It also maintains Regional Foundry Research Stations.
7. Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection immunisation, pharmacology and chemotherapy.
8. Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces. Investigations on new techniques of road construction.
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems.
10. Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology. It has regional extension centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Rajkot and Jullundur.
11. Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings.
12. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment.
13. National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection and cultivation of economic plants.

TABLE 36 (contd.)

Name	Location	Functions
14. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	Investigation of production of pure salts ; economic utilisation of by-products of salt manufacture; development of new methods and techniques for the recovery, production and utilisation of marine and allied chemicals.
15. Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad (Bihar)	Research on methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery.
16. Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research on problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region.
17. Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of bio-chemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriology, etc.
18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum	Calcutta	To depict scientific and technological advancement.
19.] Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research on problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the North West Himalayas.
20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur (W. Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering in all aspects.
21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur	Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country. Field centres and units of the Institute are functioning at various places in the country.
22. National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore	Scientific investigation of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India.
23. Regional Research Laboratory	Jorhat (Assam)	Research on problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems.
24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	Lucknow	Development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis.
25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	Chandigarh	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching, research and industry.
26. Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehra Dun	Research in petroleum refining and processing of natural gas, petrochemicals, etc., and providing facilities for the training of personnel for petroleum industry.
27. National Geophysical Research Institute	Hyderabad	Correlation of the field data in all fundamental aspects of geology and geophysics with laboratory investigations and theoretical studies.
28. Visveswaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	Bangalore	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
29. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre	New Delhi	Provides full range of documentation services.

TABLE 38 (concl'd.)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Functions</i>
30. National Institute of Oceanography	New Delhi	Research on various aspects of physical, biological, geological and chemical oceanography including prospecting for petroleum and minerals in sea bed.
31. Regional Research Laboratory	Bhubaneswar	Research on problems relating to industries and raw material of the region.
32. Mafatlal Scientific and Technological Museum	Bombay	A Museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
33. Structural Engineering Research Centre	Roorkee	Research in specialised design and development work in structural problems connected with buildings, bridges and other structures.
34. Industrial Toxicological Research Centre	Lucknow	Studies in harmful effect of industrial toxins on skin, blood, gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, bones etc.
35. Publications & Information Directorate (including Indian Languages Unit)	New Delhi	Planning and publication of monographs, journals and other publications disseminating scientific and technical information. The Indian Languages Unit releases similar information through the medium of Hindi and other Indian languages.

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other technical institutes, industrial laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. During 1967, 676 such grant-in-aid research schemes were in progress at 120 centres. Apart from the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and develop centres of independent research work. Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young persons, besides financial aid to retired and emeritus scientists. In 1967 the Council granted 1,577 fellowships and grants to 53 retired scientists and 8 emeritus scientists.

Research Associations

Research associations in different industrial fields are being assisted in their capital and recurring expenditure and by way of technical advice, preparation of plans and procurement of expertise and materials. Twelve such associations now functioning are catering to the textile, rubber, silk, art silk, paint, plywood, cement, jute, wool, tea and automobile industries.

Liaison and Extension Services

Liaison units have been set up in most of the laboratories to maintain contact with the industry, trade associations and users of research. Extension wings of the national laboratories arrange practical demonstration of the processes for the benefit of the industry.

Publications and Information

Technical reports, scientific monographs, literature surveys, symposia proceedings and fortnightly news bulletins are published through a Directorate which also handles technical enquiries on natural resources. *The Wealth*

of India, a dictionary of Indian raw materials and industrial products, as well as journals like *The Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*, *The Indian Journal of Chemistry*, *The Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics*, *The Indian Journal of Technology*, *Research and Industry* and *The Indian Journal of Experimental Biology*, are among the important publications handled by the Directorate. The Indian Languages Unit undertakes publication of journals and popular science books in Hindi and other Indian languages. *Science Reporter*, a popular science journal, is also issued by the Council.

Scientists' Pool

For placement of eminent scholars and scientists returning from abroad, the Council maintains a pool. During 1967, 607 persons were selected to the Scientists' Pool. The number of Pool Officers working at the end of January 1968 was 396, about half of whom were working in universities.

Vijnan Mandirs

Fifty two centres known as 'Vijnan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered by Community Development Projects. Equipped with a laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life. Since April 1963, their administrative control has been transferred to State Governments and Union Territories.

ATOMIC ENERGY AND OUTER SPACE RESEARCH

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for planning and formulating the programme for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The programme aims at encouraging the use of atomic energy in agriculture, biology, industry, and medicine, mainly through the production and application of radioisotopes and radiation sources, and at the development of atomic energy as a source of cheap electric power. The programme is executed by the Department of Atomic Energy.

The principal centre for research and development of atomic energy is the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay, near Bombay. There are three nuclear reactors at the Trombay Establishment— "Apsara", a one-megawatt pool type reactor; the "Canada-India Reactor", a 40-mw reactor and potentially one of the world's largest isotope producers; and "Zerlina", a zero-energy experimental reactor. Other production facilities at the Trombay Establishment include a Thorium Plant and a Uranium Metal Plant, a Heavy Water Reconcentration Plant, a Fuel Element Fabrication Plant, a Plutonium Plant, a 5.5 MeV Van-dé-Graaff accelerator plus a number of laboratories and workshops. During the year an Electronics Prototype Engineering Laboratory and a Reliability Evaluation Laboratory were added. The Fuel Element fabrication plant produces fuel elements for the "Canada-India Reactor" and "Zerlina". This plant is also used for research and development work in new fuels and materials. India is one of the five countries in the world to have an operational plutonium plant for reprocessing irradiated fuel elements to obtain plutonium, a valuable fissile material for future power reactors.

The Radio-Chemistry and Isotope Laboratories at Trombay are producing radioisotopes and labelled compounds. Over 60 medical institutions in the country are supplied regularly with radioisotopes, radiation sources and accessories produced at Trombay. In the international market, Trombay-produced isotopes are increasingly finding acceptance and have been sold even to such advanced countries as France, E. Germany and the U.S.A.

Within India, isotopes are being used for diagnosing and treating cancer and certain other diseases. Apart from their medical application, they have been used to detect leaks in dams, to trace movement of dredged silt in harbours, and for detecting weld defects. The isotope laboratories have developed radiation sources like Gamma Chambers, built radiography cameras and prepared, first time in India, a plutonium-beryllium neutron source.

The Electronic Laboratories have developed all the sensitive electronic instruments required in atomic energy work and are meeting the requirements of the laboratories at Trombay as well as other research centres, laboratories and institutions all over the country. These include oscilloscope, nuclear data processors, control panels and instrumentation for nuclear power stations. The Technical Physics Division is evolving and fabricating sophisticated high-vacuum equipments.

A public sector corporation known as the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., has been set up at Hyderabad for the commercial production of electronic equipment developed at Trombay.

In the field of agriculture, considerable work has been done to study the fundamental aspects of biological actions of ionising radiations, the induction of mutations in plants of economic importance such as rice, groundnut, etc., and to develop methods of preservation of food by irradiation. Several mutants of scientific and economic value have already been isolated. They include new strains of rice with such characteristics as higher yield, finer grain, early flowering and whiter kernel. Significant advances have been made in the control of insect pests in stored grain by radiation.

Research work relating to use of radioactive isotopes in medicine is carried on by the Radiation Medicine Centre and the Tata Memorial Centre at Bombay. The latter body is an amalgamation of the erstwhile Tata Memorial Hospital and the Indian Cancer Research Centre.

Mineral Division

The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department is charged with the function of conducting comprehensive surveys for the location of atomic minerals, development of mineral technology, drilling, mining and conservation of atomic minerals. A public sector undertaking, the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, operates a Uranium Mine and Mill at Jaduguda in Bihar. The Indian Rare Earths Limited, another Government undertaking is responsible for commercial exploitation of the mineral sands on the beaches of Kerala and Madras. In Hyderabad, the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, another concern under the Department, undertakes the manufacture of a wide range of electronic instrumentation and equipment for nuclear and non-nuclear use.

To meet the fuel requirements of nuclear power reactors, a nuclear fuel complex is being set up at Hyderabad.

Three nuclear power stations are in various stages of construction. At Tarapur, about 97 km. from Bombay, a 380 mw atomic station is in an advanced stage and is expected to be commissioned towards the end of 1968. At Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan another station composed of two units of 200 mw each is coming up, while at Kalpakkam in Madras State, preliminary civil works for a third station are on hand.

Financial assistance to universities and research institutions has been provided to promote research in various branches of nuclear science. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving assistance are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A High Altitude Research Laboratory at an altitude of 2,750 metres has been set up at Gulmarg in Kashmir. A Radio Astronomy centre is being

built at Ootacamund, and a large radiotelescope in the form of a cylindrical parabolic antenna 500 metres long and 30 metres wide is being set up nearby. Fellowships and scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions in India are also provided.

Close liaison and contact is maintained with international bodies concerned with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Bilateral agreements for collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses have been concluded with a number of countries.

Space Research

An Indian National Committee on Space Research (INCOSPAR) has been constituted to aid and advise in the formulation and execution of policies on the peaceful uses of outer space. A number of sounding rockets have been successfully fired since November 21, 1963, from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in Kerala. A series of launches has recently taken place for testing the performance of rocket payload developed in India. Plans to fabricate complete rockets have also been formulated. The Station is being developed as an international station under the sponsorship of the United Nations. It was dedicated as an international facility on February 2, 1968.

Next to Thumba, on Veli Hill, is the Space Science and Technology Centre with the major responsibility of developing sounding rockets of superior performance, expertise in aerospace engineering as well as in ground based experiments and scientific payload construction. The first Indian rocket, *Rohini RH-75* developed here, has had successful flight tests.

An Experimental Satellite Communications Earth Station is functioning at Ahmedabad. One of its objectives is to train scientists and engineers from India and other developing countries in satellite communications technology. A college of satellite communications is attached to the station.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India. During 1967-68 more than Rs. 26 lakhs had been spent on basic research relating to irrigation, flood control and power.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India located at Calcutta appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains five regional circles at Dehra Dun, Coimbatore, Poona, Allahabad and Shillong, in addition to a Central Botanical Laboratory, a Central National Herbarium and Botanical Galleries in the Indian Museum in Calcutta. The Survey also maintains the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah).

The Zoological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens, collects information on the zoology of India and brings out journals, monographs and books. Seven regional stations have been established at Shillong, Poona, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Madras, Patna and Dehra Dun.

The Geological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta and established more than a hundred years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological map of India. The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles.

The National Atlas Organisation with headquarters at Calcutta, is engaged in the compilation of the National Atlas of India.

The Anthropological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, is responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations. Its regional stations are located at Nagpur, Shillong, Mysore and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The India Meteorological Department, organised on an all-India basis for the first time in 1875, provides advance information about weather conditions. The scientific activities of the Department include meteorology in all its aspects, meteorological instrumentation, terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, seismology and astrophysics.

The main function of the National Research Development Corporation with headquarters at New Delhi is to develop and exploit in public interest for profit and otherwise, patented and unpatented inventions of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government departments, universities, research institutions and individuals.

The primary role of the Survey of India with headquarters at Dehra Dun is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps.

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun conducts research, among others, in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridges engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Indian Roads Congress functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

The Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science, Poona, conducts research in botany, mycology, plant pathology, entomology, bio chemistry and soil science.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment

in 1912. It maintains research institutes, like the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, the Virus Research Centre at Poona, the T.B. Chemotherapy Centre at Madras, the Cholera Research Centre at Calcutta, the Polio Research Unit and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi (erstwhile Malaria Institute of India) carries out research in communicable diseases. This Institute has also been designated as WHO Reference Centre.

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, established in 1956 by an Act of Parliament, conducts research in various branches of medical science.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas. The Rural Health Training Centre located at Delhi undertakes research in rural health problems.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Established in 1962 at New Delhi, the Central Family Planning Institute works for the advancement of knowledge of various aspects of the Family Planning movement in India.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations. The Institute brings out a quarterly journal—*Indian Journal of Chest Diseases*.

The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput conducts, among others, research investigations on clinical, bacteriological, historical and epidemiological aspects of leprosy. The hospital attached to the Sanatorium has an authorised capacity of 120 beds.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes investigations in the manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it. Research in cancer is also being conducted at the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum.

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several private-owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large

range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India. The Council has been reorganised to enable it to develop and administer a national programme of agricultural research. Administrative control of nine research institutes which were previously controlled directly by the Department of Agriculture was transferred by the Government to the reorganised Council from April, 1966. In January 1967, the number of National Research Institutes/Laboratories under the administrative control of the Council stood at eight. From October 1967 the administrative control of three Fisheries Research Institutes and eight Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centres was also taken over by the Council.

The Council has also assumed administrative control of eight Commodity Research Institutes: (i) Indian Lac Research Institute (Namkum); (ii) Central Tobacco Research Institute (Rajahmundry); (iii) Jute Agricultural Research Institute (Barrackpore); (iv) Technological Research Laboratory (Jute, Tollygunge); (v) Technological Research Laboratory (Cotton, Mutunga); (vi) Central Coconut Research Station (Kayangulam); (vii) Central Coconut Research Station (Kasargod); and (viii) Central Arecanut Research Station (Vittal). It also co-ordinates the research activities of the eight agricultural universities which have recently come into existence.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, conducts research in inland fish—estuarine, riverine, lacustrine and pond fish.

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Stations at Cochin and Ernakulam undertake studies in fishing gear material, gear design, fishing methods and preservation of fish and fish products.

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people who eat



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CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

The steady improvement in the general health of the population is reflected in broad terms in the following tables showing the expectation of life at birth and the birth and death rates :

TABLE 39
EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

Year					Males	Females
1941-50 (Census estimates)	..	..	..	..	32.5 years	31.7 years
1951-62 (Census estimates)	..	..	..	..	41.9 years	40.6 years
1963*	..	..	..	..	48.7 years	47.4 years
1968*	..	..	..	..	53.2 years	51.9 years

TABLE 40
BIRTH, DEATH AND POPULATION GROWTH RATES

					(per thousand)		
Year					Birth Rate	Death Rate	Growth Rate
1941-50	..	..	..	..	39.9	27.4	12.5
1951-62	..	..	..	..	41.7	22.8	18.9
1961-65 (Projected)	..	..	..	..	41.0	17.2	23.8

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Union Government have, however, sponsored and supported major schemes for improving the standard of health of the nation under the Plans. The broad objective of the health and family planning programmes has been to expand health services to bring about progressive improvement in the health of the people by ensuring a certain minimum of physical wellbeing and to create conditions favourable to greater efficiency and productivity. As against outlays of Rs. 140 crores and Rs. 225 crores in the First and the Second Plans respectively, the health and family planning programmes in the Third Plan involved an outlay of Rs. 341.80 crores. The tentative allocation for the Fourth Plan is Rs. 960 crores.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1958. The programme is being implemented by the Union Government with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organisation. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases is responsible for research and field investigations and for the training of unit medical officers and district health officers in methods of malaria eradication. Other categories of health personnel are being trained by the regional co-ordinating organisations established at Bangalore, Baroda, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong.

The entire population of the country is covered by 393.25 units. The total number of malaria cases in the country, which was estimated at 7.5 crores in 1952 had gone down to 2,10,292 in 1967. Kerala achieved

*Estimates by the Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India.

complete eradication of the disease during 1965-66. Other States are advancing towards the goal of complete eradication.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1955, consists of (i) anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures, (ii) establishment of filaria clinics for the detection and treatment of positive micro-filaria cases, (iii) provision of underground drainage in hyper endemic cities and towns, and (iv) establishment of Bureaux of Filaria at State level for prevention of filarious conditions. Seventy-three filaria control units are functioning in the country covering a population of 70 lakhs. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 32.6 crores have been completed. They reveal that over 12.2 crore persons (as against 2.5 crore persons estimated in 1953) live in the filarious areas of the country. It is estimated that there are about 80 lakh persons with filarial disease manifestations like elephantiasis of limbs, hydrocele etc.

Up to the end of the year 1967-68, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Mysore had established special Bureaux for Filariasis. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have established Research-cum-Training units for evolving the methodology for the control of rural filariasis. Filaria clinics for the detection and treatment of microfilaria positive cases are also functioning mainly in the States of Kerala and Gujarat.

Tuberculosis

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, revealed that (i) the morbidity from TB varies from 7 to 30 per thousand persons in different regions; (ii) the prevalence of the disease in villages, small towns and cities is not as markedly different as originally thought; (iii) the morbidity rate is lower for females than for males; (iv) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in the age group 45 years and above than for other groups; and (v) bacteriologically positive cases vary from 1 to 11 per thousand persons in different areas. It is estimated that there are nearly 60 to 70 lakh active radiological TB cases in the country out of which 15 to 18 lakhs are sputum positive cases.

The BCG Vaccination Programme was started in 1949 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF. During 1967-68 more than 42 lakh persons were tuberculin tested and 93 lakh BCG vaccinated.

Fifteen TB Demonstration and Training Centres are engaged in extending training facilities to the medical students. Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Training centres in ten universities train doctors for the diploma course in tuberculosis. The National Tuberculosis Institute established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO trains medical officers and para-medical personnel for implementation of District Tuberculosis Control Programme in States. There are at present 502 TB clinics in the country though there are still 51 districts without any TB clinic.

Research in tuberculosis is being undertaken at the TB Chemotherapy Centre, Madras, and the Tuberculosis Research Unit, Madanapalle. A study in and around Madanapalle undertaken by the Madanapalle Field Research Unit revealed that the incidence rate was halved over a period of twelve years by case-finding, treatment and vaccination.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged

clude school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supplement to the diet of the vulnerable groups, opening of canteens in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap and nutritious food.

Skim milk powder supplied by the UNICEF and other organisations is being distributed to children under 14 years and expectant and nursing mothers in different States through Primary Health centres and selected voluntary agencies for pre-school children.

Mid-day meal or milk is being provided to about 90 lakh children—16 lakhs in Madras, 17 lakhs in Kerala, 10 lakhs in Punjab and the rest in other areas. These programmes, launched with the assistance of CARE, have been extended to Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such as multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that multi-purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising the Government of India on nutrition matters.

The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960 to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. It was reconstituted in July, 1967. Three working groups were appointed by the Committee to undertake detailed studies and formulate specific proposals for (i) production and utilisation of food, (ii) training, education and extension services in the field of nutrition, and (iii) programmes designed to improve nutritional status of population groups and their implementation. Several recommendations have since been made by the Committee.

Diploma courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947. Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introducing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases.

An Applied Nutrition-cum-Training Programme has been launched in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Mysore, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO. The programme aims at training, education and practical nutritional activities to improve nutritional status in rural areas.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except in Jammu and Kashmir. The Act provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, envisaged in the Act, have been set up. The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and anti-oxidants in food. To make the Act more effective, an amending Act was enacted by Parliament in 1964 providing for enhanced punishment for adulteration and appointment of Food Inspectors by the Government of India. The amending Act came into force from March 1, 1965.

There are various sub-committees functioning under the Central Com-

mittee of Food Standards, which advise the parent committee on standards for various articles of food and amendment to PFA Rules.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme was launched in 1954. Above seven lakh wells had been newly constructed or renovated till the end of Third Plan. Up to the end of March, 1968, 2,452 Rural Water Supply Schemes costing Rs. 63.20 crores had been approved for execution.

In the Fourth Plan a tentative allocation of Rs. 350 crores has been made for Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

The programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel. The training programme is being implemented at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, the Engineering College, Guindy, the Engineering College, Roorkee, and Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance. Similar organisations have also been established in most of the States.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief. The Third Five Year Plan aimed at 14,600 hospitals and dispensaries with 2,40,100 beds in 1965-66 as compared to 8,600 and 1,13,000 in 1950-51, 10,000 and 1,25,000 in 1955-56 and 12,600 and 1,85,600 in 1960-61.

At the end of 1967-68 there were 2,51,200 hospital beds as against 2,46,700 during 1966-67. In the rural areas there were 4,928 Primary Health Centres as against 725 in March, 1956.

The number of active doctors, nurses and auxiliary non-medical personnel during 1967-68 was estimated at 96,000, 55,000 and 48,000 respectively.

Central Government Health Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, now known as the Central Government Health Scheme, came into operation on July 1, 1954. Earlier confined only to Central Government employees and their families in Delhi and New Delhi, the scheme was extended to Bombay in November 1963. The staff of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have also been admitted to it. The contributions are on a graduated scale ranging from 50 P. to Rs. 12 per month. Central Government pensioners are now eligible to join the scheme. In certain selected areas in Delhi, the scheme has been extended to the public on payment of prescribed charges.

Today the service caters to a population of 6.45 lakhs in Delhi through 55 static (including 2 Ayurvedic and one Homoeopathic) and 3 mobile dispensaries.

Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, established in 1953 at Jamnagar, has since been amalgamated with the Post-Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda and the Gulabkunverba Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya to form the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research. The hospitals of the Institute have a total capacity of 214 beds.

The Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants Survey Unit at Hardwar has been making periodical surveys in the areas of Saharanpur, Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedar and Bhilangna valleys, and Uttarkashi and Tehri Garhwal areas.

Ad hoc schemes of research in Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

Education

The post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda at Jamnagar now forms part of the Institute for Ayurvedic Studies and Research. Another post-graduate-cum-research centre started functioning at Banaras Hindu University from April 1963. A Central Board of Shuddha Ayurvedic Education has also been constituted.

The Government proposes to set up a Central Council of Indian Systems of Medicine including Homoeopathy for laying down and regulating standards of instruction and examinations, qualifications and practice in Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic systems of medicine.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems of medicine.

Homoeopathy

There are over 30 institutions imparting training in homoeopathy of which some are recognised by the State Boards. Financial assistance has been provided by the Government of India for upgrading institutions at Bombay, Gudivada and Kottayam.

An advisory committee on homoeopathy advises the Union Government on matters relating to its development. Two sub-committees have been constituted for framing a uniform course of studies in homoeopathy and for rural homoeopathic medical aid.

The International Homoeopathic Congress of the International Homeo League, Paris, was held for the first time in the East, at New Delhi, in October, 1967. More than 1,500 delegates from various parts of the country and about one hundred foreign delegates from 17 countries attended.

Yoga

Research on Yogic treatment of chronic bronchitis and bronchial asthma is conducted at Kaivalayadama SMMY Samiti, Lonavala.

Nature Cure

An Institute for conducting 4 years' course in nature cure has been established by the Prakriti Niketan Trust at Calcutta. Nature cure training is also given at Bhimavaram, Jaipur and Dharwar.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are in force in all States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955, 1960, 1962 and 1964 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed.

The all-India list of licensed drugs and cosmetics manufacturers in the States as on January 1, 1967 has been issued.

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and test samples such drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, and was amended in 1963, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the customs and postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras in 1948. Up to the end of March, 1968, the Laboratory manufactured 4,46,87,000 c.c. of BCG vaccine and 64,67,000 c.c. of tuberculin. It supplies tuberculin and BCG vaccine free to all States and institutions engaged in the BCG campaign, tuberculin and BCG vaccine to Afghanistan and Ceylon and vaccine to UNICEF-sponsored projects in Burma, Pakistan and Malayasia.

The Central Research Institute, Kasauli, established in 1905, supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid and influenza. The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri and the DDT factory, Delhi, went into production in 1955.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having six depots at Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Gauhati and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government and certain non-Governmental institutions.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. The factories at Bombay and Madras have started manufacturing contraceptives. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 91 medical colleges,* 15 dental colleges† and 11 other institutions for training in the modern system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones under the Plans have raised the admission capacity of these institutions from 3,660 in 1955 to 11,079 in 1966. One new dental college had been opened at Nagpur during 1967.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country through various national and State health programmes. It functions through four main divisions namely, Media, Training, School Health Education and Research. It produces two monthly journals, 'Swasth Hind' (English) and 'Arogya Sandesh' (Hindi), and two quarterly bulletins, 'CHEB News' (English) and 'Swasthya Shiksha' (Hindi) and maintains a film library. The Bureau also organises long-term and short-term inservice training programmes and has a field study and demonstration centre area which is used as laboratory and field practice area for the trainees.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

The Institute was set up in New Delhi in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. It undertakes research in various branches of medical science and offers an under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects. Admission to the courses is made on the basis of all-India competitive examination. There are at present 259 under-graduate and 297 post-graduate students in the Institute.

The present bed strength of the hospital is 575. The Institute also maintains a library.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Bombay, Hyderabad, Jaipur, New Delhi, Poona, Indore, Vellore, Chandigarh and Trivandrum. State Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term auxiliary nurse-midwives courses with the help of grants from the Centre. There are 599 nursing schools and colleges in the country for training nurses, midwives, health visitors and auxiliary midwives. Of 14,237 students enrolled, 10,238 qualified by the end of 1967—5,115 as nurses, 4,578 as auxiliary nurse-midwives and 545 as health visitors.

The National Institute of Communicable Diseases which was inaugurated in July 1963 consequent upon the expansion in the activities of the erstwhile Malaria Institute of India, serves as a centre for studies on various problems connected with communicable diseases. The organisation works

*For list of medical and dental colleges, see Appendices.

under six Divisions viz., Epidemiology, Microbiology, Medical Entomology, Bio-chemistry, Training & Administration and Zoonosis. The National Filaria Control Programme is also guided by this Institute. A smallpox vaccine testing unit has been functioning from the latter part of 1966. In addition to research works on various aspects of communicable diseases, training courses have been organised on Epidemiology and Control of Communicable Diseases and Medical Entomology. Courses on Malaria and Filaria continue to be among the activities of this Institute.

FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning was adopted in 1952 as an official programme. Starting with a cautious approach in the First Five Year Plan, a more vigorous action-cum-research programme was taken up for implementation during the Second Five Year Plan. In the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan, this programme received a clear and emphatic recognition. It was stated that "the objective of stabilizing the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development".

The goal of reducing the birth rate to stabilise population at a level consistent with the requirements of national economy has now been made more specific i.e., to bring down from the present 41 per thousand to 25 per thousand as expeditiously as possible, say by 1976. This is sought to be achieved by a four-pronged programme initiated in the Third Plan period and intensified and vastly expanded during recent years providing, *inter alia* for (a) mass education and motivation, (b) training of personnel at all levels, medical, para-medical and extension education, (c) provision of services and supplies, and (d) research in all fields having bearing on the programme—communication and motivation, demography, medical and biological.

The operational goals are adoption of family planning by the people as a way of life through group acceptance of a small-family norm, personal knowledge of family planning methods and ready availability of supplies and services.

A clear stipulation of the programme is that there is no compulsion or force. Full emphasis is also laid on all the approved and known methods—abstinence, conventional contraceptives, I.U.C.D., sterilisation—the choice among them being left to the people.

The total expenditure for the Fourth Plan was envisaged at Rs. 229.31 crores against which the outlay for 1966-67 was Rs. 21.81 crores. A provision of Rs. 31.00 crores had been made for the implementation of the programme during 1967-68.

Organisational Set-up

Health and Family Planning are State subjects. However, in order to enable effective direction and coordination from the Centre for promotion of Family Planning on a large scale, this programme has been kept as a Centrally sponsored scheme, though the implementation has to be ensured through the State Governments. The pattern of assistance is 100 per cent for all non-recurring and some recurring items and 90 per cent for the remaining non-recurring items.

For review and recommendations on the research programmes, various committees have been established at the Centre viz., the Demography Advisory Committee, the Family Planning Communication Action Research

Committee and the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Family Planning of the Indian Council of Medical Research. Committees have also been formed for advising on the mass media programmes and acquisition and preparation of films on the subject.

The set-up laid down for the States consists of the Secretariat Wing, the State Family Planning Bureau at the State headquarters, a District Family Planning Bureau at each of the districts and Family Welfare Planning Centres as part of the Primary Health Centres both in the urban and rural areas.

Voluntary organisations and private medical practitioners are also fully associated and involved so as to get maximum use of available resources for optimum results. For meeting the acute shortage of lady doctors, a Central Family Planning Corps of doctors has been created from which doctors are posted to different States depending upon their requirements. Five hundred scholarships are being offered to medical students, of which 400 are for women students. Those availing these scholarships will have to serve the Government for the period for which they avail this scholarship.

Supplies and Services

By the end of February 1968, there were 1,651 urban and over 22,748 rural Family Welfare Planning Centres and sub-centres working on a regular, wholtime basis. Besides, advice on family planning and supply of contraceptives was offered through 9,540 medical and other centres.

In addition to whole-time mobile units for sterilisation, facilities are available in various hospitals and medical institutions. The cumulative number of sterilisation operations performed since the inception of the programme is 3,779,278 of which 1,385,084 were performed during 1967-68.

I.U.C.D.

The I.U.C.D. programme was launched in July, 1965. The services were made available at 4,278 centres including 185 mobile units. The total number of I.U.C.D. insertions during the period April 1967 to January 1968 was 5,02,530 taking the total insertions to over 22,32,546 since the beginning of this programme.

To make India self-sufficient in regard to condom requirements, a public sector factory has been set up at Trivandrum in collaboration with a Japanese firm. The factory will have an annual production of 14.4 crore pieces of condoms initially and 28.8 crores pieces per annum when fully developed. The factory is expected to start production by the end of 1968.

This will be in addition to the augmented production capacity in the private sector.

In order to encourage I.U.C.D. insertions and sterilisation operations, appropriate cash payments are made to the persons concerned for out-of-pocket expenses.

Commercial Distribution of Condoms

With a view to placing condoms within easy reach of all those who are motivated, the Government of India proposes to organise its massive distribution through established consumer goods channels. It is proposed to place condoms at a large number of retail shops in the country.

Training

There are Five Central Training Institutes to train the trainers, Extension Educators and some other categories of staff according to the approved pattern. 46 State Family Planning Training Centres are to be set up at the

rate of one for every 10 million population. Of these 41 have been established. The capacity of the existing institutions is being augmented to take as large a training load as possible. To attract a larger number of candidates from States, the value of stipends has also been raised. Similarly, the training facilities for auxiliary nurse midwives, *dais* and the family assistants are being increased.

Under the auspices of the Indian Medical Association, a scheme was prepared to train private medical practitioners in family planning. So far the Indian Medical Association has imparted orientation course to 600 such doctors from all the States.

Motivation and Education

A high-powered mass education and motivation programme was formulated in 1966, envisaging the mobilisation of all mass media—press, film, radio, posters, hand-bills, bus-boards, hoardings and also traditional media like song and drama and *katha*. Besides, outstanding social workers are being appointed as Family Planning Education Leaders at all levels and part-time village level workers are also being involved. Orientation camps also constitute one of the important modes of education and motivation in this programme.

Research

To obtain maximum results within the financial, material and man-power resources allocated to the programme, research is being conducted and encouraged in demography, communication action, reproductive biology and medicine. The Demographic Training Research Centre, Bombay, is continuing its investigations and imparting training in demography to both Indian and foreign students. Demographic centres are also functioning at Calcutta, Poona, Madras, Delhi, Dharwar, etc. A number of family planning communication and action-cum-research centres are working on schemes having a bearing on various aspects of communication.

Studies in medical and biological aspects of family planning are in progress in a number of institutions and universities under the Indian Council of Medical Research. These include finding out some safe and easy oral contraceptive and investigating the cause and remedy for excessive bleeding in some I.U.C.D. cases.



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CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nationwide prohibition speedily and effectively.

The Third Five Year Plan laid emphasis on prohibition being a voluntary social welfare movement, whose success depended upon (i) its acceptance as public policy accompanied by concrete administrative steps to make the policy a reality, (ii) support of large sections of public opinion and active participation of social workers and voluntary organisations, (iii) finding practical solutions to problems arising out of it, such as unemployment, and (iv) enabling State Governments to meet possible loss of revenue on account of prohibition.

A Central Prohibition Committee was set up to review the progress of prohibition programmes, to co-ordinate the activities in different States and to keep in touch with their practical difficulties. The Committee also suggests ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition, promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition. Non-official agencies called the *Nasha Bandhi Lok Karya Kshetras* have been launched for educating the people in regard to the social and economic implications of prohibition.

In January 1963, the Chief Ministers of States after an informal discussion on the various aspects of prohibition, came to the conclusion that there should be no relaxation in the existing system. In April 1963, a Study Team was appointed by the Planning Commission to assess the magnitude of illicit distillation, examine the existing legislation on prohibition, suggest methods for securing maximum co-operation of voluntary organisations for prohibition enforcement and study the financial aspects of the prohibition programme. The Team has since submitted its report.

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs. More recently, the question of prohibition has been under discussion and review. Several State Governments have either decided to scrap it or amend the relevant legislation.

Andhra Pradesh

Complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari (except in some agency areas), covering 58.4 per cent of the area and 64 per cent of the population of the State.

In the other districts, toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous areas.

Assam

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Goalpara. In other districts, measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to increase of rates of duty on both foreign and country liquor, stoppage of issuing new liquor licences, removing of liquor shops from industrial areas and tea gardens, the prohibition of serving liquor in public places and closure of liquor shops on national days.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Nine opium addicts' treatment centres have been opened. Since July 1959, consumption of ganja and bhang has been totally prohibited.

Bihar

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programme of its implementation has been established. The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail prices of country spirit, introduction of the sliding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale on national days and closure of liquor shops for a period of eight days in a month in certain areas of the State and a reduction in the sale hours of country liquor shops.

The supply of opium for oral consumption, except on certificates granted in limited numbers by approved medical authorities, has been completely withdrawn since April 1, 1959.

Gujarat

There is total prohibition in the whole of the Gujarat State. A State Prohibition Board, a committee for reviewing the implementation of the prohibition policy, another committee for co-ordinating the activities of the prohibition, excise and police departments and district prohibition committees for each district (except the Dangs district) have been constituted. On the introduction of Panchayati Raj in the State (except in the Dangs district) from April 1, 1963, the work relating to prohibition propaganda has been transferred to the Panchayats.

Haryana

Total prohibition was in force only in the district of Rohtak which was lifted by the State Government from April 1967.

Kerala

The Kerala Government decided to lift prohibition from May 1967, subject to certain conditions. Liquor will not be served to people below 18. It will not be served on common tables in hotels and restaurants and shops will not be located near temples, mosques, churches, schools and hospitals. Additional revenue from this is expected to be Rs. 9 crores annually.

Madhya Pradesh

In July 1967, the State Government announced its decision to scrap prohibition in the State. Additional revenue as a result of this is expected to be Rs. 9 crores over a full year.

Madras

Prohibition has been in force throughout the State since October 2, 1948. The enforcement of the prohibition law has been strengthened by enhancement of sentence, summary trials and control over sale and transport of molasses.

Maharashtra

Total prohibition has been in force since April 1, 1961. Besides the State Prohibition Board and the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee, prohibition committees are being set up in districts and taluks. Efforts are now being made to establish similar committees at the village level. Sanskar Kendras (Recreation Centres) have been established for prohibition propaganda.

The State Government has recently decided to make alcoholic beverages containing 5% alcohol freely available to persons above 21 without permits. Toddy also will be sold for consumption to them at booths only. The decision will come into operation within a few months.

Mysore

Prohibition is in force in Bidar district, Ankola, Kumta and Honnavar taluks of North Kanara district, Jamkhandi taluk of Bijapur district, Chamrajanagar and Yelandur taluks of Mysore district. To facilitate the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government of Maharashtra, a ten-mile dry belt zone on the Maharashtra-Mysore border in the Gulbarga district was created in July 1959. A five-mile shopless belt on the Madras-Mysore border has also been created. A Prohibition Board has been set up for advising the State Government in the matter of effective implementation of the prohibition policy. The Taluk Boards and District Development Councils have also entrusted with the prohibition work in an advisory capacity. Restrictive measures to minimise the consumption of intoxicating drinks in the wet areas of the State have also been enforced.

The sale of ganja, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, has been totally banned in the entire State. Consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes and by addicts on medical certificates, has been completely banned from April 1, 1959.

Orissa

Prohibition has been scrapped with effect from April 1, 1968.

Oral consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes on medical certificates, has been prohibited since April 1, 1959, and all opium shops in the State have been closed.

Punjab

Total prohibition existed only in Rohtak district in the erstwhile composite State of Punjab (Rohtak is now part of Haryana State and prohibition has been lifted). Steps have been taken in other districts to reduce consumption of liquor through restricted licensing and sale of liquor, etc. Other steps taken by the State Government include imposing restrictions on advertisements relating to drinking and closure of liquor shops for half a day in a week and three other days in the year.

Complete prohibition of the oral consumption of opium, except on medicinal grounds, has been in force since April 1, 1959.

Rajasthan

A phased programme of prohibition has been put into effect since April 1, 1959. Among the more important aspects of this programme are the

ban on serving drinks in public places, closure of liquor shops on pay days and important national days, reduction in the number of country liquor shops, removal of liquor shops from populous areas and enhancement of duty on liquor and licence fees. A Prohibition Advisory Committee has been established to consider the question of introducing prohibition by stages.

Uttar Pradesh

Prohibition is not in force in the State. Important national days and 57 other days have been declared as dry days throughout the State.

The sale of ganja and charas has been prohibited throughout the State and oral consumption of opium has been banned from July 1, 1959.

West Bengal

Prohibition has not been introduced in any area of the State. Among steps taken to discourage the drinking habit are the declaration of dry days in industrial areas, reduction in the hours of transaction in excise shops and in the grant of licences for retail sale, enhancing the rate of taxation on liquors, etc.

The oral consumption of opium, except by addicts and against medical certificate, has been completely prohibited from April 1, 1959.

Union Territories

The sale and import of liquor is prohibited in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor, the number of country liquor shops and quota of country liquor for sale, reduction in the quality of retail sale to individuals, reduction in sale hours, increase in the rates of duty, enhanced punishment for repeated excise offences and minimum punishment for illicit distillation have been imposed. Advertisements relating to liquor consumption and drinking in public have been banned. Sale of liquor in clubs is restricted to members only. The number of dry days has been increased and duty on all varieties of country liquor has been enhanced. Since April 1, 1959, the supply of opium is available only to addicts on production of medical certificates.

There is total prohibition in the Bilaspur district and certain areas of Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba districts, covering nearly one-fourth of the population and 13.9 per cent of the area in Himachal Pradesh. In other areas of the Territory the quota for country liquor and the number of liquor shops has been reduced gradually from year to year. Drinking in public places has also been banned. Tuesday is a dry day. An Advisory Board has been set up to advise the administration and prohibition committees have been constituted in all the districts.

In Manipur, the issue of licences for local distillation of country liquor has been discontinued since 1958 and special permits are issued to individual tribals for local distillation of liquor on festive and religious occasions. Public drinking and advertisements relating to drinking have been banned and a District Prohibition Committee has been set up to ensure the successful implementation of the prohibition policy and to seek public co-operation. The oral consumption of ganja, bhang and opium has been prohibited.

In Tripura, excise shops are closed for one day in the week and selling hours have been reduced. Advertisements relating to drinking have been banned. Steps are being taken to remove excise shops away from populous areas. The sale of ganja through government agencies has been completely withdrawn from April 1, 1959.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Social Defence Programme

The Social Defence Scheme during 1966-67, involving an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs, aimed at (i) prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, (ii) moral and social hygiene programme—suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls, (iii) prevention and control of beggary, and (iv) welfare services in prisons.

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950. Rules under this Act have been framed by almost all the States and Union Territories. Five more protective homes were set up during the Third Plan for keeping women and girls prosecuted under the various provisions of the Act.

Juvenile Delinquents

Legislation on the lines of the Children's Act 1960 (applicable to Union Territories) has been enacted in all the States excepting Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland.

It was estimated that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan there were 144 remand/observation homes, 86 juvenile courts/welfare boards, 9 borstal schools and 129 certified/special schools in India. During the year 1966-67 two certified schools and one remand home were established. Besides these new establishments the programmes mostly concentrated on the development of the existing services.

Probation Services and After-care Programme

Probation services exist all over the country. An effective implementation of the Probation of Offenders Act 1958 is being vigorously pursued with the State/Union Territory Governments. Against a Plan target of 112 probation officers during the Third Five Year Plan, 101 probation officers were appointed. Five probation hostels/homes were also established. These probation homes/hostels are meant for those under probationary supervision who cannot secure their livelihood.

During 1966-67 the probation services were extended to more areas in a few States.

Beggary

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Sec. 55(i)(B) and 109(b). Beggars may be prosecuted against, under Sec. 133 as those committing public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police acts provide measures against begging. The immediate objective is to eradicate beggary from big cities, places of pilgrimage, tourist centres, etc.

To deal effectively with persons, who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act 1959 was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and maiming of minor for the purpose of begging specific offences and

provides for deterrent punishment which may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

Under the social defence care programmes assistance has been made available for the setting up of beggar homes. During the Third Five Year Plan 15 beggar homes were established and expansion carried out in 3 homes, started prior to the Third Plan, by providing additional vocational training facilities.

Welfare Services in Prisons

This is a scheme which provides for the appointment of welfare officers in prisons, who help prisoners in their rehabilitation and maintain liaison between the prisoners and their families. During the Third Five Year Plan 24 welfare officers were appointed. Four more were added in 1966-67 to strengthen the service.

Central Bureau of Correctional Services

The central bureau of correctional services was established in August 1961. The main functions of the bureau are to co-ordinate and develop a uniform policy, to standardise the collection of statistics on a national basis, to exchange information with foreign Governments and the United Nations agencies and to promote research, training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offenders. It also gives expert advice to the Central and State Governments on correctional matters. A quarterly journal *Social Defence* is published by the bureau.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953. Its functions, as defined in the Resolution of Government setting up the Board, are to survey the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations, evaluate their programmes and projects, co-ordinate the assistance given by various Central Ministries and State departments, promote the development of voluntary organisations in the areas where no such organisations exist, and render financial assistance to deserving agencies. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through voluntary organisations.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in all the States and Union Territories (except the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands) to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective direction of their efforts.

Since its inception till the end of 1967, the Board has sanctioned grants amounting to about Rs. 7.77 crores. A sum of over Rs. 1.77 crores was earmarked for its activities in 1966-67.

In 1961, the grants-in-aid programme was decentralised and State Boards were delegated powers to sanction and release grants up to a certain limit in the case of yearly grants.

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. The aim was to (i) provide basic minimum social services to women and children and (ii) create Project Implementing Committees which would ultimately be converted into local voluntary organisations to take over the programme of the projects. Each of these projects covers about 25 to 30 villages and population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise balwadis (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity

and infant health services (including those for the handicapped, and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, art and craft centres and recreational activities.

The project implementing committee, composed mainly of women social workers, is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each welfare extension area. Each project area is generally divided into 5 centres of 5 villages each; each centre is with a dai and a craft instructor and is under the charge of a trained gram sevika. At the project level are a mukhya sevika and a midwife.

By the end of the Second Plan, 418 such projects with 2,027 centres covering a population of 79.48 lakhs in 10,499 villages were established. Since then, all the projects except ten with forty centres have been handed over to Mahila Mandals and local voluntary welfare organisations, each of which is given a suitable grant. During 1967-68, 1,508 Mahila Mandals/Voluntary Organisations were running 1,508 centres of the erstwhile Welfare Extension Projects. Recently, 103 Family Planning Centres have been established in such project areas in six States.

Projects of a co-ordinated pattern, as distinguished from the original pattern, have been started in community development blocks. Each project covers about 100 villages and a population of about 60,000 to 70,000. There were 244 such projects with 2,297 centres at the end of March 1968.

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

The activities undertaken in these projects, meant to provide community welfare centres for residents of slum areas, include starting of creches, balwadis, ante-natal and post-natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational guidance, training in arts and crafts for women, and referral and placement services for the handicapped. Thirty-one such projects run by voluntary organisations are functioning in different States.

Holiday Homes for Children

Under the scheme, children from lower-income groups are taken to holiday camps at hill stations and summer resorts. Powers for sanctioning grants have now been delegated to State Boards.

During 1967-68, 67 such camps were sanctioned involving an estimated expenditure of rupees two lakhs.

Night Shelters

Twenty-two night shelters are functioning in different States to provide shelter to wage earners who are compelled to spend nights on pavements for want of housing accommodation.

Socio-Economic Programme

The programme aims at providing needy women and physically handicapped persons with 'work and wage' opportunities to engage themselves in gainful employment for supplementing the meagre incomes of their families. Under this programme the Centre Social Welfare Board has sponsored a number of production units with the support and technical assistance from the Union Ministries of Commerce and Industrial Development; 98 Units/Centres are functioning under this scheme.

Education and Employment of Handicapped

Of the 127 schools and training centres for the blind in the country, the National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun provides comprehensive and integrated services. The Model School for the Blind is a secondary school. The Training Centre for the Blind offers training to 150 men and 35

women. The sheltered workshops produce articles worth over Rs. 60,000 annually. Braille appliances are also produced. The Central Braille Press has so far brought out 273 publications and 83 re-prints. It also publishes a quarterly Hindi journal. The National Library for the Blind circulates Braille literature in the country.

Out of 75 institutions for the deaf, the training centre at Hyderabad imparts training to the deaf in six trades. The school at New Delhi educates mentally deficient children.

The three teacher training centres at Delhi, Bombay, and Narendrapur impart training to about 30 teachers for the blind annually.

Training facilities in U.K. were provided to two scholars during 1967-68.

Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.50 lakhs was given to voluntary organisations for the handicapped for their developmental activities.

During 1967, 718 handicapped persons were placed in employment through the nine special employment exchanges for the handicapped, situated in Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Jullundur and Kanpur.

Condensed Course for Adult Women

Adult women in the 18-30 age group are trained under this programme for recognised examinations. They later become eligible for training courses for bal sevikas, gram sevikas, nurses, mid-wives, family planning workers, etc. Ninety-five courses were started during 1967-68.

Scheme of Family and Child Welfare

The scheme is designed to bring about an all-round development of pre-school children by utilising the services of various institutions in the block including the family itself. It would provide training to young mothers in home management, mother craft, and allied subjects.

The scheme was launched on November 14, 1967. Twenty Projects of coordinated pattern, Welfare Extension Projects and 12 Demonstration Projects and Integrated Child Welfare Services, were converted into family and child welfare projects. The projects will be in operation in the rural areas of the country.

Training of Personnel for Family and Child Welfare Programme

A six-week orientation course for 32 field officers of the Board and instructors of the training centres was conducted in August-September, 1967, by Delhi School of Social Work on behalf of the Central Social Welfare Board. Three training centres for Mukhya Sevikas, Balsevikas and Griha Sevikas began functioning in September 1967 and 335 candidates had been given orientation training.

Special Child Welfare Programme

The responsibility of organising new balwadis and improvement of existing balwadis in the Demonstration Projects of Integrated Child Welfare Services was entrusted to the Central Social Welfare Board. Over 405 balwadis have been set up in 12 projects. As the Demonstration Projects have gradually been converted into the new scheme of Family and Child Welfare, it was decided that the Board will give grant-in-aid to the balwadis which are not covered in the new Scheme and place them under the charge of functional committees, in charge of Projects, under Family and Child Welfare.

The other special child Welfare Schemes which the Board took up during the Third Plan include training courses for Balsevikas (Child Welfare Workers) required for Child Welfare Services. Seven Balsevika Training

Centres offering a two-year course have been started in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Out of these, 5 centres have conducted the training in which 221 candidates have been trained. Ten integrated pre-school projects have been started in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi. Two Foster Care Service units have been started at Bombay and Madras.

Other Programmes taken up in hand are production of pictorial literature for children of the Pre-School age, standardisation of educational and recreational equipment and material for pre-school projects in urban areas; preparation of guidance material to child welfare workers, adopting of Indian children by foreign nationals; and channelising the milk feeding programmes for balwadi children.

Pre-Vocational Centres

The programme of Pre-vocational Training was started to help early school leavers with training alongwith general education to enable them to come into the employment market as helpers or semi-skilled workers. The training also provides a base for further training in the Industrial Training Institutes or similar technical education organisations. The Scheme provides a three-year course in six trades like sheet-metal work, blacksmithy and moulding, carpentry, etc.

The general education imparted alongwith the training includes regional language, English, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies. The scheme received support and assistance from UNICEF, ILO and UNESCO.

Five Regional Pre-vocational Training Centres were established one each at Ludhiana, Narendrapur (West Bengal), Karad (Maharashtra), Secunderabad and Madras, for providing training to Craft Instructors and Career masters. So far 236 Craft Instructors and 57 Career masters have been trained.

Fifty-nine Pre-vocational Training Centres are functioning in different States. The Centres are administered by the State Governments/Union Territories Administration with 100% financial assistance from the Government of India. There are at present more than 4,000 students attending the training programme.

Border Areas Programmes

Welfare Centres started in the border districts of NEFA, Leh, Lahaul, Kinnaur, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithorgarh, Kutch and Banaskantha continued to make progress. The Centres provide maternity service, infant-care, balwadi, craft training and social education for women.

Bal Sevika Training Centres (Urban)

This programme was started in 1961, in order to provide training workers for child welfare. The centres are run by the Indian Council of Child Welfare. There are 13 centres at present in various States where 482 Balsevikas are undergoing training.

Homes and Infirmaries

Forty Homes/Infirmaries for displaced persons from Pakistan in different States with a population of about 36,000 inmates are functioning at present. Besides, about 900 displaced children are being maintained in about 25 Children's Institutions. About 2,600 persons are being paid cash doles outside Homes/Infirmaries. Some 890 persons were shifted from transit camps run by the Department of Rehabilitation to the Homes at Silchar (Assam), Lajpat Nagar (New Delhi) and Daliganj (Lucknow) during the year. This is in addition to 197 new migrants shifted last year from the Mana Camp, Dandakaranya to the Home at Lajpat Nagar (New Delhi).

Kasturba Niketan

This is the only home in the Union Territory of Delhi for the maintenance and care of unattached women and children displaced from Pakistan. When it was opened in 1950, it catered to the needs of displaced women from West Pakistan only. With the admission of 197 unattached women and children from East Pakistan in this home in October 1966 and a second batch of 173 such women and children in July 1967, the home now serves the women uprooted from both wings of Pakistan. The total number of inmates of the home, including 341 East Pakistan refugees, is 506.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Home Inmates

Rehabilitation assistance in the form of cash grants and financial assistance for purchase of equipment and raw material for engaging in some trades is granted to the inmates of Homes and Infirmarys who become rehabilitable after training or other-wise. House building and agricultural business loans are granted to displaced persons.

Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate

The main activities of the Directorate cover the following: (i) Training cum-Production Centres; these centres provide training in handicrafts, tailoring, embroidery, knitting, weaving etc. and provide work to poor women (displaced as well as non-displaced) near their homes; (ii) Three types of courses of training are arranged viz., (a) One-year Certificate course in tailoring and cutting, hand embroidery and machine embroidery or hand knitting open to women who have passed the middle school examination; (b) teachers' training course in tailoring, machine embroidery, book keeping and accountancy, drawing and designing for one year, open to those who have passed Matriculation Examination and also passed the one-year certificate course; and (c) non-diploma course in tailoring, embroidery, hand machine and hand knitting for periods varying between 3 to 9 months, depending on the individual ability of the trainee and the number of crafts chosen for study.

During 1967, 123 women passed the one-year certificate course, 24 women received training as Crafts-Teachers and 2,643 women were trained in the non-diploma courses.

Evaluation of Programmes

The main purpose of the scheme is to maintain up-to-date information about the changing needs in the field of social welfare, evaluate the effectiveness of current programmes and to pin-point their defects, if any, with a view to initiating remedial action. A study of the rehabilitation facilities for the deserted, destitute and orphan children in Calcutta and its neighbourhood had been completed by the Indian Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management, Calcutta. Besides this, two more studies on the Grants-in-aid programme in the city of Madras and Child Welfare services in Greater Bombay have been entrusted to the Madras School of Social Work, and to Nirmala Niketan, Bombay, respectively.

A cell has recently been set up by the Board of Social Welfare for Research and Evaluation of its programmes internally. A report on the survey of voluntary potential among educated unemployed women of Delhi has been issued by this Cell. The Cell has also made a study to analyse the causes of imbalances in expenditure by different States under various programmes of the Board. The Research, Evaluation and Statistical Cell has undertaken a study to standardise the Balwadi Programme of the Board.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

Migration to India of members of the minority community in East Pakistan (which began in 1946) continued unabated till the end of 1958 by which time 41.17 lakh displaced persons had migrated to India. So far 6.67 lakh families have been given rehabilitation benefits in one form or another. The residuary problem of these earlier migrants from East Pakistan has been practically liquidated in all States except West Bengal. A sum of Rs. 22 crores was estimated for the liquidation of the problem in West Bengal. Schemes worth about Rs. 16.05 crores have since been approved, or sanctioned.

Consequent upon the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January 1964, a fresh exodus of the members of minority communities started. About 8.34 lakh refugees had migrated to India from East Pakistan up to April 20, 1968. Of these, about 5.10 lakh have gone to West Bengal, 1.94 lakh to Assam and 1.30 lakh to Tripura. A feature of the new influx has been the migration of several thousands of Buddhists and Christians. Forty-eight transit/relief camps (74 in the preceding year) are now providing accommodation to about 20,518 migrant families. Three of the camps with 5,170 families are being run by the Union Government and the rest by the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. In order to evaluate the working and results of rehabilitation measures undertaken in West Bengal for the benefit of old migrants under the Residuary Assessment of 1961-62 and assess the nature and size of the problem created by the influx of new migrants, a Committee of Review was set up by the Government of India in January 1967 under the chairmanship of N. C. Chatterjee, Member of Parliament.

The Committee of Review has submitted an interim report in respect of 1,139 displaced families living in Asrafiabad ex-camp site and in 5 Vagrants' Homes in West Bengal. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government.

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of over 77,800 square km. in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa has been reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakistan and integrated development of the area with particular attention to the requirements of the tribal population living in the area. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958. Up to the end of March 1968 over 1.12 lakh acres of land had been reclaimed where 230 new villages for displaced families and 61 villages for Adivasis have sprung up. Out of 16,841 families moved to the Project area, 15,086 families had moved to the village sites. Against 25 per cent quota earmarked for resettlement of tribals, about 233 families have been settled.

Mixed farms at Umerkote and Paralkote have been set up and crops and vegetables grown. Two dams, one in Paralkote and the other in Umerkote, have already been constructed and construction of two more dams, one in Malkangiri and the other in Paralkote, taken up. So far about 58,000 acres of land has been brought under cultivation by the settlers. Poultry Farms have been set up at Kondagaon, Umerkote, Paralkote, Malkangiri and Mana. The fisheries scheme has been making steady progress. Industrial Centres have been set up at Boregaon, Jagadalspur, Ambaguda, Umerkote, Malkangiri and Paralkote which provide employment to about 200 people. The items produced in these centres include furniture, textiles, agricultural implements etc.

Up to the end of February 1968, about Rs. 34 crores had been spent on the Dandakaranya Development Scheme.

Rashtriya Vikas Dal

The Rashtriya Vikas Dal Scheme was launched by the Government in November 1964 for organising a disciplined body of workers from amongst the new migrants who are accommodated in the various transit/relief camps. The present strength of the Dal is 1,465. All of them have been deployed on rehabilitation/development works in the Dandakaranya Project, Adapali (Maharashtra), Lakhimpur Kheri (UP) and Betapur (Andamans). A number of Sahkaris have also been released from the Dal for taking up employment of permanent nature and settlement on land.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

The Corporation, set up in 1959, to create employment opportunities through industries for displaced persons from East Pakistan, runs 20 industrial units and 3 industrial estates mostly in West Bengal. The industries include engineering and leather works, textile printing, fruit canning, toy-making, wood, tent and tarpaulin works, bucket and silk factory and tailoring shops.

The scope of the activities of the Corporation has been expanded to cover repatriates from Ceylon, Burma and other countries. Its range of activities now extends to some of the adjoining States including the Dandakaranya complex. The Corporation had provided employment to 5,432 displaced persons in its own or assisted industries and industrial undertakings up to the end of December 1967.

Rehabilitation of New Migrants

The bulk of the new migrants from East Pakistan are agriculturists. At the end of March 1968, nearly 18,500 families were residing in rehabilitation sites outside Dandakaranya and Andaman Islands. Of these nearly 5,400 families were in the five Rehabilitation Project sites, namely, Chanda (Maharashtra), Betul, Surguja and Panna (Madhya Pradesh) and Isagaon (Andhra Pradesh), while the balance of about 13,100 families (including some non-agriculturist families in Assam) were residing at the rehabilitation sites in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, NEFA and Manipur. Nearly 5,356 families who were not admitted to relief or transit camps have been settled in Tripura.

Repatriates from Burma

Since June 1963, 1,59,806 persons of Indian origin have returned from Burma. They have been extended travel, transit and relief assistance by the Government. To help their resettlement in the country the Government gives various facilities including loans for business and priority in Central Government services. The State Governments also grant them concessions in matters of employment, allotment of house plots and resettlement under land colonisation schemes and education of children. Till the end of March 1968, 35,693 families were given business loans (11,319 persons were given employment and 1,058 families were allotted land).

Up to the end of March 1968 an amount of Rs. 3.57 crores has been sanctioned as loan and Rs. 86.26 lakhs as grant for the relief and rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma.

Repatriates from Ceylon

Under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement (1964) 5,25,000 persons of Indian origin will be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years. The High

Commission of India in Ceylon has registered about 18,000 persons as Indian citizen upto the end of January 1968, of whom about 4,600 persons have already arrived in India. Applications for the grant of citizenship under the agreement are likely to be called for shortly.

Repatriates from Mozambique

About 2,300 Indians had been repatriated from Portuguese territories in Africa (mainly Mozambique). Most of these have been settled and rehabilitated in Gujarat.

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

The scheme for payment of rehabilitation assistance to migrants from Pakistan-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir State was introduced in 1960. Out of a total of 31,287 applications, which were received from such migrants, 29,809 applications involving payment of Rs. 4.16 crores as *ex-gratia* grants, had been finalised up to the end of March 1968. The remaining cases are also expected to be finalised soon.

Indo-Pak Conflict and Resettlement

As a result of the Indo-Pak conflict of August-September (1965) over 3,60,000 persons were displaced from the border areas in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Rajasthan. In addition, about 4,500 persons belonging to the minority community migrated to Rajasthan from West Pakistan.

In the initial stage, adequate relief was provided to the uprooted families. Thereafter 'grants' and 'loans' have been given to them for repair/reconstruction of houses and shops and for business and agricultural purposes. Maintenance allowance was also given to these families to maintain themselves during the transition period.

Extensive tractorisation was carried out in Jammu and Kashmir for the speedy resettlement of the uprooted agriculturists. Schemes for restoration of common service facilities in the three States have been sanctioned. A scheme has also been sanctioned for the construction of public buildings and a residential colony at Khem Karan in the Punjab.

By now, most of the families have been resettled. The Government of India had provided funds to the extent of Rs. 17.39 crores up to the end of March 1968 to the three State Governments concerned for the relief and resettlement of the uprooted families.

Transfer of Indian Enclaves to Pakistan and Rehabilitation

There are 123 Indian enclaves in East Pakistan with an area of 29.4 square miles against 74 Pakistani enclaves with an area of about 18.4 square miles in West Bengal. Under the Nehru-Noon Agreement of 1958, these Enclaves are to be exchanged. But no exchange has so far taken place owing to Pakistan's insistence that demarcation of the East Pakistan/West Bengal border should take place, simultaneously with the demarcation of Berubari, which is sub-judice. Relief and rehabilitation assistance to the affected families is proposed to be provided in deserving cases on the patterns and scales of relief and rehabilitation assistance admissible to new migrants from East Pakistan. Specific schemes in this connection are under formulation.

Board of Rehabilitation

A Board of Rehabilitation has been set up with Manubhai Shah as Chairman to (a) advise Government on policies and measures concerning resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from

Burma, Ceylon etc. in industry and other non-agricultural programmes; (b) assist Government in the planning, formulation and execution of resettlement programmes and schemes, and (c) study the problems of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, the industrial development of the Dandakaranya Project area and development of special areas (Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Chanda District).

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

From November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, up to the end of March 1968, public contributions to the Fund amounted to about Rs. 3.03 crores. Over Rs. 2.91 crores was utilised in providing relief to people affected by natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, droughts, famines and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan, and after the national emergency, to people affected in border areas.

A separate account has been set up for relief to people in the border areas affected by the Chinese aggression. Up to the end of March 1968, about Rs. 11.13 lakhs had been received and Rs. 4.13 lakhs disbursed.

CHAPTER X

SCHEDULED AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specially or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subjected to. These are :

- (i) the abolition of "untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);
- (ii) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46);
- (iii) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25);
- (iv) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);
- (v) the curtailment in the interests of a Scheduled Tribe of the general rights of all citizens to move freely, settle in, acquire property or practise any trade or business [Art. 19(5)];
- (vi) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);
- (vii) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335);
- (viii) special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts. 330, 332 and 324);
- (ix) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and
- (x) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

According to the 1961 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was 6.45 crores and 3.02 crores, respectively.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is shown in the following table.

TABLE 41
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
1961 CENSUS

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	6,44,17,114	30,172,221
States		
Andhra Pradesh	49,73,616	13,24,368
Assam	7,32,756	20,68,364
Bihar	65,04,966	42,04,784
Gujarat	13,67,255	27,54,446
Haryana†	13,61,136	—
Jammu & Kashmir	2,81,131	—
Kerala	14,34,817	2,12,762
Madhya Pradesh	42,53,024	66,78,410
Madras	60,67,327	2,51,991
Maharashtra	22,26,914	23,97,159
Mysore	31,17,232	1,92,096
Nagaland	126	3,43,697
Orissa	27,62,858	42,23,757
Punjab†	41,32,106	14,132
Rajasthan	33,59,640	23,51,470
Uttar Pradesh*	1,53,92,881	—
West Bengal	68,90,314	20,54,081
Union Territories and Other Areas		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	14,122
Chandigarh†	14,223	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	985	51,259
Delhi	3,41,555	—
Goa, Daman and Diu**	—	—
Himachal Pradesh†	3,69,916	1,08,194
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	23,391
Manipur	13,376	2,49,049
North-East Frontier Agency	—	2,98,167
Pondicherry	56,846	—
Tripura	1,19,725	3,60,070

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, dharamshals, sarai or musafirkhana or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the

*In U. P. five tribal communities were declared as Scheduled Tribes in June 1967.

**The lists of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were specified in January 1968.

†Punjab was reorganised in November, 1966. However, the population figures of the areas which now form Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh and part of Himachal Pradesh are based on 1961 Census.

excommunication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable. The Act is administered by the State Governments but its implementation is reviewed from time to time. A review was made at the Conference of State Ministers in charge of Backward Classes and Social Welfare in May 1966.

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and the urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

Committee on Untouchability

A Committee under the Chairmanship of L. Elyapermal, M.P., was constituted in April 1965 to examine the question of untouchability and the problems relating to the education and economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes. The Committee which was also to examine the possibilities of effecting improvement in the day-to-day implementation of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, submitted an interim report in December, 1966.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES AND PANCHAYATS

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 42 gives details of their representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

TABLE 42

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN LOK SABHA AND STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES

State/Union Territory	In Lok Sabha			In State Legislative Assemblies		
	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh	41	6	2	287	40	11
Assam	14	1	2*	126	8	25**
Bihar	53	7	5	318	45	29
Gujarat	22	2	3	168	11	22
Haryana	9	2	—	81	15	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	—	75†	6	—

*One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

†Excludes 25 seats of Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

**Nominated.

TABLE 42 (concl'd.)

State/Union Territory	In Lok Sabha			In State Legislative Assemblies		
	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Kerala	19	2	—	133	11	2
Madhya Pradesh ..	37	5	8	296	39	61
Madras	39	7	—	234	42	2
Maharashtra	45	3	3	270	15	16
Mysore	27	4	—	216	29	2
Nagaland	1	—	—	46	—	—
Orissa	20	3	5	140	22	34
Punjab	13	3	—	104	23	—
Rajasthan	23	4	3	184	31	21
Uttar Pradesh	85	18	—	425	89	—
West Bengal	10	8	2	280	55	16
Union Territories and Other Areas						
A. & N. Islands ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Delhi	7	1	—	—	—	—
Goa, Daman and Diu	2	—	—	30	—	—
Himachal Pradesh ..	6	1	—	60	14	3
L. M. & A. Islands ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	1	30	—	9
NEFA	1*	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	—	—	30	5	—
Tripura	2	—	1	30	3	9
TOTAL	521	77	37	3,563	503	262

Following the introduction of Panchayati Raj, suitable safeguards have been provided for proper representation of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by reserving seats for them in the Gram Panchayats and other local bodies.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commission [Art. 320(4)].

Twelve and a half per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16-2/3 per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is 5 per cent in both cases. Reservations in direct recruitment to Classes III and IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region are fixed in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States and Union Territories.

Reservation is also made at 12½ per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in promotions by (i) selection and (ii) on the results of the competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates in grades or services in Classes III and IV to which there is no direct recruitment whatever.

*Nominated.

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (i) relaxation in age-limit, (ii) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, and (iii) selection, subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency, have been provided for. If no suitable Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are treated as unreserved and an equal number of reservations are carried forward to two recruitment years. On no occasion, however, the number of reserved vacancies is to exceed 45 per cent of the total vacancies.

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders, liaison officers have been appointed in the different Ministries of the Union Government. Arrangements have also been made at Allahabad and Madras for intensive training and coaching facilities to enable Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates to compete on merit for all-India services. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

A new scheme of Career planning was introduced in a number of States from 1966-67 to assist the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in obtaining suitable employment under the State Governments as well as in the private sector.

Working Group on Land Allotment

A Working Group constituted in May 1967 to study the progress of measures for land allotment to Scheduled Castes and their representation in services, submitted its report in November, 1967.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution one Regional Council and six District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of the District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. Advisory Boards for the Scheduled Tribes have been set up in Assam, Kerala and Mysore to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer designated as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (i) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (ii) report to the President on the working of these safeguards.

Director General for Backward Classes Welfare

In June 1967, Commissioner's office was reorganised and a separate Organisation was set up in the Department of Social Welfare under the charge of Director General for Backward Classes Welfare to formulate schemes for the welfare of backward classes, watch the progress of implementation and to maintain the necessary liaison with the States. The Director General is assisted by 5 Zonal Directors and 9 Deputy Directors posted in various regions.

Central Advisory Boards

Two Central Advisory Boards for Tribal Welfare and Harijan Welfare comprising members of Parliament, social workers and social scientists advise Government on formulation of policies and programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and development of tribal areas.

Welfare Departments in the States

Under the proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Welfare Departments have also been set up in all States other than Nagaland and also in Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution, the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes, for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1), the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

In the First and Second Five Year Plans, out of an outlay of Rs. 32 crores and Rs. 79 crores, respectively, an expenditure of Rs. 27 crores and Rs. 67 crores was incurred on the welfare schemes.

In the Third Five Year Plan, out of the provision of Rs. 100 crores, a sum of Rs. 1.25 crores was provided under the Central Sector for grant-in-aid to non-official agencies and the remaining Rs. 98.75 crores allocated to the various States and Union Territories for the welfare schemes.

Apart from the Central and State Governments, various voluntary welfare organisations have been doing useful social service in many fields. The important organisations of all-India character for Scheduled Castes include (a) All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh, Delhi, (b) Bhartiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi, (c) Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad, (d) Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, (e) Hind Sweepers Sewak Sangh, New Delhi, and (f) Ramakrishna Mission, West Bengal.

Voluntary organisations working for the Scheduled Tribes are (a) Bhartiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, New Delhi, (b) Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi, (c) Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sewak Sangh, (d) Central

Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, (e) Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji and Shillong, (f) All-India Backward Classes Federation, New Delhi and (g) Bhartiya Ghumantu Jan (Khanabadosh) Sewak Sangh, Delhi. The Servants of India Society, Poona, looks after the interests of other Backward Classes, while the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, serves both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

The Government of India, instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45 and extended it to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and to other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme was decentralised from 1959-60.

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by some State Governments.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students.

Post-Matric scholarships are given to eligible Scheduled Caste students. 37,077 such scholarships were awarded during the First Plan, 1,61,472 during the Second Plan and 3,15,358 during the Third Plan. The expenditure went up from Rs. 1.58 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 14.21 crores in the Third Plan. During 1966-67, Rs. 4.38 crores was awarded in 90,481 scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students.

Post-Matric scholarships were awarded to every eligible applicant belonging to a Scheduled Tribes community. The number of such scholarships given during First, Second and Third Plan periods was 8,495, 25,592 and 60,058 respectively. The expenditure rose from Rs. 42 lakhs during the First Plan period to Rs. 2.63 crores in the Third Plan. During 1966-67, Rs. 83.84 lakhs was incurred on the award of 17,760 scholarships.

Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age-limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities.

Financial provision was made in the Third Plan for setting up hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls taking up higher studies. But the scheme could not make much headway due to the Emergency. During 1966-67 Rs. 4.49 lakhs was spent for giving building grants to suitable voluntary organisations for starting hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls and Rs. 6.29 lakhs for hostels for Scheduled Caste girls.

Economic Opportunities

According to the 1961 Census, 1.49 crore Scheduled Tribes people were engaged in agriculture, of whom 33.33 lakhs were agricultural labourers.

Similar figures in respect of the Scheduled Castes were 2.19 crores engaged in agriculture, including 1.04 crore agricultural labourers. During the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan, 86,248 acres of land was allotted to Scheduled Caste and 51,017 acres to Scheduled Tribe landless agriculturists, affording the benefit to 47,814 families.

Shifting cultivation is a distinguishing feature of agriculture practised by some tribal communities in certain areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Manipur and Tripura.

Among the measures to rehabilitate shifting cultivators on permanent cultivation during the Third Plan period were (i) the setting up of 3 pilot farms and 5 agricultural demonstration units and suitable agricultural aid in Andhra Pradesh; (ii) introduction of cash crops and reclamation of land through soil conservation in Assam; (iii) preference in granting subsidies for agricultural implements in Madhya Pradesh; (iv) jhum control scheme and settlement in Orissa; (v) granting subsidies for terrace cultivation and minor irrigation in Manipur; and (vi) development of colonies in Tripura.

Schemes have been launched to improve irrigation facilities to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Facilities for irrigation, distribution of fertilisers; and agricultural implements are being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people. Almost all the States and Union Territories have completed land reforms and the tribal cultivators have now been or are being brought in direct relations with the states. The State Governments have also adopted various legislative and executive measures to provide security of land tenure and debt redemption to the tribal people. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have introduced special regulations to control the business of money lending in the Scheduled Areas and provide relief to the indebted families. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has introduced a scheme for grant of loans to tribal people for non-productive purposes on an experimental basis.

All the States and Union Territories have launched schemes for the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Training-cum-production centres have also been started. Various types of co-operative societies such as forest labour co-operatives, marketing-cum-consumers' co-operatives and labour co-operative have also been established.

Legislation has been enacted in almost all States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure of the Scheduled Tribes.

An eight-member Inter-Departmental Committee has been set up to work out detailed proposals for the development of tribal economy in forest areas in consultation with State Governments. The terms of reference of the Committee include, among others, the pattern of organisation of forest labour societies and of financial assistance programmes of development during Fourth and Fifth Plans and changes required in forest policies.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees, a scheme for giving grants to the local bodies for purposes of wheel barrows and other

appliances to be used by scavengers, and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme for legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in pologicaau Survey of India, Research Department, NEFA, Social studies and

Research and Training

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Research in tribal welfare is also conducted by the Anthro-pological Survey of India, Research Department, NEFA, Social studies and Handicrafts units of the Registrar General of India, Universities and various other organisations.

Facilities for imparting training to various categories of officers for work among the tribals are available in research institutes in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Four tribal orientation and study centres have also been started in Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Second Plan period, under a Central programme for special multi-purpose tribal blocks aimed at intensive development in tribal areas on the general pattern of community development with modifications to suit tribal conditions, 43 development blocks were started with an outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs per block in stage I and Rs. 10 lakhs per block in stage II. At the end of the Third Plan, 458 such blocks were functioning, each covering about 518 sq. kms. and 25,000 people of whom at least two-thirds were tribals. During 1966-67, 31 new T.D. Blocks with a concentration of at least 50 per cent of the tribal population in each have been opened.

Pilot Project

The Government of India have recently introduced a pilot project to investigate the attitudes and behaviours of women, in a selected tribal society. This project aims at modifying the structure and content of the existing programmes like education of tribal girls, social welfare, marketing, supply and production programmes, family and child welfare, balwadis/nursery schools, etc., to ensure active participation by tribal women. To begin with, the study has been undertaken among the Bhils in Jhabua district in Madhya Pradesh and Toda and Kurumba or Kota tribal communities in the Nilgiris district, Madras.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred under the welfare schemes for Backward Classes during the first three Plans and 1966-67.

TABLE 43

WELFARE EXPENDITURE DURING THE THREE PLANS AND 1966-67

(Rs. crores)

Period	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Denoti- fied Tribes	Others	Aid to Voluntary organisa- tions	Total
First Plan ..	5.97	17.39	1.02	1.62	0.19	26.17
Second Plan ..	27.89	40.51	2.48	6.66	0.68	78.22
Third Plan ..	37.94	51.64	3.82	5.92	1.05	102.37
1966-67 ..	7.61	14.35	0.79	1.27	0.23	24.25

The Oldest Newspaper in India

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Established in 1822



**“AS IN THE PRECEDING YEAR, THE BOMBAY
SAMACHAR, BOMBAY, HAD THE HIGHEST
CIRCULATION AMONG GUJARATI DAILIES”**

Extract from Government Publication
“PRESS IN INDIA—1967”

CHAPTER XI

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

All India Radio has a network of 36 principal stations and 22 auxiliary centres covering all the important cultural and linguistic regions of the country. The stations are grouped into four zones as follows :

North : Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur, Simla, Bhopal, Indore, Ranchi and Mathura.

West : Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona, Rajkot, Bhuj and Panaji.

South : Madras, Tiruchirapallisi, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Calicut, Pondicherry, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.

East : Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kurseong, Kohima, Imphal and Port Blair.

There are two more stations, one at Srinagar and another at Jammu. Centres at Aijal, Pasighat, Tezu and Shillong broadcast programmes of restricted duration every day. The auxiliary centres are located at Agartala, Ajmer, Bhadravati, Bhagalpur, Bikaner, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Gulbarga, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Jeypur, Parbhani, Raipur, Rampur, Sambalpur, Sangli, Siliguri, Tirunelveli, Trichur, Udaipur, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam. The number of transmitters and receiving centres on March 31, 1968 was 126 and 57 respectively.

At the end of the Third Five Year Plan 52 per cent of the area of the country and 70 per cent of the population were provided with medium-wave coverage and a second grade short-wave service was available practically all over the country.

Programme Composition

Music programmes comprise nearly 46 per cent of all the programmes broadcast by All India Radio. News, newsreels, talks, discussions, interviews, dramas, features, etc., cover a wide range of subjects. Well-known personalities in arts, science and literature take part in the National Programme of talks which is broadcast every Wednesday and relayed by all stations. The composition and duration of the Home and External Services programmes, including Vividh Bharati, during 1967 are shown below.

TABLE 44
COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL SERVICES PROGRAMMES (1967)

Type of Programme	Duration		Approx. percentage
	Hrs.	Mints.	
<i>Regional Services</i>			
<i>Indian music</i>			
Classical (vocal)	20,650	45	9.13
Classical (instrumental)	18,214	00	8.05
Folk (vocal)	5,882	20	2.60
Folk (instrumental)	259	17	0.11
Light (vocal)	29,082	07	12.85

TABLE 44 (concl'd.)

Type of Programme					Duration Hrs. Mins.		Approx. percentage
Light (instrumental)	..	..	..	..	2,627	57	1.16
Devotional	..	..	..	..	11,336	32	5.01
Film	..	..	..	..	12,494	42	5.52
<i>Western music</i>	..	..	..	..	4,365	50	1.93
Talks, discussions, etc.	..	..	..	..	16,601	51	7.34
Dramas and features, etc.	..	..	..	..	10,007	51	4.45
News	..	..	..	..	49,080	12	21.69
<i>Special Broadcasts</i>							
Religious	..	..	..	..	418	46	0.19
Children	..	..	..	..	2,924	57	1.29
Women	..	..	..	..	3,459	20	1.53
Rural	..	..	..	..	13,296	18	5.88
Industrial	..	..	..	..	3,950	12	1.75
Armed Forces	..	..	..	..	4,244	58	1.87
Tribal Areas	..	..	..	..	3,966	02	1.75
Educational	..	..	..	..	4,526	59	2.00
Publicity	..	..	..	..	3,628	47	1.60
Others	..	..	..	..	5,204	44	2.30
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	2,26,294	09	100.00
Vividh Bharati	..	..	..	..	61,600	31	
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	2,87,894	31	

TABLE 45
COMPOSITION OF HOME SERVICES PROGRAMME (1967)

Type of Programme					Duration Hrs. Mins.		Approx. percentage
<i>Music</i>							
Indian	..	..	..	..	7,671	35	47.15
West Asian	..	..	..	..	449	43	2.80
Swahili	..	..	..	..	41	15	0.26
East Asian	..	..	..	..	715	07	9.32
Western	..	..	..	..	4	43	0.04
<i>Spoken word</i>							
News	..	..	..	..	2,343	02	14.32
Talks, Discussions, etc.	..	..	..	..	2,556	15	15.71
Dramas, Plays, etc.	..	..	..	..	679	00	4.11
Publicity	..	..	..	..	848	15	5.26
Others	..	..	..	..	978	20	6.07
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	16,287	15	100.00

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme completed its tenth year in October 1967 and is now broadcast for 12 hours and 25 minutes in four transmissions on all days of the week. The Saturday programmes include a special transmission providing an alternative to the National Programme of Music for listeners who may not be interested in classical music. Besides

being broadcast over two powerful short-wave transmitters from Bombay and Madras; Vividh Bharati programmes are now available on the medium-wave from 32 centres in various parts of the country.

The Commercial Broadcasting Service of All India Radio, introduced in November 1967, is carried by *Vividh Bharati* from the Bombay, Poona and Nagpur stations.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, education, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts. The programme has been re-oriented to provide greater entertainment to rural listeners. All stations of AIR broadcast rural programmes for about 2 hours a day. Programmes of interest to both rural and urban audiences are broadcast including a special hour programme on items of agricultural interest, interviews with experts and topics in which rural women and children are interested. Under the Central Government's Subsidy Scheme, 1,25,375 community sets have been supplied to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-cum-discussion-cum-action group programmes in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established, was launched on November 17, 1959. These forums regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio stations concerned. About 15,000 such forums are functioning at present.

A Farm and Home unit, set up at the headquarters, provides appropriate guidance to regional units on planning and presentation of Farm and Home programmes. These units have been set up in Varanasi, Sambalpur, Patna, Raipur, Vijayawada, Poona, Tiruchirapalli, Trichur, Delhi, Jullundur, Rajkot, Gauhati, Srinagar, Calcutta, Jaipur and Bangalore.

Separate Family Planning cells have been set up at the headquarters and 22 regional stations to intensify publicity for family planning.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 25 stations, for a duration of 20-40 minutes on two to six days in a week.

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast from all stations generally twice and from some stations thrice a week for 30 to 45 minutes per programme. In the women's programmes, information on house-keeping, child care, nutrition, mental health, etc., is given. Talks, dialogues, short stories, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children. Formation of listening groups both for women and children is encouraged. At the end of December 1967 there were over 5,000 women's listening clubs and 7,400 children's listening clubs in India.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast at convenient hours from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Vijayawada, Tiruchi, Allahabad, Ranchi, Bhopal, Indore, Nagpur, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Calicut and Hyderabad. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and in particular to acquaint them with the laws and problems of industrial establishments. A programme for tea garden workers and their families is also broadcast from Gauhati and Kurseong. At the end of the year 1967, Industrial Listener's Forums were functioning in 345 centres.

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast daily from Delhi, Srinagar, Jammu, Jullundur, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Gauhati, Imphal and Siliguri and in the Vividh Bharati service. Apart from light music,

Trivandrum and Calicut in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Imphal in Manipuri, Kohima in Nagamese and 13 other dialects, Shillong in Mizo and 11 other tribal dialects, Cuttack in Oriya, Ahmedabad and Bhuj in Gujarati, Srinagar-Jammu in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Ladakhi, Panaji in Konkani, and Kurseong in Nepali. Radio newsreel programmes—three each in English and three in Hindi—are broadcast every week. Daily news commentaries in English and important Indian languages and reviews of Parliament and state legislature proceedings are also broadcast. A sports-round-up and a discussion on a topical subject are broadcast every week.

External Services

The External Services Programmes are broadcast in 21 languages practically round the clock for listeners in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad, directed to South-East Asia and East Africa are in four languages, viz., Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani, and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 15 languages, viz., Arabic, Afghan-Persian, Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Nepali, Persian, Pushto, Sinhalese, Swahili, Thai and Tibetan. During the year 1967, programmes broadcast to listeners abroad totalled more than 16,000 hours.

Production of Radio Receivers

From a small beginning of 3,036 sets in 1947 and of 1,50,596 sets in 1956, the production of radio receiving sets in India rose to 7,13,000 sets during 1967.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

There were 75,79,468 broadcast receiver licences in force on December 31, 1967. The circle-wise and receiver-type break-up of the licences is given in Table 46.

Television

The Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959. This Service is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 30 kilometres. Designed primarily for community viewing in tele-clubs and for in-school teaching, the tele-club programmes became part of a daily service which was introduced on August 15, 1965. The general Service provides a variety of fare to the viewers, including magazine and youth programmes in English and Hindi, news and news reviews, light entertainment, folk music and folk dances, discussions on topical subjects, interviews with visiting experts and personalities, literary programmes, quiz programmes, programmes for women and children and film coverage of important events at home and abroad. It is telecast in the evening for one hour and a half on all days of the week except Sundays when it is for two hours. Two hundred and seventeen tele-clubs, with a membership of 5,000 and an estimated audience of 20,000 for each programme, are functioning in the Delhi region.

The School Television Section is putting out regular in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects supplementing the regular school instruction since 1961. Lessons telecast for the students cover Physics, Chemistry, General Science and English. Teachers' Training Programmes are also televised for teachers in Science and English. Five hundred and forty-eight television sets have been installed so far in 323 schools. The instructional programmes are available to 36,000 students of Science, 96,000 of English and 96,000 of General Science.

TABLE 46
BROADCAST RECEIVER LICENCES IN FORCE
(as on December 31, 1967)

Name of Circle	Domestic	Concessional			Com- mercial	Demos- tration	Dealers	Other Licences	Total
		Cheap radio sets	Com- munity	School	Hospital				
1. Andhra ..	5,09,854	53,027	11,099	2,263	52	426	1,613	70	5,86,536
1. Assam*	96,244	5,425	2,808	429	3	185	347	52	1,06,970
3. Bihar ..	2,17,195	29,235	1,435	1,554	19	279	952	18	2,55,045
4. Delhi**	3,60,489	1,26,720	20	104	2	284	2,462	254	4,96,475
5. Gujarat ..	5,30,029	37,423	6,032	936	63	277	2,040	47	5,86,178
6. Jammu and Kashmir	61,944	9,969	1,884	9	..	135	237	3	75,031
7. Kerala ..	1,78,273	7,929	3,309	1,132	29	144	715	22	1,96,678
8. Madras ..	6,18,920	41,824	13,276	2,491	78	590	2,253	134	6,94,598
9. Mysore ..	3,24,731	22,510	4,757	825	10	357	1,147	100	3,63,034
10. Maharashtra ..	9,39,141	56,626	3,409	1,393	62	543	3,426	352	10,23,050
11. Madhya Pradesh ..	2,81,344	22,396	6,677	909	75	358	1,192	50	3,19,166
12. Orissa ..	98,903	15,504	1,575	572	176	241	365	5	1,18,686
13. Punjab***	5,48,391	1,24,859	3,618	999	177	523	2,023	46	6,91,057
14. Rajasthan ..	1,93,707	27,365	1,195	1,254	121	291	806	28	2,30,114
15. Uttar Pradesh ..	5,80,884	1,38,633	7,855	2,369	80	195	3,185	30	7,43,877
16. West Bengal ..	6,12,831	4,62,464	1,536	1,075	68	189	4,757	135	10,92,973
TOTAL	61,52,880	11,81,909	70,485	18,214	1,015	5,017	27,520	1,346	75,79,468

*Assam Circle comprises Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland & NEFA.

**Includes Army Post Office.

***Punjab Circle comprises Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

A pilot project for popularising better agricultural practices through the medium of television was inaugurated in Delhi on January 26, 1967.

There are at present 6,200 television sets in operation in Delhi.

Commercial Broadcasting

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Broadcasting & Information Media, the Government of India introduced commercial broadcasting service and commercial spots went over All India Radio from Bombay, Poona and Nagpur stations on November 1, 1967. Commercials have been put over low-power Vividh Bharati transmitters located at these stations. Commercial broadcasting has proved popular with trade & industry. Current demand for broadcasting time far outstrips availability. The net revenue for the three months ending January 19, 1968 amounted to Rs. 9.60 lakhs.

The Advisory Board of Commercial Broadcasting Services has suggested the extension of the commercial services to Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Lucknow-Kanpur, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

It is proposed to have a national Service for national advertisement which will go on the two-high-power short-wave transmitters at Bombay and Madras.

The claims of the different centres and their commercial potentialities are also being examined with a view to extending the scope of commercial broadcasting service.

Advisory Committees

Advisory Committee at the centre and regional stations advise All India Radio on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of different categories of programmes. At the centre, there are (i) the Central Programme Advisory Committee, (ii) the Hindi Programme Advisory Committee, (iii) the Urdu Programme Advisory Committee, (iv) the Sanskrit Programme Advisory Committee, (v) the Sports Programme Advisory Committee and (vi) an Advisory Board on Commercial Broadcasting. At the regional stations, there are (i) Programme Advisory Committees, (ii) Rural Advisory Committees, (iii) Consultative Panels for Educational Broadcasts (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes), (iv) Advisory Committees for Industrial Programmes (attached to stations broadcasting industrial programmes), (v) Advisory Committees for Tribal Programmes (attached to stations broadcasting tribal programmes) and (vi) an Advisory Committee for Braj Bhasha Programmes at Delhi. There is a separate Programme Advisory Committee for the External Services of AIR and also a Consultative Panel for School Television.

THE PRESS

According to the twelfth annual report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released in 1968, there were 9,315* newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1967, as against 8,640 in 1966. This marked an increase of 8.7 per cent over the preceding year.

Of the 9,315 newspapers, 588 were dailies, 58 tri-weeklies, and bi-weeklies, 2,697 weeklies and the remaining 5,972 publications were brought out less frequently. The largest number (1,452) of newspapers was published in the State of Maharashtra followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,406), West Bengal (1,050) and Delhi (1,016). Table 47 gives the State-wise break-up of newspapers according to periodicity.

*These figures do not include such publications as market bulletins, commercial circulars, school magazines, etc.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that the largest number of papers (2,207) were published in Hindi, English coming next with 1,958. The papers published in other languages were Urdu (864), Bengali (585), Gujarati (546), Marathi (550), Tamil (403), Telugu (314), Malayalam (310), Kannada (229), Punjabi (188), Oriya (86), Sindhi (63), Sanskrit (31) and Assamese (23). Table 48 shows the distribution of newspapers according to language and periodicity on December 31, 1967.

Circulation of Newspapers

In 1966, 85% of the newspapers had circulation upto 5,000 copies and their combined circulation accounted for only 28.2% of the total. On the other hand only 1.2% of the newspapers had circulation of more than 50,000 copies but their combined circulation represented 28% of the total circulation figures.

The total circulation of newspapers and periodicals in 1967 in respect of which preliminary data were available was 218.87 lakhs as compared to 216.87 lakhs in 1966.

The circulation data of 4,035 newspapers and periodicals common to the years 1966-67 indicate a rise of 3.1%. The highest increase in circulation was reported in Assamese papers (15.3%) followed by Punjabi (13.1%), Gujarati (6.0%) and English (5.5%). There was a decrease in the circulation of Telugu papers (6.0%) followed by multi-lingual (5.4%) and Oriya (1.6%). Table 49 shows the circulation of common papers (language-wise), as on December 31 in 1966 and 1967.

The newspapers in English language had the largest circulation (55.5 lakhs) out of a total circulation of 218.87 lakhs in 1967 (preliminary estimate). Hindi came next with 41.9 lakhs followed by Tamil (24.9 lakhs), Malayalam (16.7 lakhs), Gujarati (15.3 lakhs), Marathi (13.6 lakhs), Bengali (12.3 lakhs), Urdu (11.5 lakhs) and Telugu (7.4 lakhs). Among the 15 principal languages the circulation figures of Sanskrit and Assamese newspapers were below 1,00,000—5,000 and 85,000 respectively. Table 50 shows the language and periodicity-wise break-up of the total circulation as on December 31, 1967.

Newsprint

During 1967-68, 1,68,968 tonnes of newsprint were allocated to such newspapers and periodicals who applied for it. It included 1,18,753 tonnes of imported newsprint, 31,807 tonnes of Nepa newsprint indigenously produced and 18,408 tonnes of white printing paper allocated duty free. The countries from which newsprint was allocated are : USSR (40,000 tonnes), Canada (40,868 tonnes), U.S.A. (17,000 tonnes) Czechoslovakia (6,000 tonnes) and Scandanavian countries (6,968 tonnes), Poland (2,699) and 5,000 tonnes of glazed newsprint from Norway, Finland and Sweden. A quantity of 218.42 tonnes of Art Paper was allocated to periodicals. Due to continued foreign exchange difficulty and shortage of newsprint the supply of newsprint to newspapers and periodicals in the country is governed by a Newsprint Allocation Policy announced by the Government in April each year. Demand for Newsprint in the year 1968-69 is estimated to be around 2 lakh tonnes.

In 1957-58 the indigenous production of newsprint at Nepa Mills was only 14,371 tonnes against 31,563 tonnes in 1967-68. The annual production at the Nepa Mills is expected to increase to 75,000 tonnes per year by the end of 1969-70. The Mills are increasing their production by using imported pulp and it is expected that 40,000 tonnes of newsprint will be available by the end of 1968-69.

TABLE 47
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY
(as on December 31, 1967)

State/Territory	Dailies	Tri & Bi- Weeklies	Weeklies	Fortnight- lies	Monthlies	Quarterli	Bi-month- lies- Half year- lies, etc.	Annuals	Total
Andhra Pradesh	23	3	124	80	227	24	6	3	490
Assam	7	3	23	5	24	6	3	1	72
Bihar	10	2	62	15	61	17	3	2	172
Gujarat	35	3	128	62	228	27	11	1	495
Haryana	6	1	82	21	55	4	6	—	175
Jammu & Kashmir	15	1	45	9	5	—	1	—	76
Kerala	50	—	57	40	248	29	5	4	433
Madhya Pradesh	54	8	140	21	66	18	4	1	312
Madras	32	1	102	88	396	68	27	10	724
Maharashtra	84	8	373	105	596	151	72	63	1,452
Mysore	46	4	105	22	138	23	9	2	349
Orissa	7	—	22	8	47	9	6	2	101
Punjab	26	1	152	44	147	15	8	2	395
Rajasthan	22	3	197	56	104	24	4	1	411
Uttar Pradesh	99	15	666	143	396	58	27	2	1,406
West Bengal	29	4	197	135	462	145	63	15	1,050
Delhi	24	—	169	88	518	153	54	10	1,016
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	11	6	10	3	1	1	32
Manipur	6	—	3	4	7	1	2	2	25
Tripura	2	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	10
Nagaland	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Pondicherry	—	—	5	1	7	10	—	—	23
Goa	8	—	10	2	9	—	—	—	30
Chandigarh	2	—	17	5	20	13	2	2	61
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
TOTAL	588	58	2,697	961	3,772	799	316	124	9,315

TABLE 48
NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS ACCORDING TO LANGUAGE AND PERIODICITY
(as on December 31, 1967)

Language	Dailies	Tri-&Bi-weeklies	Weeklies	Fortnightlies	Monthlies	Quarterlies	Bi-monthlies, Half-yearlies, etc.	Annals	Total 1967
English	61	7	247	157	844	407	175	60	1,958
Hindi	174	19	959	233	707	82	26	7	2,207
Assamese	21	1	6	2	9	2	1	—	23
Bengali	13	4	137	78	245	81	23	4	585
Gujarati	38	4	132	62	265	30	11	4	546
Kannada	31	3	78	12	92	10	2	1	229
Malayalam	44	—	47	35	178	4	1	1	310
Marathi	48	4	192	41	206	25	11	23	550
Oriya	6	—	20	6	44	5	4	1	86
Punjabi	15	—	80	6	78	7	2	—	188
Sanskrit	—	—	2	3	13	11	2	—	31
Sindhi	5	—	22	4	28	2	1	1	63
Tamil	28	—	73	67	225	8	2	—	403
Telugu	14	1	75	56	161	7	—	—	314
Urdu	83	7	377	105	276	9	5	2	864
Bi-lingual	16	7	194	65	294	73	32	10	691
Multilingual	1	1	38	16	67	21	14	10	168
Others	9	—	18	13	40	15	4	—	99
TOTAL	588	58	2,697	961	3,772	799	316	124	9,315

TABLE 49
CIRCULATION OF COMMON PAPERS—LANGUAGE-WISE
 1966 and 1967

Language	Number	Circulation ('000)		Rate of increase/decrease (per cent)
		1966	1967	
English	968	48,87	51,56	+ 5.5
Hindi	808	37,15	37,73	+ 1.6
Tamil	187	23,38	23,77	+ 1.7
Malayalam	139	15,68	15,93	+ 1.6
Gujarati	272	12,66	13,12	+ 6.0
Marathi	259	12,52	13,01	+ 3.9
Bengali	265	12,04	12,39	+ 2.9
Urdu	347	9,72	10,12	+ 4.1
Telugu	135	7,38	6,94	— 6.0
Kannada	112	5,15	5,25	+ 1.9
Punjabi	76	1,90	2,15	+ 13.1
Oriya	41	1,27	1,25	— 1.6
Sindhi	30	99	99	Nil
Assamese	12	72	83	+ 15.3
Sanskrit	6	5	5	Nil
Bilingual	264	4,34	4,47	+ 3.0
Multilingual	61	1,11	1,05	— 5.4
Others	53	80	83	+ 3.8
TOTAL	4,035	1,95,73	2,01,74	+ 3.1

TABLE 50
LANGUAGE AND PERIODICITY-WISE CIRCULATION, 1967
 ('000)

Language	Dailies	Weeklies	Others	Total
English	17,66	9,95	27,90	55,51
Hindi	9,60	12,21	20,06	41,87
Assamese	25	52	8	85
Bengali	4,95	2,95	4,39	12,29
Gujarati	4,82	3,96	6,51	15,29
Kannada	2,06	1,92	1,82	5,80
Malayalam	6,88	5,28	4,51	16,67
Marathi	6,11	2,76	4,78	13,65
Oriya	77	23	38	1,38
Punjabi	34	1,29	1,13	2,76
Sanskrit	—	1	4	5
Sindhi	21	44	38	1,03
Tamil	7,54	10,49	6,86	24,89
Telugu	1,85	2,59	2,91	7,35
Urdu	3,50	3,39	4,60	11,49
Bilingual	24	1,13	4,39	5,70
Multilingual	1	31	98	1,30
Others	8	30	55	93
TOTAL	66,87	59,73	92,27	2,18,87

Newsprint Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee was set up in July 1965 on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament to advise the Government on questions of policy regarding the import and allocation of newsprint and printing machinery for newspapers and other allied matters. The Committee as re-constituted consists of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman, seven officials, three nominees of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, two nominees of the Indian Language

Newspapers Association and four other non-officials, nominated by the Government of whom two are members of Parliament. The Committee is to meet ordinarily twice a year.

Press Information Bureau

The Press Information Bureau functions as a link between the Government of India and the public through the medium of the Press. Its primary function is to assist newsmen in gathering full information on the Government's working and policy. It also supplies them factual information on the activities of the Government and keeps the Government informed about public reactions, as expressed in the Press, to the Government's policies and performance.

Dissemination of information by the Bureau is done in the following ways in addition to issuing handouts, Press notes and Press communiques to the Press :—

- (i) arranging of Press conferences for Ministers and Secretaries, and briefings for Pressmen by Senior Government officials;
- (ii) furnishing information in response to specific queries by Press Representatives;
- (iii) issuing a weekly digest of news, specially for the use of periodicals;
- (iv) issuing features and articles, both illustrated and non-illustrated;
- (v) release of news photographs to the Press; and
- (vi) arranging conducted tours for pressmen, especially to development project areas.

The Bureau's Press releases are issued in English, Hindi and 11 major Indian languages from headquarters and from the 19 regional offices of the Bureau which are linked with Delhi by teleprinter. The Bureau serves not only the metropolitan Press in the principal cities, but also small newspapers published from other towns. Many of these newspapers, specially in the Indian languages, do not subscribe to the services of the news agencies owing to scanty resources. PIB serves these small newspapers by issuing factual information on Government policies and activities in the regional languages, and by offering ebanoïd blocks to newspapers which do not have facilities for making blocks from photographs. Representatives of small newspapers are also included in the Press parties conducted from time to time by PIB to development projects in various parts of the country.

During 1967, PIB's releases were supplied to 3,852 Indian newspapers and periodicals; photographic services to 726 newspapers and periodicals and ebanoïd blocks to 1,015. The number of Indian and foreign accredited Press correspondents who availed of PIB's services in Delhi was 303 at the end of 1967.

Selected news releases, photographs and feature articles issued by PIB are disseminated abroad by the Indian missions.

Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers

An Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers was set up in May 1964 with R. R. Diwakar as Chairman to make an investigation into the difficulties and problems facing small newspapers, especially those published in the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and advise the Government on the measures to be taken to assist such newspapers. The Committee submitted its report in October 1965. Decisions have been taken by the Government on all the 145 recommendations embodied in the report.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

There are five main Central laws relating to the Press : (i) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (ii) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (iii) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; (iv) The Parliament Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956; and (v) The Press Council Act, 1965. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 was amended in 1956 and 1965. Acting on the recommendations of Press Commission, the amended Act of 1956 provided for the appointment of the Registrar of Newspapers for India. The Act was amended further in 1965 to extend the area of its operation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the regulation of printing presses and newspapers, preservation of copies of books and newspapers printed in India and registration of such books and newspapers. The Working Journalists Act was amended in 1962 to provide for payment of gratuity to a working journalist if he voluntarily resigns on any ground whatsoever after a total service of ten years or on grounds of conscience if his total service is not less than three years. It also provides for the setting up of wage boards for journalists from time to time. Under this provision, the Government of India appointed the second Wage Board for Working Journalists on November 13, 1963, with G. K. Shinde, ex-Chief Justice of the former Madhya Bharat High Court, as Chairman. Another Wage Board was also appointed to fix rates of wages for the non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments. The recommendations of the two Wage Boards have been accepted by the Government subject to a few modifications.

Press Council

The Press Council of India, which came into being on July 4, 1966, the Press Commission for the establishment of a Press Council. The Council as envisaged in the Act is intended to preserve the freedom of the press and maintain and improve the standard of newspapers in the country. The functions of the Council, *inter alia*, are to help newspapers maintain their independence, build up a code of conduct for newspapers and journalists and keep under review any development likely to restrain the supply and dissemination of news of public interest and importance.

The Press Council of India, which came into being on July 4, 1966, consists of a Chairman, nominated by the Chief Justice of India and 25 members chosen from amongst editors, working journalists, proprietors or persons carrying on the business of management of newspapers, persons having special knowledge or experience in the field of education, science, literature, law or culture and Members of Parliament. The Council has framed regulations for conducting an enquiry into the complaints against newspapers and journalists believed to have offended against standards of journalistic ethics or public taste. As a quasi-judicial body it has adjudicated several complaints received from the public as well as Central and State Governments. It has also taken up studies on monopolies and concentration of newspapers, training facilities in journalism, privileges of

Parliament and State Legislatures in relation to the Press and trends in journalism, standards of newspapers and the factors affecting them. N. Rajagopal Ayyangar, a former Judge of the Supreme Court, is the Chairman of the Council. An Advisory Committee has been set up by the Government of India with the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman. It consists of 19 members of whom 7 are from Rajya Sabha and the rest are from Lok Sabha. The Committee will study the existing Press Council Act and suggest such amendments as may be considered necessary to fulfil the basic objectives of the Council and ensure cooperation from all sections of the Press and public.

FILM

The table below shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition for different years since 1931.

TABLE 51
OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language	1931	1931	1937	1951	1956	1961	1965	1967
Assamese ..	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	2
Bengali ..	3	18	38	34	54	36	30	25
Dogri ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gujarati ..	—	1	11	6	3	7	2	2
Hindi* ..	23	79	176	100	123	109	108	111
Kannada	—	2	5	2	14	12	21	24
Konkani ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malayalam	—	1	—	7	5	11	31	35
Marathi ..	—	14	6	16	13	15	12	20
Nepali ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Oriya ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	2
Punjabi ..	—	2	—	4	—	5	4	5
Sindhi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tamil ..	1	34	29	26	51	49	60	65
Telugu ..	1	16	6	30	27	55	41	61
TOTAL	28	167	281	229	295	303	316	333

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 826 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1967. These consisted of :

35 mm

- (i) Films other than feature, exceeding 600 metres in length 47
 (ii) Short films, 600 metres and below in length 733

16 mm

- (i) Films other than feature, exceeding 240 metres in length 17
 (ii) Short films, 240 metres and below in length 26

TOTAL 826

*Includes Urdu, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Chhattisgarhi and Magadhi.

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes.

TABLE 52
THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

Theme	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Social ..	160	162	174	162	178	171	189	195
Crime ..	11	30	43	39	21	46	35	60
Fantasy ..	49	23	21	20	23	28	15	19
Historical	4	15	5	12	7	5	6	5
Biographical	4	5	1	4	2	3	4	2
Mythological	37	32	30	21	17	25	20	22
Legendary	25	26	21	20	20	20	22	15
Devotional	2	2	4	5	13	7	1	4
Children ..	2	1	—	4	5	1	5	5
Stunt ..	—	5	—	4	—	—	3	3
Adventure	—	2	8	18	18	20	16	3
TOTAL ..	294†	303	307†	309	304	326	316	333

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, established by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for providing all-round technical training in the production of films and facilities for research in film techniques, started functioning in 1961. Training is being imparted in film direction, screen play writing, motion picture photography, sound recording, sound engineering, film editing and acting. One hundred and twenty-eight students are undergoing training in these courses.

The courses at the Institute are conducted by its own staff as well as guest lecturers drawn from the rank of eminent producers, directors and technicians of the film industry. The Institute has its own processing laboratory and extensive studio facilities which are hired out to outside producers on condition that shooting is co-ordinated with the teaching programme.

As a part of the training programme, students of the Institute produced 12 diploma films, 7 course films and 6 actuality coverage films. Members of the staff also made one demonstration/training film. Some of these were approved by the Film Advisory Board and found suitable for general release. The Institute also takes part in film festivals.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Central Government.

The Society's film 'Jaladeep' was adjudged the best children's film at the International Film Festival at Venice in 1957. Its films 'Id Mubarak' and 'Dilli Ki Kahani' won All-India Certificates of Merit in the State Awards for films, 1960. 'Savitri' won the same distinction in 1961, and was also awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Vancouver International Film Festival, 1962. In 1963, 'Panch Putliyan' was awarded the All-India Certificate of Merit. In the State Awards for children's film, 1965, the film 'Adventures of a Sugar Doll' was awarded a cash prize and All-India

†While the figure for 1956 excludes two documentary feature films, that for 1962 excludes one Tamil film originally certified in 1959 but granted a fresh certificate under a new title in 1962.

Certificate of Merit, while 'As You Like It' won an All-India Certificate of Merit. 'Jaise Ko Taisa', a colour cartoon, won the Prime Minister's gold medal for the best children's film in 1966. Some of the Society's films participated in International Children's Film Festivals. 'Dak Ghar' won a golden plaque as the best entertainment film at the second International Film Festival for children held in Teheran in November 1967.

All India Radio continues to telecast the Society's films. Arrangements have been made for the distribution and exhibition of the films in USA, Surinam, West Indies and Guiana. Besides arranging public exhibition of its films in cinema houses through commercial distributors, the Society also shows its films free of charge to children living in slum and rural areas through social welfare organisations and the Five-Year Plan Publicity Units. The Society is maintaining a library of 16 mm prints which are loaned to educational institutions, etc., at concessional rates. It supplied its films to the Institute of Children's Films, Calcutta for exhibition in the Children's Films Festival held in August 1966. It also made available for exhibition suitable films to the Maharashtra Women's Council which organised a Children's Film Festival during the school vacations in 1966. November 14, 1967 was observed by the Society as Children's Day. Films produced by the Society were exhibited in cinema houses and film shows were held in different parts of the country.

International Film Festivals

During 1967 the following Indian films won awards at International Film Festivals:—

Feature Films

- (1) 'Yaadein' received Grand Prix Award at the IV Week of Asian Films held at Frankfurt.
- (2) 'Dak Ghar' received "Golden Plaque" award for Best Entertainment Film for Young People at the Second International Festival of Films for children held at Teheran.
- (3) 'Chemmeen' received "Certificate of Merit" at the Third International Film Festival held at Chicago.

Documentary Films

- (1) 'From Lagoon to Sea' received Italian Defence Ministry's cup as one of the First placed Documentaries of 8th International Review of Marine Documentary Films held at Milan.
- (2) 'Through the Eyes of a Painter' received Golden Bear Award as Best Documentary at the Berlin International Film Festival.
- (3) 'Homo Saps' received a Mention of Honour at the X International Leipzig Documentary Short Film Week held in Leipzig.

National Awards for Films

National Awards for films (previously called State Awards) of high aesthetic and technical standards and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular feature since 1954. The awards are given separately for feature, documentary, educational, children's and experimental films. According to the new scheme notified on May 4, 1968, awards have also been instituted for other categories, including feature film in each regional language, cinematography, acting, play-back music and music direction.

Primary and Regional committees at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras consisting of distinguished persons connected with films and public life qualified to judge the merits and value of films make a preliminary selec-

tion of feature films. Separate committees initially examine short films and documentaries and Children's films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee.*

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras have also instituted awards for films in Telugu, Assamese, Gujarati, Marathi and Tamil respectively.

Documentaries and Newsreels

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is mainly responsible for producing short films and newsreels. Till the end of 1967, the Division had released 1,025 newsreels and 1,030 short films for exhibition in cinemas. The Division today produces nearly 150 films per year. These include newsreels, documentaries, educational and scientific films. During 1967, 15 films were produced through outside producers, and the Division also released 68 documentaries and 32 newsreels produced by the State Governments on all-India basis or in their respective regions.

The shorts and newsreels are produced in 14 languages, viz., English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Urdu, Oriya, Marathi, Kashmiri and Malayalam.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the weekly Indian News Review. Items from foreign countries are received from 26 organisations as part of an agreement of free exchange of newsreels material. Important events within the country are covered by 15 cameramen stationed at various centres in India. Sometimes the events covered by film units of the State Governments are also incorporated in the weekly newsreels.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 ft. of films approved by the authorities as documentary films, films of scientific and educational value and films dealing with news and current events. These are supplied by the Films Division on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one short film a week are released alternately to all cinemas throughout the country.

Prints can be obtained on loan by Government and semi-Government departments, educational institutions, hospitals, charitable institutions, social welfare and other non-profit-making organisations. These are made available through the network of six branch offices of the Films Division at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow, and Secunderabad and also through 172 Field Publicity Units of the DFP organisation of the Government of India. Films are also loaned to individuals for non-commercial shows by these organisations on payment of nominal hire charges.

Documentaries approved for external publicity are supplied to 83 Missions abroad. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of certifying films for public exhibition in the whole of India. The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and

*See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1967.

Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications to be carried out in the film. Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman or in his absence by a member of the Central Board of Film Censors, nominated by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, i.e., to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. They include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

During the year 1967, the Board examined 2,728 films. Seventy-eight films were referred to Revising Committees. The Board granted 1,268 'U' certificates and 127 'A' certificates in respect of foreign films, the corresponding figures for Indian films being 1,145 and 14. Fifty films (48 foreign and 2 Indian) were refused certificates. A total of 1,110 films were declared by the Board as 'predominantly educational'.

Film Consultative Committee

In consultation with the various organisations of the films industry, the Government of India have set up a Film Consultative Committee to bring about closer liaison between the Government and the film industry on matters of common interest and to advise the Government on matters affecting the film industry and its future development. With the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as its Chairman, the Committee includes five eminent members of the public, besides 15 other members drawn from the different sections of the film industry.

Film Finance Corporation

Following the recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee, the Government of India set up the Film Finance Corporation in March 1960, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 50 lakhs now constitute the issued capital, wholly subscribed by the Government. The Corporation has also been given a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs by the Government of India. The Corporation grants loans to producers of films of good quality providing healthy entertainment. It gives preference to themes projecting national problems and dealing with subjects of social

and cultural value. Loans are generally given for production of films upto Rs. 5 lakhs and for import of new production and projection equipments upto Rs. 1 lakh at an interest of 12 per cent per annum. The Corporation had disbursed Rs. 133.92 lakhs to 56 producers by the end of January 1968. As against these loans Rs. 59.38 lakhs have been returned to the Corporation which has so far assisted in the release of 31 feature and 10 documentary films.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period of 1958 to 1966 are shown below.

TABLE 53
IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)	Projection equipment (value in Rs. lakhs)
	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)		
1958	653.10	164.06	33.87	32.23	5.46	39.45
1959	649.84	277.32	40.82	38.58	2.17	24.32
1960	827.25	194.33	50.90	37.73	1.41	32.43
1961	537.19	165.47	51.49	44.79	3.76	34.52
1962	722.35	177.18	55.95	44.29	2.95	33.08
1963	807.09	204.02	27.95	27.28	2.09	31.03
1964	725.98	201.23	35.40	36.02	0.68	24.16
1965	948.61	275.78	27.00	21.07	1.63	38.37*
1966	758.23	310.13	31.30	46.24	1.82	48.16
1967	721.71	416.67	37.91	55.33	0.74	36.95

Export of Indian Films

India is the second largest film producing country in the world. She produces annually between 300 to 320 films in 12 Indian languages. 90 per cent of the production is in black and white pictures. Production of colour pictures is, however, gradually on the increase. Export demand is mainly for Hindi and Tamil films. There is, however, limited demand for Bengali films from the U.K. Indian films are exported to nearly 100 countries in the world. The total export earnings from Indian films prior to devaluation were about Rs. 2 crores per annum. About 70 per cent of the export earnings are realised from countries known as the traditional markets. They are the U.K., Iran, East Africa, Mauritius, West Indies, Ceylon, Singapore, Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Fiji, Indonesia, Persian Gulf and West Africa.

A development of major significance to the film industry was the inauguration in September 1963 of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., set up under the Indian Companies Act, with a total share capital of Rs. 25 lakhs to be subscribed by both the industry and Government. Among the objectives of the Corporation are production, purchase and export of films and development and maintenance of facilities for marketing and exhibition of Indian films abroad.

The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation is a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi. The export earnings of this Corporation during 1966-67 and 1967-68 were of the order of Rs. 18,08,443 and Rs. 20,18,978 respectively. Exports of Indian films are

*Includes value of parts and accessories of sound recorders, etc., for the period April-December, for which separate figures are not available.

also undertaken by merchant-exporters and producer-exporters. The total foreign exchange earned by the country from the export of Indian films to the different countries is given in the table below :

TABLE 54
FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS

(Rs. Thousand)

Country	1966		Total	January 1967 to September 1967		
	Outright sale	Rental		Outright sale	Rental	Total
<i>Sterling Area</i>						
Aden	67	170	237	176	74	250
Australia	24	—	24	—	—	—
Algeria	2	—	2	56	—	56
Bahrain	369	4	373	1,824	—	1,824
Barbados	38	—	38	—	—	—
Basutoland	—	—	—	4	—	4
Bhutan	16	—	16	—	—	—
British Guiana	17	—	17	31	—	31
Burma	95	25	120	183	—	183
British West Indies	376	6	382	566	—	566
Ceylon	1,865	1,101	2,966	3,249	—	3,249
Cyprus	3	—	3	—	—	—
Dohar	3	—	3	19	—	19
Dubai	78	—	78	160	—	160
Fiji	158	14	172	564	—	564
Ghana	7	4	11	92	—	92
Hongkong	831	132	963	711	—	711
Jordan	180	—	180	812	—	812
Kenya	3,062	96	3,158	3,516	—	3,516
Kuwait	10	—	10	4	—	4
Mombasa	—	6	6	—	—	—
Mauritius	778	234	1,012	738	—	738
Malawi	3	—	3	—	—	—
Maldivo Islands	—	—	—	—	9	9
Malaysia	326	6	332	381	—	381
New Zealand	6	—	6	—	—	—
Nigeria	448	—	448	661	—	661
Pakistan	360	—	360	—	—	—
Persian Gulf	24	37	61	152	—	152
Sierra Leone	24	—	24	—	—	—
Singapore	690	2,493	3,183	2,719	2	2,721
South Africa	—	16	16	—	—	—
Uganda	33	—	33	2	—	2
U.K.	1,883	104	1,987	4,017	24	4,041
Zambia	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Non-sterling Area</i>						
Afghanistan	104	160	264	192	242	434
Arabia (Saudi)	27	—	27	11	—	11
Argentina	3	—	3	—	—	—
Austria	1	—	1	—	—	—
Belgium	2	—	2	—	—	—
Brazil	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cambodia	92	13	105	201	—	201
Canada	5	—	5	—	—	—
Chile	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cuba	3	—	3	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	292	—	292	—	—	—
Dutch West Indies	9	—	9	—	7	7
Ethiopia	28	—	28	—	—	—
Finland	1	—	1	—	—	—
France	238	19	257	57	—	57

TABLE 51 (concl'd.)

(Rs. Thousands)

Country	1956			January 1967 to September 1967		
	Outright sale	Rental	Total	Outright sale	Rental	Total
French Somali Coast	4	—	4	—	—	—
Formosa	—	—	—	1	—	1
Germany (Democratic Republic)	32	—	32	—	—	—
Holland	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hungary	2	—	2	—	—	—
Indonesia	13	—	13	299	—	299
Iran	750	—	750	749	—	749
Iraq	100	1	101	378	—	378
Israel	169	—	169	188	—	188
Italy	30	—	30	—	—	—
Japan	11	—	11	4	—	4
Laos	25	—	25	—	—	—
Lebanon	821	—	821	782	—	782
Liberia	13	—	13	—	—	—
Madagascar	2	—	2	—	—	—
Morocco	162	—	162	114	—	114
Nepal	10	—	10	—	—	—
Norway	3	—	3	—	—	—
Republic of Vietnam	93	59	152	186	—	186
Philippines	1	—	1	1	—	1
Poland	5	—	5	—	—	—
Rumania	2	—	2	—	—	—
Senegal	2	—	2	—	—	—
Somali Republic	8	—	8	—	—	—
Spain	14	—	14	—	—	—
Sudan	224	—	224	83	—	83
Sweden	3	—	3	—	—	—
South Korea	—	—	—	1	—	1
Switzerland	14	—	14	—	—	—
Syrian Arab Republic	51	—	51	—	—	—
Thailand	408	—	408	458	—	458
Tunisia	14	—	14	—	—	—
Turkey	38	—	38	38	—	38
U.A.R.	56	—	56	14	—	14
U.S.A.	727	63	790	64	—	64
U.S.S.R.	906	—	906	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	11	—	11	—	—	—
TOTAL	17,328	4,763	22,091	24,459	358	24,817

PUBLICATIONS

National Bibliography

Under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, one copy of every book published in India is received by the National Library, Calcutta. This has enabled the Indian National Bibliography Unit to compile the Indian National Bibliography which started publication as a quarterly from October 1957 and changed into a monthly since January 1964. The periodical issues are cumulated annually and published. The first volume under the series is for the year 1958, and the latest is that of 1963. The Annual consists of two parts, each divided into two sections, classified and alphabetical, the first part dealing with general publications and the second with the government publications, including those of quasi-Government bodies.

Gazetteers

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government of India took up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India in 1957. They also provided financial assistance to the State Governments for the revision of District Gazetteers. The first volume of the "Gazetteer of India" has been released and compilation of the second volume is in progress. Work on the remaining two volumes has been taken in hand. A few selected topics from the first volume, such as, "The Religions of India", "The Physiography of India", "The Languages of India", and "The People of India" are also being brought out in the form of booklets. Of the 113 District Gazetteers so far approved by the Union Government 63 have been published, 20 are in the press, and 30 waiting to be sent to the press. Fourteen draft District Gazetteers are under scrutiny. A Gazetteer of Bhutan is also under compilation.

Copyright

The Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957), which amended and consolidated all previous laws on the subject, came into force in January 1958. It provides for the establishment of a Copyright Board for adjudicating on certain matters specified in the Act. The Government of India also ratified the Universal Copyright Convention and it came into force in respect of India with effect from January 21, 1958. Until February 28, 1967, the copyright in 6,586 works, comprising 3,470 literary works, 3,107 artistic works and 9 cinematograph films, were registered by the Copyright Office. The Government have also extended the operation of the 1957 Act to the works of more than 52 foreign countries.

India is a signatory of the Berne Copyright Convention as revised at Brussels in 1948. At a Diplomatic Conference held at Stockholm the Berne Convention was revised further but it has not yet been adopted by India.

Publications Division

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc. providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and other Indian languages.

Besides acting as the centralized agency of the Union Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board. It also brings out a variety of useful and interesting publications about India for distribution abroad.

The Division publishes 10 journals including general and cultural magazines such as *Ajkal* (in Hindi and Urdu), journals devoted to the Plan such as *Yojana* (in English and Hindi), *Bhagirath* and *Kurukshetra* (in English and Hindi) as well as a journal on current affairs for readers overseas such as *Indian and Foreign Review*.

During 1967 the Division released a total of 295 books and pamphlets, both of general interest (including children's literature) and for tourist and Plan publicity, in various languages, and sold about 19.65 lakh assorted copies of various magazines and pamphlets. It also distributed free nearly 54.66 lakh pieces, including publications connected with the Pakistani aggression.

The Directorates of Information and Public Relations in the States perform a similar role in regard to publications of interest to their regions.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for popularisation and promotion of the activities of the State among the people through advertising and visual media of mass communication. It is responsible for the planning, designing and production of publicity material on behalf of the various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways) and a number of autonomous bodies under Government. In terms of media and techniques, the Directorate utilises display and classified press advertisements, printed publicity in the form of brochures, booklets, folders, posters, etc., and outdoor publicity media like cinema slides, metal tablets, hoardings, as well as exhibitions. Publicity materials are produced in English, Hindi and 11 regional languages and distributed in bulk by direct mailing from the headquarters and regional distribution centres in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

The Exhibition Division at headquarters and its 16 field units along with the railway exhibition-cum-cinema coaches and mobile vans organised 701 exhibitions during the year 1967. These included exhibitions on different themes such as "Two Decades of Freedom", "Raksha Pradarsani", 'Our India', 'Family Planning', 'India Plans for Progress', etc.

The Directorate placed 530 display and 7,545 classified advertisements and produced 3.47 crore copies of printed publicity material in 1967.

The Directorates of Information and Public Relations in the States perform similar functions in regard to advertising and visual publicity within their jurisdiction.

Advertising Council of India

Founded in 1959 by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Language Newspapers Association, the Indian Society of Advertisers, the Advertising Agencies' Association of India and the Master Printers, the Advertising Council of India is an advisory and consultative body. Apart from evolving an ethical code for the conduct of advertising in the country and supervising the observance of this code, the Council concerns itself with problems of education in advertising and with public service advertising.

FIELD PUBLICITY

Direct mass communication is undertaken by the Directorate of Field Publicity through its 17 regional offices and 172 field publicity units distributed in various parts of the country in collaboration with other official agencies functioning in the Field and the State Governments. Publicity programmes through which information is disseminated to the public, include public meetings, group discussions, seminars, symposia, debates and discussions in Universities and Colleges, exhibition of documentary films and newsreels. Traditional media, like songs, drama, Harikatha, Burrakatha, Kavigans, Bhajans, Kirtans, Mushaira etc. are also used. All these programmes are organised in co-operation with non-official organisations working for social and economic welfare.

In the border areas, special publicity programmes are arranged with a view to informing the people in these areas about the country, the development in the borders and promoting unity and integration amongst the people. People's reactions to Government's policies and programmes and their felt needs and grievances are also communicated to the Government through the field organisation.

Publicity for family planning is an integral part of field activities, in which all the units take part regularly to spread the message of the small

family and motivate married couples to adopt one of the accepted methods for limitation of families. Thirty of the 172 units are exclusively devoted to publicity on family planning. Programmes are always organised in co-ordination with the Central and State Government agencies, as well as non-official organisations.

In 1967 the field publicity units of the Directorate visited 26,444 places all over the country, organised 63,745 public meetings and group discussions, held 35,160 filmshows and arranged 6,775 song and drama and cultural programmes.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MASS COMMUNICATION

The Institute was set up on August 17, 1965 for advanced study in mass communication with responsibilities for training, research, consultation and reference service in pursuance of the recommendations made by a team of experts. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act and its management vests in an executive council with the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman. The Institute has already undertaken training of the information and publicity personnel of the Central and State Governments. It conducts basic training courses for fresh entrants and in-service training for existing personnel. Five out of 10 research projects sponsored by the Institute have been completed and reports published. It also arranges from time to time seminars on problems connected with mass communication in collaboration with universities, educational and research institutions, as well as trade and industry.

COMMITTEE ON BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION MEDIA

The Government of India set up in December 1964 a Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media under the Chairmanship of Shri A. K. Chanda. Between April 1966 and March 1967 the Committee submitted 5 reports, one each on Radio and Television, Documentary Films and Newsreels, Advertising and Visual Publicity, Press Information and Publicity and Co-ordination of the Media of Mass Communication. Bulk of the recommendations made in the first four reports has already been considered by the Government. One of the important recommendations in the report on Radio and Television was introduction of commercial advertising in All India Radio. This recommendation has already been implemented by the Government.

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is rich in natural resources and man-power. Her human and material resources are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; about half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force. Since independence the aim has been to accelerate the pace of industrial development, increase agricultural productivity and achieve all-round progress under national plans.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Table 55 gives the revised series of estimates of national and per capita incomes at current and 1960-61 prices between 1960-61 and 1966-67 compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation. According to this computation, there was a decline of 4.8 per cent in the national income in 1965-66 compared to the preceding year at 1960-61 prices. This is mainly attributable to a substantial fall in agricultural output due to very adverse climatic conditions during the year. The large decline also resulted in a relatively small increase in the net product of the non-agricultural sector. In 1966-67, in spite of a marginal increase in the value of output of agriculture proper (i.e., cultivation), the net product from agriculture including 'animal husbandry' showed a slight decline because of fall in livestock production due to recurrence of drought conditions. Non-agricultural sector showed some improvement. Yet the overall increase in the national income in real terms was only 1.7 per cent over 1965-66. This works out to an annual average growth of 2.8 per cent in the net product as against 6 per cent per annum

TABLE 55
NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Description	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*	1965-66*	1966-67**
Gross national product (Rs. crores)							
at current prices ..	14,189	15,125	16,109	18,554	21,524	22,263	25,461
at 1960-61 prices ..	14,190	14,820	15,210	16,010	17,190	16,440	16,760
Net national product (Rs. crores)							
at current prices	13,453	14,315	15,179	17,563	20,424	21,064	24,157
at 1960-61 prices	13,453	14,037	14,329	15,101	16,219	15,441	15,706
Per capita net product (Rs.)							
at current prices	310.0	322.3	332.3	376.1	427.1	430.1	481.5
at 1960-61 prices	310.0	316.0	314.2	323.4	339.2	315.3	313.1
Index number of net national product with 1960-61 as base							
at current prices	100.0	106.4	112.8	130.6	151.8	156.6	179.6
at 1960-61 prices	100.0	104.3	106.5	112.2	120.6	114.8	116.7
Index number of per capita net national product with 1960-61 as base							
at current prices	100.0	104.0	107.4	121.3	137.8	138.7	155.3
at 1960-61 prices	100.0	101.9	101.4	104.3	109.4	101.7	101.0

*Preliminary Estimates.

**Quick Estimates.

envisaged for the Third Plan period. The gross product increased by 3 per cent per annum.

Per capita income at 1960-61 prices fell by 7.1 and 0.7 per cent during 1965-66 and 1966-67. For the Third Plan period, the average annual growth rate works out to 0.3 per cent.

Table 56 gives the National Product and some related aggregates at current prices for 1960-61 to 1965-66, with percentages given in brackets.

TABLE 56
NATIONAL PRODUCT AND SOME OTHER RELATED AGGREGATES
(at current prices)

Item	(Rs. crores)					
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*	1965-66*
Net domestic product at factor cost	13,525 (100·5)	14,413 (100·7)	15,287 (100·7)	17,679 (100·7)	20,572 (100·7)	21,228 (100·8)
Net factor income from abroad ..	-72 (-0·5)	-98 (-0·7)	-108 (-0·7)	-116 (-0·7)	-148 (-0·7)	-164 (-0·8)
Net national product at factor cost	13,453 (100·0)	14,315 (100·0)	15,179 (100·0)	17,563 (100·0)	20,424 (100·0)	21,064 (100·0)
Indirect taxes less subsidies ..	948 (7·0)	1,080 (7·5)	1,265 (8·3)	1,566 (8·9)	1,784 (8·7)	2,010 (9·5)
Net national product at market prices ..	14,401 (107·0)	15,395 (107·5)	16,444 (108·3)	19,129 (108·9)	22,208 (108·7)	23,074 (109·5)
Allowance for depreciation ..	736 (5·5)	810 (5·7)	930 (6·1)	991 (5·7)	1,100 (5·4)	1,199 (5·7)
Gross national product at market prices ..	15,137 (112·5)	16,205 (113·2)	17,374 (114·4)	20,120 (114·6)	23,308 (114·1)	24,273 (115·2)
Gross national product at factor cost ..	14,189 (105·5)	15,125 (105·7)	16,109 (106·1)	18,554 (105·7)	21,524 (105·4)	22,263 (105·7)
Net domestic product at factor cost	13,525 (100·5)	14,413 (100·7)	15,287 (100·7)	17,679 (100·7)	20,572 (100·7)	21,228 (100·8)
Less income from domestic product accruing to government ..	190 (1·4)	225 (1·6)	250 (1·6)	346 (2·0)	312 (1·5)	440 (2·1)
Income from domestic product accruing to private sector ..	13,335 (99·1)	14,188 (99·1)	15,037 (99·1)	17,333 (98·7)	20,260 (99·2)	20,788 (98·7)
National debt interest ..	63 (0·5)	75 (0·5)	111 (0·7)	118 (0·7)	131 (0·6)	233 (1·1)
Net factor income from abroad ..	-72 (-0·5)	-98 (-0·7)	-108 (-0·7)	-116 (-0·7)	-148 (-0·7)	-164 (-0·8)
Transfer payments	174 (1·3)	200 (1·4)	201 (1·3)	212 (1·2)	242 (1·2)	367 (1·8)
Net private donations from abroad	28 (0·2)	35 (0·3)	34 (0·2)	40 (0·2)	35 (0·2)	72 (0·3)
Private income ..	13,528 (100·6)	14,400 (100·6)	15,275 (100·6)	17,587 (100·1)	20,520 (100·5)	21,296 (101·1)

*Preliminary estimates.

Table 57 shows the distribution of net domestic product (at current prices) by industry of origin. Figures in brackets indicate the percentage contribution of the sources.

TABLE 57
NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
(Revised Series)

(Rs. crores)

Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*	1965-66*	1966-67**
Agriculture	6,707 (49.6)	7,010 (48.6)	7,196 (47.1)	8,473 (47.9)	10,155 (49.4)	9,801 (46.2)	11,595 (47.5)
Forestry and logging	169 (1.2)	194 (1.3)	199 (1.3)	225 (1.3)	254 (1.2)	277 (1.3)	303 (1.3)
Fishing	78 (0.6)	87 (0.6)	86 (0.5)	95 (0.5)	108 (0.5)	124 (0.6)	153 (0.6)
Sub-Total	6,954 (51.4)	7,291 (50.5)	7,481 (48.9)	8,793 (49.7)	10,517 (51.1)	10,202 (48.1)	12,051 (49.4)
Mining and quarrying	144 (1.1)	149 (1.0)	178 (1.2)	204 (1.2)	206 (1.0)	237 (1.1)	255 (1.0)
Large scale manufacturing	1,070 (7.9)	1,177 (8.2)	1,300 (8.5)	1,519 (8.6)	1,700 (8.3)	1,855 (8.7)	2,051 (8.4)
Small scale manufacturing	785 (5.8)	863 (6.0)	937 (6.1)	1,091 (6.2)	1,185 (5.8)	1,225 (5.8)	1,327 (5.5)
Construction	626 (4.6)	661 (4.6)	705 (4.6)	801 (4.5)	907 (4.4)	987 (4.6)	1,083 (4.4)
Electricity, gas and water supply	69 (0.5)	76 (0.5)	86 (0.6)	107 (0.6)	126 (0.6)	141 (0.7)	158 (0.7)
Railways	252 (1.9)	280 (2.0)	312 (2.0)	352 (2.0)	356 (1.7)	395 (1.9)	398 (1.6)
Other transport	267 (2.0)	302 (2.1)	342 (2.3)	362 (2.1)	417 (2.0)	457 (2.1)	512 (2.1)
Communication	64 (0.5)	71 (0.5)	82 (0.5)	93 (0.5)	102 (0.5)	119 (0.6)	141 (0.6)
Sub-Total Transport and communication	583 (4.4)	655 (4.6)	736 (4.8)	807 (4.6)	875 (4.2)	971 (4.6)	1,051 (4.3)
Trade, storage, hotels and restaurants	1,301 (9.6)	1,387 (9.6)	1,492 (9.8)	1,700 (9.6)	2,069 (10.1)	2,232 (10.5)	2,650 (10.9)
Banking and insurance	158 (1.2)	183 (1.3)	224 (1.5)	249 (1.4)	289 (1.4)	344 (1.6)	398 (1.6)
Real estate and ownership of dwellings	384 (2.8)	403 (2.8)	443 (2.9)	511 (2.9)	552 (2.7)	593 (2.8)	625 (2.6)
Public administration and defence	547 (4.0)	602 (4.2)	680 (4.4)	799 (4.5)	915 (4.4)	1,065 (5.0)	1,199 (4.9)
Other services	904 (6.7)	966 (6.7)	1,025 (6.7)	1,098 (6.2)	1,231 (6.0)	1,376 (6.5)	1,511 (6.3)
TOTAL	13,525	14,413	15,287	17,679	20,572	21,238	24,3.9

*Preliminary estimates.

**Quick estimates.

Table 58 gives the share of public and private sectors in domestic product at current prices.

TABLE 58
SHARE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS IN DOMESTIC
PRODUCT
(at current prices)

(Rs. crores)

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65*	1965-66*
<i>Gross domestic product ..</i>	14,261 (100.0)	15,223 (100.0)	16,217 (100.0)	18,670 (100.0)	21,672 (100.0)	22,427 (100.0)
<i>Gross product of public sector ..</i>	1,569 (11.0)	1,763 (11.6)	2,037 (12.6)	2,351 (12.6)	2,629 (12.1)	3,042 (13.6)
Government administration	744 (5.2)	834 (5.5)	936 (5.8)	1,085 (5.8)	1,233 (5.7)	1,428 (6.4)
Departmental enterprises ..	611 (4.3)	669 (4.4)	748 (4.6)	839 (4.5)	891 (4.1)	1,000 (4.5)
Non-departmental enterprises ..	214 (1.5)	260 (1.7)	353 (2.2)	427 (2.3)	505 (2.3)	614 (2.7)
<i>Gross product of private sector ..</i>	12,692 (89.0)	13,460 (88.4)	14,180 (87.4)	16,319 (87.4)	19,043 (87.9)	19,385 (86.4)
<i>Net domestic product ..</i>	13,525 (100.0)	14,413 (100.0)	15,287 (100.0)	17,679 (100.0)	20,572 (100.0)	21,228 (100.0)
<i>Net product of public sector ..</i>	1,453 (10.7)	1,632 (11.3)	1,877 (12.3)	2,179 (12.3)	2,424 (11.8)	2,831 (13.3)
Government administration	744 (5.5)	834 (5.8)	936 (6.1)	1,085 (6.1)	1,233 (6.0)	1,428 (6.7)
Departmental enterprises ..	547 (4.0)	609 (4.2)	675 (4.4)	765 (4.3)	807 (3.9)	920 (4.3)
Non-departmental enterprises ..	162 (1.2)	189 (1.3)	266 (1.7)	329 (1.9)	384 (1.9)	483 (2.3)
<i>Net product of private sector ..</i>	12,072 (89.3)	12,781 (88.7)	13,410 (87.7)	15,500 (87.7)	18,148 (88.2)	18,397 (86.7)

The share of Government in national expenditure is shown in Table 59 both in total and percentage terms; the percentages to net national expenditure are given in brackets.

*Preliminary estimates.

TABLE 59
GOVERNMENT SHARE IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE

(Rs. crores)

Year	Government administration (consumption expenditure)	Administrative departments and departmental enterprises—capital expenditure		Net National Expenditure at market prices
		Gross fixed capital formation	Increase in inventories and net purchase of assets	
1960-61	1,100 (7.6)	717 (5.0)	64 (0.4)	14,401
1961-62	1,223 (7.9)	752 (4.9)	108 (0.7)	15,395
1962-63	1,480 (9.0)	895 (5.4)	237 (1.4)	16,444
1963-64	1,916 (10.0)	1,024 (5.4)	228 (1.2)	19,129
1964-65*	2,055 (9.3)	1,138 (5.1)	255 (1.1)	22,208
1965-66*	2,376 (10.3)	1,286 (5.6)	191 (0.8)	23,074

Table 60 gives the conventional, as distinguished from the "Revised Series", estimates of net national and per capita incomes at current and constant (1948-49) prices for selected years from 1948-49 to 1966-67.

TABLE 60
CONVENTIONAL ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL INCOME

Year	National income (Rs. crores)		Per capita income (Rs.)		Index number of national income (1948-49=100)		Index number of per capita income (1948-49=100)	
	at current prices	at 1948-49 prices	at current prices	at 1948-49 prices	at current prices	at 1948-49 prices	at current prices	at 1948-49 prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	249.6	249.6	160.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950-51	9,530	8,850	266.5	247.5	110.2	102.3	106.8	99.2
1955-56	9,980	10,480	255.0	267.8	115.4	121.2	102.2	107.3
1960-61	14,140	12,730	325.8	293.3	163.5	147.2	130.5	117.5
1961-62	14,800	13,060	333.2	294.0	171.1	151.0	133.5	117.8
1962-63	15,400	13,310	337.7	291.9	178.0	153.9	135.3	116.9
1963-64	17,210	13,970	368.5	299.2	199.0	161.5	147.6	119.9
1964-65	20,430	15,000	427.2	313.7	236.2	173.4	171.2	125.7
1965-66*	20,340	14,660	415.3	299.4	235.1	169.5	166.4	120.0
1966-67**	23,120	14,950	460.8	298.0	267.3	172.8	184.6	119.4

ESTIMATES OF SAVING AND INVESTMENT

The following two tables give estimates of aggregate saving and investment at current and constant prices between 1951-52 and 1962-63†.

*Preliminary estimates.

**Quick Estimates.

†For details, see *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin* March 1965.

TABLE 61
VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING
(Rs. crores)

Sector					(at current prices)	
	1951-52	1955-56	1956-57	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1. Government Sector ..	187.0	111.4	176.7	239.4	353.8	410.1
2. Domestic Corporate Sector ..	63.6	60.0	58.5	106.7	97.5	104.7
3. Household Sector, of which:						
(i) Rural ..	278.8	799.1	841.1	1,025.8	922.2	983.6
(ii) Urban ..	170.7	153.7	187.7	234.3	236.6	237.0
4. Total Saving (1+2+3) ..	108.1	645.4	653.4	791.5	685.6	746.6
	529.4	970.5	1,076.4	1,371.9	1,373.8	1,495.4
(at 1948-49 prices)						
1. Government Sector ..	170.7	117.0	172.0	215.5	312.1	355.0
(a)* ..	35.3	11.5	16.4	17.4	25.7	27.4
(b) ..	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.6
2. Domestic Corporate Sector ..	56.1	63.1	56.9	95.1	86.3	90.8
(a) ..	12.0	6.2	5.4	7.8	7.1	7.0
(b) ..	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
3. Household Sector (i+ii) ..	254.4	839.1	818.3	923.6	813.8	853.9
(a) ..	52.7	82.3	78.2	74.8	67.2	65.6
(b) ..	2.8	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.2	6.4
(i) Rural ..	151.0	170.7	178.5	209.6	209.9	197.2
(a) ..	31.3	16.7	17.0	16.2	16.6	15.2
(b) ..	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
(c) ..	59.4	20.3	21.8	21.7	24.7	23.1
(ii) Urban ..	103.4	668.4	639.8	723.0	612.9	656.7
(a) ..	21.4	65.6	61.2	58.6	50.6	50.4
(b) ..	1.1	6.4	5.8	5.7	4.7	4.9
(c) ..	40.6	79.7	78.2	78.3	75.3	76.9
4. Total Saving (1+2+3) ..	483.2	1,019.2	1,047.2	1,235.2	1,212.2	1,300.7
(b) ..	5.3	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.3	9.7

TABLE 62
ESTIMATES OF AGGREGATE INVESTMENT†
(Rs. crores)

Particulars						
	1951-52	1955-56	1956-57	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
1. Saving ..	529.4	970.5	1,076.4	1,371.9	1,373.8	1,498.4
2. Net Capital Inflow ..	224.4	63.2	377.9	497.3	381.3	453.5
3. Investment (1+2) ..	753.8	1,033.7	1,454.3	1,869.2	1,755.1	1,551.9
(at 1948-49 prices)						
1. Saving ..	483.2	1,019.2	1,047.2	1,235.2	1,212.2	1,300.7
2. Net Capital Inflow ..	204.8	66.4	367.5	447.7	336.5	393.7
3. Investment (1+2) ..	688.0	1,085.6	1,414.7	1,682.9	1,548.7	1,694.4

* (a) Proportion (per cent) of Total Saving. (b) Proportion (per cent) of National Income. (c) Proportion (per cent) of Saving of the Household Sector.

† Note : Saving in current prices is converted to 1948-49 prices by using the National Income deflator.

† Provisional. Investment as proportion of national income at 1948-49 prices for 1951-52 stood at 7.6, for 1955-56 at 10.4, for 1956-57 at 12.9, for 1960-61 at 13.2, for 1961-62 at 11.9 and for 1962-63 at 12.7 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT

Some data relating to the labour force and the employment generated during the Planning era are given in the chapter on Planning.

The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at the end of 1967*.

Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges. Other limitations of these statistics include multiple registration and incomplete information about the number of already employed among those registered.

TABLE 61
APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational Group	Number on 31-12-67	Percentage to 100
Professional, technical and related workers	1,01,605	7.0
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	6,270	0.2
Clerical, sales and related workers	1,14,541	4.2
Agriculture, dairy and related workers	9,034	0.3
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	5,112	0.3
Workers in transport and communication occupations	23,136	2.7
Craftsmen and production process workers	2,10,756	7.7
Service workers (e.g. cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc.)	1,02,359	3.9
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified	1,02,688	4.0
Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience—TOTAL	19,13,702	69.8
of whom :		
(a) below Matric (including illiterates)	10,82,617	49.1
(b) Matriculates and above but below Graduates	7,21,717	26.4
(c) Graduates and above	59,368	3.3
GRAND TOTAL	27,40,435	100.0

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

Tangible Wealth of Rural Households

Some estimates of the tangible wealth of India made by the Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank of India were reproduced here in an earlier edition.**

Further studies† for rural India estimate the total value of tangible wealth of rural households at the end of June 1962 at Rs. 36,156 crores, of which reproducible assets accounted for Rs. 13,615 crores or about 38 per cent.

Divided according to assets, the households in the two highest asset groups (above Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 10,000), which formed about 13 per cent of the total households, held about 58 per cent of the total tangible wealth of rural India. The two lowest asset groups (Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500 and less than Rs. 500), forming 30 per cent of the total households, had only 2.5 per cent of the total tangible wealth.

The average assets per cultivator household worked out to Rs. 6,609 and non-cultivator Rs. 1,574 for all India. State-wise, the highest average was in the Punjab both for cultivator households (Rs. 14,631) and non-cultivator households (Rs. 3,627). The lowest per cultivator household was in Assam (Rs. 3,356) and for non-cultivator household in Kerala (Rs. 466).

*For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, see the chapter on 'Labour'. Ad hoc surveys have revealed that about 25 to 30 per cent of those registered with the employment exchanges are employed persons seeking better jobs.

**See 'India 1964' pp. 146-147.

†By the Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank of India. For details see *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, June 1965.

Table 64 gives details of the tangible wealth of rural households for all India. (Figures in brackets denote percentage shares of cultivators and non-cultivators in the total).

TABLE 64
TANGIBLE WEALTH OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS—ALL INDIA

(Rs. crores)

Particulars	Cultivators		Non-cultivators		All Rural households	
	Value of Tangible assets	Percentage to total	Value of Tangible assets	Percentage to total	Value of Tangible assets	Percentage to total
1. Owned land and land held under special rights ..	21,443 (95.1)	64.4	1,097 (4.9)	38.1	22,540	62.3
2. Residential buildings ..	5,257 (83.2)	15.8	1,062 (16.8)	36.8	6,319	17.5
3. Other structures and building sites ..	1,178 (89.8)	3.5	134 (10.2)	4.7	1,312	3.6
4. Livestock ..	2,578 (95.0)	7.7	136 (5.0)	4.7	2,714	7.5
5. Equipment used in farm business (including tractors but excluding transport equipment) ..	468 (97.6)	1.4	12 (2.4)	0.4	480	1.3
6. Equipment used in non-farm business (excluding transport equipment)	83 (62.7)	0.3	50 (37.3)	1.7	133	0.4
7. Bullock carts ..	246 (98.8)	0.7	33 (1.2)	0.1	249	0.7
8. Other transport equipment ..	119 (75.3)	0.4	39 (24.7)	1.4	158	0.4
9. Durable household assets	1,902 (84.5)	5.8	348 (15.5)	12.1	2,250	6.3
Tangible Wealth	33,275 (92.0)	100.0	2,881 (8.0)	100.0	36,156	100.0

Land Holdings—Rural Sector

The survey on land holdings carried out in the sixteenth round of the National Sample Survey (NSS)* in response to the FAO programme of World Agricultural Census was continued in the seventeenth round (September 1961—July 1962). According to its results** the estimated number of rural operational holdings in the country was about 5.076 crores covering an estimated total area of about 32.96 crore acres. The average size of an operational holding at all-India level worked out at 6.49 acres made up of 5.66 fragments (parcels of land) on the average. The estimated number of operational holdings and area operated by size class of operational holdings at all-India level is presented in Table 65. It will be seen that 17 per cent

*For a summary of the results, see 'India 1967' p. 152.

**Presented in NSS draft reports No. 140, 146 and 176.

of the holdings, each below one acre, had only 1 per cent of the total operated area; 45 per cent of the holdings of 1 to 5 acres in area accounted for 18 per cent of the area operated, whereas 3 per cent of the holdings were above 30 acres and had 24 per cent of the total area operated.

Table 66 gives the data State-wise. The average size of an operational holding showed considerable variation from State to State, ranging from 1.8 acres in Kerala to 13.7 acres in Rajasthan.

The all-India percentages of area owned and self-operated and area leased in were 89.3 and 10.7 respectively. Nearly 95 per cent of the holdings own land and about 76 per cent of the holdings were completely owner-operated.

About 38 per cent of the total area leased in (4.09 per cent of the total area operated) was held on contract to pay proportionate share of the produce. Another 26 per cent (2.74 per cent of the total area operated) was leased in for a fixed amount of money and about 13 per cent (1.38 per cent of the total area operated) for a fixed quantity of the produce.

The survey revealed that, on an average, 100 households owned about 239 cattle and 68 buffaloes (male, female and young stock). The number of wooden ploughs, iron ploughs and carts possessed per 100 households was estimated at 69, 4 and 20 respectively. Tractors, pumping sets, oil crushers and cane crushers (power-operated and others) were reported as 4, 83, 24 and 91 per 10,000 households.

About 9 per cent of the operational holdings reported use of chemical fertilizers and 68 per cent reported other manures only. About 46 per cent of the operational holdings had irrigation facilities.

Out of a total estimated number of about 7.25 crore rural households possessing operational holdings, 36 per cent held less than 0.5 acre of land.

TABLE 65
OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS AND AREA OPERATED BY SIZE
(ALL-INDIA)

S.No.	Size class of operational holdings (acres)	Estimated No. of operational holdings ('000)	Estimated area operated ('000 acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Up to 0.49	43,41 (8.55)	10,53 (0.32)
2	0.50—0.99	43,45 (8.58)	31,46 (0.95)
3	1.00—2.49	1,11,40 (21.94)	1,84,33 (5.59)
4	2.50—4.99	1,14,84 (22.62)	4,06,16 (12.32)
5	5.00—7.49	65,17 (12.84)	3,86,71 (11.73)
6	7.50—9.99	35,32 (6.96)	2,95,57 (8.97)
7	10.00—12.49	25,65 (5.05)	2,71,91 (8.25)
8	12.50—14.99	14,74 (2.90)	1,95,95 (5.95)
9	15.00—19.99	19,02 (3.75)	3,15,64 (9.58)
10	20.00—24.99	11,62 (2.29)	2,43,52 (7.39)
11	25.00—29.99	6,64 (1.31)	1,74,68 (5.38)
12	30.00—49.99	1,108 (2.18)	3,97,10 (12.05)
13	50.00 and above	5,21 (1.03)	3,82,29 (11.60)
	All sizes	5,07,65	32,95,85
	Average size	6.49 (acres)	

NOTE : Figures in brackets represent the percentages to the total.

TABLE 66
OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS, AREA OPERATED AND AVERAGE
SIZE
(STATE-WISE)

S. No.	State	Estimated number of operational holdings ('000)	Estimated area operated ('000 acres)	Average size of an operational holding (acres)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39,74	2,82,19	7.1
2.	Assam	1,286	46,49	3.6
3.	Bihar	65,03	2,45,36	3.8
4.	Gujarat	20,95	2,32,15	11.1
5.	Jammu & Kashmir.. .. .	5,31	18,75	3.5
6.	Kerala	17,95	33,14	1.8
7.	Madhya Pradesh	42,40	4,17,89	9.9
8.	Madras	35,64	1,31,07	3.7
9.	Maharashtra	35,70	4,09,75	11.5
10.	Mysore	23,89	2,42,77	10.2
11.	Orissa	25,77	1,26,04	4.9
12.	Punjab	14,30	1,36,05	9.5
13.	Rajasthan	26,65	3,65,52	13.7
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,05,79	4,69,78	4.4
15.	West Bengal.. .. .	32,66	1,25,57	3.9
16.	Union Territories	3,01	13,33	4.4

Manufacturing Activities

Table 67 called from the data available in the 1961 census results, gives the number of factories and workshops engaged in manufacturing activities classified by power used and size of employment for urban and rural India separately.

Working Population

Table 68 gives the distribution of the working population of the country classified into nine industrial categories and non-working population, based on the General Economic Tables [Part II—B(i)] Census of India, 1961, data are given for India and the States and Union Territories and other areas, and for males and females, separately, including Sikkim.

Housing Pattern

The 1961 census results include information on housing. Table 69, prepared on a 20 per cent sample, gives (i) distribution of 1,000 census households according to the number of rooms occupied, and (ii) the average number of persons per room (given in brackets).

TABLE 67

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING* CLASSIFIED BY POWER USED AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT

INDIA†—URBAN

Kind of fuel or power used

Size of employment (No. of persons)	Total No. of factories and workshops	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other Power**	Total of all fuel users	No power
1	7,13,642	1,00,321	14,426	45,786	11,137	1,71,670	5,41,972
2-5	2,38,902	15,166	2,977	17,715	4,605	40,463	1,98,439
6-9	3,41,230	46,555	7,857	23,331	5,259	83,002	2,58,228
10-19	47,982	15,666	1,512	2,546	773	20,497	27,485
20-49	25,699	10,409	1,089	1,164	295	12,957	12,742
50-99	11,835	6,175	669	585	128	7,557	4,278
100 persons and above	3,619	2,060	167	197	44	2,468	1,151
Persons not stated	3,645	2,700	98	189	23	3,010	635
	40,730	1,590	57	59	10	1,716	39,014

INDIA†—RURAL

Size of employment (No. of persons)	Total No. of factories and workshops	Electricity	Liquid fuel	Coal, wood and bagasse	Other Power**	Total of all fuel users	No power
1	16,86,195	20,504	61,356	1,43,699	1,11,878	3,37,437	13,48,758
2-5	9,33,660	5,293	22,453	72,919	78,827	1,79,492	7,54,168
6-9	6,36,217	9,983	32,975	64,883	30,806	1,38,650	4,97,567
10-19	32,983	1,614	1,803	3,026	1,733	8,176	24,807
20-49	13,535	1,294	1,242	1,337	332	4,205	9,330
50-99	6,843	960	915	796	96	2,767	4,076
100 persons and above	2,010	406	354	332	55	1,147	863
Persons not stated	1,535	499	361	294	8	1,162	373
	59,412	452	1,253	112	21	1,838	57,574

*Includes manufacturing activity falling under the major heads of : foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco products, textiles, wood and its products, paper and its products, printing and publishing, leather, rubber, chemicals and their products, petroleum and coal products, non-metallic mineral products, earthenware and pottery, basic metals and their products, machinery and electrical equipment, transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
†Includes Sikkim.

**Includes bullock, water or windmill power.

TABLE 68
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION

(In thousands*)

States/Union Territories & Other Areas	Total population	Workers										Non-workers
		A**	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	
INDIA	22,62,94	12,91,71	6,64,64	1,73,24	40,26	73,66	71,85	18,17	68,34	25,94	1,52,01	9,69,75
	21,92,42	5,95,05	3,31,57	1,41,97	11,95	46,65	7,91	2,43	8,20	2,34	43,71	15,32,86
Andhra Pradesh	1,81,62	1,12,99	46,54	24,55	4,66	11,49	3,88	1,74	5,91	2,34	11,89	68,82
	1,78,22	73,64	28,33	28,82	95	6,66	3,88	46	2,07	4	5,43	1,04,58
Assam	63,28	34,23	21,90	1,58	2,91	28	91	38	1,75	75	3,77	29,05
	55,45	17,14	11,34	29	2,27	2,52	12	2	10	1	47	38,31
Bihar	2,33,01	1,29,55	69,26	25,74	5,42	6,03	3,85	99	4,49	2,28	11,50	1,03,46
	2,31,54	62,79	34,36	18,44	1,11	4,55	41	9	74	3	3,07	1,68,75
Gujarat	1,06,34	56,86	28,17	6,79	76	3,43	5,00	73	3,81	1,56	6,59	49,48
	99,99	27,89	17,02	5,73	29	2,12	36	17	30	3	1,87	72,11
Jammu & Kasht.nir	18,97	10,97	7,98	17	18	43	31	9	33	12	1,35	8,00
	16,64	4,27	3,55	2	7	53	2	—	1	1	7	12,38
Kerala	83,62	39,47	9,04	5,17	3,99	1,89	3,93	68	2,98	1,45	10,35	44,15
	85,42	16,83	2,74	4,61	89	3,00	1,37	3	24	8	3,89	68,58
Madhya Pradesh	1,65,78	99,81	59,33	13,97	3,84	5,29	3,03	1,42	3,50	1,54	7,90	65,97
	1,57,94	69,48	46,79	14,18	1,08	3,13	34	30	53	4	3,08	88,46
Madras	1,69,11	1,01,03	42,30	14,45	3,31	6,81	7,51	1,76	661	2,49	15,81	68,08
	1,67,76	52,48	22,28	13,83	1,05	5,26	98	29	97	5	7,77	1,15,28
Maharashtra	2,04,29	1,16,62	47,45	21,13	3,47	5,60	11,92	1,98	7,71	4,25	13,23	87,67
	1,91,25	72,86	39,92	23,97	63	2,72	1,12	38	85	21	3,04	1,18,39
Mysore	1,20,41	70,30	37,51	8,86	2,44	4,51	3,59	1,53	3,28	1,05	7,52	50,11
	1,15,46	36,97	20,56	8,75	92	2,58	63	36	63	1	2,52	78,49
Nagaland	1,91	1,16	92	1	..	—	1	—	1	1	19	74
	1,78	1,04	1,02	1	..	—	..	—	—	—	—	74
Orissa	87,71	53,28	31,85	8,05	96	2,86	73	29	1,12	49	6,94	34,42
	87,78	23,33	11,68	4,99	36	2,45	13	2	36	3	3,32	64,45
Punjab	1,08,92	57,64	29,89	4,83	60	4,21	3,39	1,35	3,81	1,42	8,15	51,27
	94,15	13,37	10,07	61	6	1,20	15	5	5	1	1,17	80,78
Rajasthan	1,05,64	61,42	42,05	2,30	1,23	3,98	1,51	97	2,74	117	5,47	44,23
	95,92	34,42	28,50	1,63	48	2,01	21	12	14	1	1,32	61,49
Uttar Pradesh	3,86,34	2,24,80	1,43,02	20,36	1,47	13,19	7,71	2,10	9,96	3,97	23,02	1,61,54
	3,51,12	2,63,70	41,26	12,26	24	4,83	30	4	67	3	4,08	2,87,42
West Bengal	1,85,99	1,00,40	38,92	1,447	4,39	3,00	12,44	1,47	8,36	3,87	13,50	85,59
	1,63,27	15,40	5,67	3,25	1,39	1,87	76	5	36	5	2,00	1,47,87

	39	27	5	—	7	2	1	5	1	—	4	13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	M	27	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	N.A.	—	20
Delhi	M	5	35	..	7	13	1,63	..	1,45	49	3,29	7,11
	F	7,78	76	2	2	4	7	3	2	1	35	10,93
Himachal Pradesh	M	11,69	21	8	8	28	6	13	7	3	36	2,59
	F	7,03	3,34	4	1	17	1	1	—	—	3	2,86
Laccadive, Minicoy and	M	3,62	3,36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Amindivi Islands	F	6	—	N.A.	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	6
Manipur	M	6	..	N.A.	..	6	—	..	..	..	—	2,04
	F	1,83	1,41	1	1	7	1	2	5	3	22	2,18
Tripura	M	1,75	93	1	—	72	9	4	7	..	2	2,69
	F	3,22	1,99	29	8	7	2	—	18	5	43	4,36
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	M	1,15	82	4	4	18	2	—	1	..	5	11
	F	30	13	2	1	..	..	—	—	N.A.	1	12
Goa, Daman and Diu††	M	17	13	3	1	..	..	4	9	15	17	147
	F	1,55	58	13	23	N.A.	17	2	5	1	8	2,21
North-East Frontier Agency†††	M	1,03	53	27	8	N.A.	N.A.	2	—	1	21	6
	F	25	—	—	N.A.	..	..	2	N.A.	N.A.	1	7
Pondicherry	M	1	—	N.A.	—	—	—	..	N.A.	3	18	82
	F	1,01	18	21	7	4	15	3	10	..	7	148
Sikkim	M	37	4	17	—	3	2	2	3	..	4	28
	F	57	48	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	30
	F	47	45	1	..	—	..	—	—	—	—	—

*Population figures given in this table are based on primary abstracts and are inclusive of Sikkim. As a result of rounding off, slight differences occur in totalling up in some cases, which was unavoidable. In the case of NEFA, details of classification of workers were collected only in a part of the area.

**A=Total workers. B=Cultivators. C=Agricultural labourers. D=In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. E=In household industry. F=In manufacturing other than household industry. G=In construction. H=In trade and commerce. J=In transport, storage and communications. K=In other services.

† M=Males. F=Females.

†† The figures represent the population on December 15, 1960 as censused by the then Portuguese Government.

††† Excludes population of 2,97,853 (males 1,47,100 and females 1,50,753) for which details are not available.

—=Less than 500.

..=Nil or negligible.

N.A.=Not available.

TABLE 69
DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 CENSUS HOUSEHOLDS*

State/Union Territory/Other Areas	No Room	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms and more
INDIA	13	490 (4·35)	264 (2·63)	113 (2·01)	59 (1·69)	60 (1·30)
Andhra Pradesh	0	645 (4·39)	222 (2·57)	71 (1·96)	33 (1·62)	29 (1·08)
Assam	2	366 (4·17)	348 (2·55)	150 (2·09)	70 (1·82)	64 (1·42)
Bihar	2	363 (4·11)	293 (2·63)	155 (2·10)	83 (1·81)	104 (1·42)
Gujarat	3	601 (4·91)	274 (2·80)	70 (2·03)	29 (1·66)	23 (1·21)
Jammu & Kashmir	16	486 (4·85)	234 (2·75)	122 (2·06)	65 (1·73)	77 (1·35)
Kerala	14	320 (4·91)	316 (2·91)	180 (2·11)	83 (1·71)	87 (1·21)
Madhya Pradesh	3	541 (4·08)	276 (2·54)	102 (2·01)	42 (1·69)	36 (1·31)
Madras	38	656 (4·21)	187 (2·58)	58 (1·91)	26 (1·59)	21 (1·16)
Maharashtra ..	23	649 (4·67)	227 (2·80)	64 (2·15)	21 (1·78)	16 (1·42)
Mysore	106	408 (4·67)	301 (2·74)	108 (2·14)	43 (1·80)	34 (1·32)
Nagaland	0	599 (4·29)	288 (2·48)	88 (1·64)	16 (1·68)	9 (1·46)
Orissa	1	319 (3·82)	371 (2·28)	149 (1·78)	87 (1·50)	73 (1·25)
Punjab	2	369 (4·62)	308 (2·81)	156 (2·13)	84 (1·75)	81 (1·29)
Rajasthan	2	512 (4·53)	249 (2·70)	119 (2·06)	58 (1·72)	60 (1·24)
Uttar Pradesh ..	3	333 (3·99)	276 (2·43)	165 (1·83)	101 (1·55)	122 (1·22)
West Bengal ..	5	648 (4·34)	218 (3·02)	67 (2·56)	38 (2·15)	24 (1·80)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	569 (4·46)	246 (2·35)	107 (1·75)	36 (1·39)	29 (1·11)
Delhi	7	604 (4·19)	239 (2·87)	79 (2·25)	39 (1·91)	32 (1·62)
Himachal Pradesh	3	258 (3·77)	285 (2·34)	149 (1·80)	137 (1·34)	168 (1·09)
Laccadive group of Islands ..	0	183 (4·28)	381 (2·84)	236 (2·06)	96 (1·85)	104 (1·48)
Manipur	8	264 (4·87)	202 (2·45)	189 (1·62)	263 (1·42)	74 (1·35)
Tripura	—	681 (4·61)	234 (2·89)	59 (2·61)	18 (2·28)	8 (2·13)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..	2	711 (5·01)	225 (3·03)	40 (2·36)	13 (2·02)	9 (1·02)
Pondicherry ..	167	526 (4·42)	153 (2·87)	59 (2·19)	36 (1·78)	35 (1·43)
NEFA	2	382 (3·88)	304 (2·00)	147 (1·30)	86 (1·13)	79 (1·52)
Sikkim	—	530 (5·12)	305 (2·87)	81 (2·10)	46 (1·82)	38 (1·20)

According to the 1961 census, India had about 10.8 crore census houses (8.9 crores in rural and 1.9 crores in urban areas). Of the total, 7.9 crore houses were used for residential and residential-cum-residential purposes—dwelling, shop-cum-dwelling and workshop-cum-dwelling—com-

*In certain cases the horizontal total is less than 1,000, the difference being accounted for in each case by households that have not stated the number of rooms occupied.

prising 6.5 crores in rural and 1.4 crores in urban areas. Of the remaining about 2.9 crore houses, about 2.2 crores were used as shops, hotels, business houses, factories, schools, medical institutions, etc.; 62 lakhs were vacant.

The average number of rooms per household for all India was 1.97 (1.98 in rural and 1.93 in urban areas). The average number of persons per room was 2.58 in rural and 2.61 in urban areas, whereas the average number of persons per household was 5.17 for all India (5.19 in rural and 5.08 in urban areas). In the rural areas, 93.6 per cent of the households owned their houses, while in the urban areas, the corresponding figure was 46.2 per cent. For all India, on an average 85.2 per cent of the households were living in their own houses.

Expenditure Level

According to the results of the 18th round (February 1963—January 1964) of the National Sample Survey presented in NSS draft reports No. 136 and 166, the annual consumer expenditure per person in rural and urban areas of India and in the four big cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras taken together was estimated at Rs. 271, 401 and 633 respectively. The quantity of consumption of total cereals in rural and urban areas per person per year stood at about 214 and 162 kilograms respectively. The quantity of consumption of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize taken together accounted for about 87 per cent of total cereal consumption in rural areas and 95 per cent in urban areas. Table 70 shows the pattern of consumer expenditure by broad items of consumption, separately for rural, urban and city areas.

TABLE 70
CONSUMER EXPENDITURE PER PERSON FOR 30 DAYS BY ITEMS
OF CONSUMPTION

Items	Consumer expenditure (in Rs.) per person for 30 days		
	Rural	Urban	City
1. Cereals	8.15	7.32	7.12
2. Cereals and cereal substitutes	9.05	7.36	7.14
3. Pulses and products	1.00	1.00	1.07
4. Milk and milk products	1.61	3.08	5.41
5. Other food items	4.01	8.21	14.70
6. All food items	15.67	19.65	28.32
7. Clothing	1.82	2.08	2.58
8. Fuel and light	1.48	2.08	3.10
9. Rents	0.05	1.36	4.04
10. Taxes	0.04	0.19	0.30
11. Other non-food items	3.25	7.60	13.69
12. All non-food items	6.64	13.31	23.71
13. Total consumer expenditure	22.31	32.96	52.03
14. Average household size	5.15	4.59	3.84

Prices

The movement of wholesale prices in India over recent years is shown in Table 71.

Consumer Prices

The all-India working class consumer price index for all items was up by about 13.3 per cent in July (213) as compared to a year earlier (188).

TABLE 71
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
(1952-53=100)

Year/week	Food Articles		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials			Manufactures	All Commodities
	Total	Food-grains			Total	Raw Cotton	Raw Jute		
Weights	50.4	23.5	2.1	3.0	15.5	3.2	2.3	29.0	100.0
1955-56	86.6	73.1	81.0	95.2	99.0	96.9	117.1	91.7	92.5
1960-61	120.0	102.3	109.9	120.0	145.4	111.8	210.2	123.9	124.9
1961-62	120.1	100.4	100.3	122.1	142.6	103.6	173.0	126.6	125.1
1962-63	126.1	105.5	100.9	124.4	136.5	112.7	146.7	128.8	127.9
1963-64	136.8	116.1	119.6	139.4	139.5	118.6	147.5	131.1	135.3
1964-65	159.9	144.0	131.2	144.9	162.7	125.6	164.4	137.3	152.7
1965-66	168.8	150.5	136.6	153.0	189.1	129.2	219.1	149.2	165.1
1966-67	199.9	178.5	130.3	169.7	223.7	139.3	266.3	163.0	191.3
1967 (Jan. to Dec.) ..	237.9	218.9	132.2	181.0	227.6	153.1	221.7	166.4	211.6
Last Week of :									
June, 1967	246.9	230.3	131.4	178.1	233.8	152.2	206.1	166.8	217.2
September, 1967 ..	261.2	241.7	131.8	193.1	214.2	144.3	201.8	165.1	221.3
December, 1967 ..	234.2	210.7	139.1	192.2	213.9	177.4	206.9	164.0	207.4
January, 1968	237.5	221.5	142.8	191.8	213.1	173.5	218.1	164.0	209.0

Source—Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

TABLE 72
WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
(1949=100)

Year/month	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Calcutta	Madras	Kanpur	Delhi	Gauhati	All India	
								All items	Food
1955-56	110	89	93	100	79	100	87	96	93
1956-57	116	101	102	113	91	112	99	107	108
1960-61	137	120	113	146	100	121	104	124	125
1961-62	142	121	115	149	103	128	107	127	126
1962-63	(104)	(103)	(102)	150	(102)	(104)	112	131	131
1963-64	145	121	121	153	106	130	112	137	138
1964-65	(106)	(105)	(108)	177	(104)	(108)	128	157	162
1965-66	150	129	N.A.	192	N.A.	137	135	169	174
1966-67	(108)	(110)	N.A.	207	(113)	(114)	158	191	198
1967-68	172	158	N.A.	217	N.A.	(128)	194	213	228
January, 1967	(119)	(124)	N.A.	214	(136)	(136)	163	197	206
July, 1967	187	164	(131)	218	(146)	(152)	176	213	228
January, 1968	(130)	(130)	(148)	221	(153)	(172)	208	223	236
	N.A.	N.A.	(163)		N.A.	N.A.			
	(147)	(148)	(150)		(174)	(157)			
	(162)	(168)	(160)		N.A.	(170)			
	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.			
	(151)	(158)	(150)		(173)	(175)			
	N.A.	N.A.	(164)		(180)				
	(161)	(174)	(168)						
	N.A.	N.A.							
	(169)								

(Note : Figures in brackets are index numbers with base 1960=100.)

Table 72 (p. 171) shows the working class consumer price indices for selected years between 1955-56 and 1966-67 and for the months of January and July 1967 and January 1968. Table 73 gives the index number of consumer prices for urban non-manual employees for 1960-61 to 1966-67 and for April to September 1967, with base 1960-100.

TABLE 73
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL
EMPLOYEES (1960-100)

Year/Month	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	N. Delhi	AP ^a India
1960-61*	97	98	103	103	100
1961-62	103	102	105	105	104
1962-63	107	107	111	111	108
1963-64	114	112	116	116	113
1964-65	125	118	125	125	124
1965-66	132	126	133	131	132
1966-67	142	139	147	142	146
April, 1967	146	144	151	150	152
May, 1967	149	145	152	149	154
June, 1967	153	148	154	150	158
July, 1967	155	149	155	155	160
August, 1967	154	152	154	155	161
September, 1967	152	155	153	155	161

*Relates only to three months i.e. from January 1961 to March 1961.

Source—Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India.

CHAPTER XIII

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There are thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive.

The Constitution provides that (i) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (ii) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (iii) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by the Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India. No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267 (i) of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation.

The railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, Central excise duties, and the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income). The revenue from the wealth tax and expenditure tax also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre out of their net profits.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments; the share of taxes levied by the Central Government; and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamps duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

The devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance in India. Apart from their share of taxes and duties, the State Governments receive statutory and other

grants as well as loans for various development schemes and rehabilitation purposes. The total amount of resources transferred to the States during the Second Plan period was more than double of that during the First Plan period; it has been progressively increased during the Third Plan and later years as shown in the following table.

TABLE 74
RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

Period	Taxes and duties	Grants from			Loans	Total
		Revenue account	Capital account	Central Road Fund		
First Plan period	326.7	248.0	23.8	15.9	798.5	1,412.9
Second Plan period	711.1	667.9	59.1	19.0	1,410.8	2,867.9
Third Plan period	1,195.9	1,151.5	139.2	12.4	3,101.4	5,660.4
1966-67 (Accts.)	372.7	406.6	37.1	5.5	935.2	1,757.1
1967-68 (Revised)	415.7	486.6	35.8	3.5	901.5	1,843.1
1968-69 (Budget)	422.7	482.3	24.8	4.0	855.7	1,789.5

The following table gives the break-up of payments to States on account of taxes and duties.

TABLE 75
TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

Period	Income tax	Union excise duties	Additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax	Taxes on railway passenger fares	Estate duty	Total
First Plan period	278.2	46.1	—	—	2.4	326.7
Second Plan period	347.7	152.9	128.3	42.6	12.7	711.1
Third Plan period	555.5	398.9	215.9	—	25.6	1,195.9
1966-67 (Accts.)	137.1	184.4	46.5	—	4.5	372.5
1967-68 (Revised)	174.5	202.3	32.4	—	6.6	415.8
1968-69 (Budget)	148.3	215.6	51.9	—	6.8	422.6

Finance Commission

The Fourth Finance Commission constituted on May 5, 1964 submitted its report on August 12, 1965. The States' share of taxes, duties and Central grants based on its recommendations is indicated in Table 76.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the ensuing financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (ii) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All withdrawal of money from the

Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

TABLE 76
STATES' SHARE OF TAXES, DUTIES AND CENTRAL GRANTS

State	Estate duty	Grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares	Income tax	Union excise duties	Additional duties of excise		Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1)
					Guaranteed amount	Share of balance	
	percentage	percentage	percentage	percentage	(lakh rupees)	percentage	(lakh rupees)
Andhra Pradesh ..	8.34	9.05	7.37	7.77	235.24	7.42	13.51
Assam ..	2.75	2.79	2.44	3.32	85.08	1.98	16.52
Bihar ..	10.75	9.99	9.04	10.03	130.16	6.17	—
Gujarat ..	4.78	7.11	5.29	4.80	323.45	7.43	—
Jammu & Kashmir ..	0.83	—	0.73	2.26	—	*	6.57
Kerala ..	3.92	1.85	3.59	4.16	95.08	5.65	30.82
Madhya Pradesh ..	7.50	9.85	6.47	7.40	155.17	4.62	2.70
Madras ..	7.80	5.81	8.34	7.18	285.34	11.13	6.84
Maharashtra ..	9.16	8.98	14.28	8.23	637.77	19.87	—
Mysore ..	5.46	3.98	5.14	5.41	100.10	5.21	20.82
Nagaland ..	0.09	0.01	0.07	2.21	—	*	7.07
Orissa ..	4.07	2.12	3.40	4.82	85.10	2.58	29.18
Punjab (composite)**	4.70	7.43	4.36	4.86	175.19	5.01	—
Rajasthan ..	4.67	6.40	3.97	5.06	90.10	3.17	6.73
Uttar Pradesh ..	17.08	18.23	14.60	14.98	575.81	7.83	9.85
West Bengal ..	8.09	6.40	10.91	7.51	280.41	11.93	—
TOTAL ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3,254.00	100.00	140.61

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1968-69

The budget estimates for 1968-69 as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 29, 1968 placed expenditure at Rs. 2,896.38 crores as compared to Rs. 2,725.45 crores (revised) in 1967-68 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs. 3027.30 crores (including proposed additional taxation of Rs. 50.73 crores) as compared to Rs. 2,812.54 crores (revised) in the previous year, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 130.92 crores.

Table 77 and 78 show the budget of the Central Government for 1968-69 on revenue and capital accounts respectively.

*Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland will receive no compensation, but 1.5 and 0.05 per cent respectively of the net proceeds will be paid to them.

**After reorganisation its share is distributable in the ratio of 54.84:37.38:7.78 between Punjab, Haryana and the Union.

TABLE 77 (concl'd.)

Major Head	1966-67 Accounts	1967-68 Budget	1967-68 Revised	1968-69 Budget
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc.	2,04	3,16	4,04	3,55
Public works, etc.	26,51	28,39	27,72	32,09
Transport and communications	12,29	14,12	15,28	12,82
Currency and mint	20,22	21,45	23,43	24,45
Miscellaneous	1,75,08	1,67,18	1,71,63	1,82,37
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	6,42,58	6,90,49	7,08,33	7,52,37
Extraordinary items	14,07	10,48	9,28	11,47
Defence services (net)	7,97,80	8,42,50	8,56,82	8,94,46
TOTAL—EXPENDITURE	25,02,30	26,86,06	27,25,45	28,96,38
Surplus on revenue account . .	2,28,76	3,03,51	87,09	{ 80,19 + 50,73*
TOTAL	27,31,06	29,89,57	28,12,54	30,27,30

TABLE 78
CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	1966-67 Accounts	1967-68 Budget	1967-68 Revised	1968-69 Budget
Receipts				
Public debt raised in India . . .	3,28,72	3,51,70	4,27,13	3,00,70
Public debt raised outside India (other than P.L. 480 rupee loans)	5,16,05	8,65,00	7,65,02	8,44,00
<i>P. L. 480 assistance—</i>				
(i) Rupee loans	3,50,00	1,50,00	2,50,00	1,75,00
(ii) Deposits	(—)2,66	1,35,00	71,00	25,00
Floating debt (other than treasury bills) (net) (mainly securities issued to IMF, IBRD & IDA)	3,49,09	2,49	49	1,49
<i>Repayment of loans and ad- vances—</i>				
(i) State and Union Territory Governments	2,81,30	3,43,00	3,85,00	4,25,00
(ii) Other loans and advances	1,37,25	87,00	1,08,00	1,24,00
Inter-State settlement (net)	—	—	—	—
Contingency Fund of India . .	1,35	52	3	—
<i>Unfunded Debt:</i>				
(i) Small savings schemes (net)	1,18,23	1,30,10	1,10,20	1,20,20
(ii) State provident funds (net)	47,92	55,07	73,00	33,75
(iii) Income tax annuity deposits (net)	27,63	22,00	28,40	26,00
(iv) Compulsory deposits (net)	(—)75	(—)50	(—)40	(—)25
(v) Other Items (net)	1,37	1,28	37,56	1,69
<i>Deposits, Advances & Remit- tances:</i>				
(i) Railway and P. & T. depreciation and reserve funds (net)	1,72	26,84	(—) 12,45	21,09
(ii) Other item (net)	67,10	14,56	4,35	23,92
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS . .	22,24,32	21,84,06	22,47,33	21,21,59
<i>Deduct—Provision for financial institution and contingencies</i>	—	16,00	—	—
<i>Add—Surplus on revenue account</i>	<i>2,28,76</i>	<i>3,03,51</i>	<i>87,09</i>	<i>80,19</i>
Overall deficit	2,45,29	—	2,25,00	3,15,00
GRAND TOTAL	26,98,37	24,71,57	25,59,42	25,16,78

TABLE 78 (concl'd.)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	1966-67 Accounts	1967-68 Budget	1967-68 Revised	1968-69 Budget
Disbursements				
Civil:				
Social & developmental services:				
Investment in Industrial and economic development:				
(i) Govt. companies and corporations	1,94,21	1,71,24	1,54,69	1,86,69
(ii) Other investments		41,94	40,47	41,17
Other Items:	2,00	9,09	5,54	9,06
Multipurpose river schemes, irrigation and electricity schemes	17,17	24,81	21,27	24,09
Public works (including roads) & schemes of miscellaneous improvements	58,16	62,13	65,62	69,09
Transport and communications (Other than roads)	10,01	9,85	8,62	16,29
Currency and mints	2,18,46	19,96	15,57	14,05
Miscellaneous—				
(i) Purchase and sale of foodgrains	51,17	1,02,45	1,14,27	1,01,45
(ii) Purchase and sale of fertilizers	59,09	14,94	(—)5,65	(—)7,37
(iii) Trading losses financed from ordinary revenues	(—)18,29	(—)23,47	(—)22,53	(—)19,79
(iv) Other State trading schemes	9,96	2,86	5,16	4,45
(v) Others	42,74	33,47	39,56	28,04
TOTAL—CIVIL	6,44,68	4,69,27	4,42,59	4,67,22
Defence capital outlay	1,10,80	1,20,88	1,13,32	1,20,80
Railway capital outlay	1,60,70	1,61,75	1,50,00	1,43,00
Posts & Telegraphs capital outlay	29,77	31,68	30,92	30,46
Loans and advances				
States and Union Territories	9,30,89	8,40,02	8,85,37	8,55,68
Other loans and advances				
(i) Govt. companies and corporations	4,76,38	2,24,42	2,80,34	2,84,34
(ii) Other parties		1,68,86	2,12,24	1,76,40
TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES	14,07,27	12,33,30	13,77,95	13,16,42
Repayment of debt:				
Debt raised in India	1,83,04	2,58,50	2,59,70	2,44,40
Debt raised outside India	1,62,08	1,95,44	1,84,93	1,94,47
TOTAL—REPAYMENT OF DEBT	3,45,12	4,53,94	4,44,63	4,38,87
Inter-State settlement	—	4	1	1
Contingency Fund of India	3	—	—	—
TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS	26,98,37	24,70,86	25,59,42	25,16,78
SURPLUS	—	71	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	26,98,37	24,71,57	25,59,42	25,16,78

Budgetary Position

Table 79 shows the budgetary position of the Government of India and Table 80 shows the consolidated budgetary position of the States for different years.

TABLE 79

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Major Head	(in crores of rupees)					
	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67 (Budget)	1967-68 (Budget)
I. Revenue account						
A. Revenue (a)	405.86	481.19	877.46	2,320.39	2,473.86	2,738.72
B. Expenditure (b)	346.64	440.74	826.21	2,000.63	2,169.90	2,425.07
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+59.22	+40.45	+51.25	+319.76	+303.96	+313.65
II. Capital account						
A. Receipts (c)	104.45	280.95	1,127.00 (d)	1,608.25 (d)	1,873.08	2,250.42
B. Disbursements	182.59	470.92	1,000.53	2,125.18	2,206.81	2,568.17
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-78.14	-189.97	+126.47	-516.93	-333.73	-317.75
III. Miscellaneous (net) (e)	+15.26	-10.35	-60.87	+24.39	-1.99	+4.95
IV. Overall surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-3.66	-159.87	+116.85	-172.78	-31.75	+0.85
Financed by:						
A. Treasury bills (f) increase (-)	-16.10	-123.38	+141.31	-218.32	-32.00	-
or decrease (+)						
B. Cash balances increase (+) or decrease (-)	+12.44	-36.49	-24.46	+45.54	+0.25	-
(i) Opening balance	149.50	32.23	69.67	-2.00	50.02	50.54
(ii) Closing balance	161.94	-4.26	45.21	43.54	50.27	51.39

Note:—Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1967-68 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha (a) Excludes States' share of excise duties and other taxes. (b) Excludes the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties. (c) Excludes treasury bill receipts. (d) Excludes *ad hoc* treasury bills of Rs. 50 crores each in 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1966-67 (revised estimates) funded in January 1961, February 1966 and February 1967 respectively. (e) Includes remittances, transfer of cash between England and India and Reserve Bank deposits. (f) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank.

TABLE 80
CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES*

Major Head	1951-52 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1965-66 (Accounts)	1966-67		1967-68 (Budget)
					(Budget)	(Revised)	
<i>(In crores of rupees)</i>							
I. Revenue account							
Revenue (a)	396.4	554.3	1,011.8	1,850.2	2,126.0	2,144.6	2,375.6 (2,404.0)
Expenditure (a)	392.6	604.1	987.4	1,892.2	2,109.2	2,201.4	2,426.8
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+3.8	-49.8	+24.4	-42.0	+17.8(f)	-56.8	-51.2 (-22.8)
II. Capital account							
Receipts (b)	135.0	382.0	580.0	1,309.0	1,021.4	1,203.1	1,259.3
Disbursements	188.7	335.9	632.9	1,324.2	1,094.9	1,229.6	1,361.0
Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-53.7	+46.1	-52.9	-15.2	-73.5	-26.5	-101.7
III. Miscellaneous (net) (c)	+1.6	+4.1	-19.9	-9.6	+5.2	+7.1	-5.7
IV. Overall surplus (+) or deficit (-)	-48.3	+0.4	-48.4	-66.8	-50.5	-76.2	-158.6 (-130.2)
Financed by :							
A. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in cash balances (d)	-10.8	+10.0	3.7 (e)	+8.3	-51.4	-60.3	-148.3
(i) Opening balance	+61.5	93.8	-4.6	+16.8	-90.1	+12.4	-22.6
(ii) Closing balance	+50.7	103.8	-0.9	+25.1	-141.5	-47.9	-170.9 (f)
B. Purchase (+) or sale (-) of securities	-37.6	-9.6 (g)	-52.1	-75.1	+0.9	-15.9	-8.7

*Excluding data for Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu.

†Taking into account probable economy measures to the tune of Rs. 1 crore proposed in Rajasthan Budget.

NOTE :—Figures given in this table differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been made here to ensure uniformity in presentation. The figures for 1951-52 do not include the then Part C States (viz., Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh), since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56, figures have been taken from the *Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Central and State Governments* published by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The figures of purchase and sale of securities up to 1956-57 relate to the then Part A and B States. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the reorganised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, which are now Union Territories, and include Kutch which was a part of the composite Bombay State and is now a part of Gujarat State; the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu & Kashmir. The figures for 1967-68 (budget) are before tax changes; the position after tax changes as proposed by the Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Rajasthan is shown in brackets. The opening and closing cash balances for 1966-67 (revised) and 1967-68 (budget), respectively, differ because the opening balances for 1967-68 (budget) in case of some States are based on preliminary accounts for the year 1966-67.

(a) Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure, respectively. (b) Excluding net purchase or sale of securities. (c) Consists of remittances. (d) Including overdraft. (e) In arriving at this figure, the opening balance for 1960-61, given in the budget papers of Maharashtra (which represented the figures for the composite State of Bombay) has been adjusted to exclude the amount transferred to Gujarat. (f) Including the effect of additional taxation in the case of Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 40 lakhs) and Orissa (Rs. 1.3 crores). (g) As separate figures of cash balance investment accounts are not available, total suspense account has been included under this head.

PUBLIC DEBT AND TOTAL LIABILITIES

Public Debt

The outstanding public debt of the Government of India is estimated at Rs. 11,959.84 crores at the end of 1967-68 and Rs. 13,157.16 crores at the end of 1968-69. Table 81 gives an analysis of the public debt outstanding at the end of different years.

TABLE 81
PUBLIC DEBT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Particulars	(in crores of rupees)				
	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68 Revised	1968-69 Budget
A. Debtraised in India :					
(a) Permanent debt—					
(i) Current loans ..	1,438.46	2,555.72	3,417.28	3,722.33	3,783.58
(ii) Prize bonds ..	—	15.63	11.35	8.56	3.56
(iii) 15-year annuity certificates ..	—	3.45	3.78	3.34	3.14
(iv) Loans in course of repayment ..	6.49	22.73	33.72	45.00	45.25
TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT ..	1,444.95	2,597.53	3,466.13	3,779.23	3,835.53
(b) Floating debt—					
(i) Treasury bills ..	358.02	1,106.29	1,611.82	2,089.55	2,404.55
(ii) Special floating loans ..	212.60	274.18	340.70	690.28	691.77
(iii) Treasury deposit receipts and other floating loans ..	6.73	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT ..	577.35	1,380.47	1,952.52	2,779.83	3,096.32
TOTAL—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA	2,022.30	3,978.00	5,418.65	6,559.06	6,931.85
B. Debt raised outside India :					
(i) Defence certificates ..	—	—	0.09	0.14	0.14
(ii) England—*					
India stocks, Rly. debentures and Rly. annuities ..	12.37	0.12	0.04	0.05	0.05
UK Govt. loans ..	—	106.52	263.41	572.73	638.38
Lazard Bros & Co. Ltd. ..	—	15.33	—	—	—
(iii) U. S. A. :					
Loans from U.S.A.	—	210.84	749.55	1,507.79	1,638.48
U. S. Export-Import Bank ..	—	25.41	101.30	132.91	113.56
P. L. 480 ..	—	77.88	528.36	1,271.93	1,514.13
(iv) U. S. S. R. ..	—	57.48	243.47	349.66	369.00
(v) Canada ..	—	14.07	17.95	50.15	72.68
(vi) Federal Republic of Germany ..	—	103.19	206.25	368.07	405.69
(vii) Japan ..	—	9.93	62.29	171.25	224.69
(viii) Switzerland ..	—	—	5.70	16.32	20.68
(ix) Czechoslovakia ..	—	—	9.96	27.60	37.69
(x) Yugoslavia ..	—	—	7.92	16.84	17.49
(xi) Poland ..	—	—	4.49	10.57	12.07
(xii) Austria ..	—	—	2.98	9.11	9.93
(xiii) Netherlands ..	—	—	7.56	21.14	24.49

*Excludes a sum of Rs. 20.62 crores (£15,466,928) representing unexpired liability for British Government 5% War Loan 1929-47, the liability for which remains suspended.

Note: The outstanding foreign loans (other than P. L. 480 loans) have been worked out after writing up the balances as on 6-6-1966 by 57.5% consequent on the change in the par value of the rupee.

TABLE 81 (concl'd.)

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68 Revised	1968-69 Budget
(xiv) Denmark	—	—	0.50	5.68	5.77
(xv) Northern Rhodesia ..	—	—	0.53	0.06	0.06
(xvi) New Zealand	—	—	0.27	0.20	0.11
(xvii) Sweden	—	—	—	2.57	5.50
(xviii) Kuwait	—	—	19.28	21.51	17.17
(xix) Italy	—	—	—	1.50	1.50
(xx) Bahrain	—	—	7.86	8.22	7.51
(xxi) France	—	—	—	6.50	12.15
(xxii) Belgium	—	—	—	0.60	0.90
(xxiii) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ..	19.66	140.19	179.77	261.94	268.89
(xxiv) International Develop- ment Association ..	—	—	171.09	565.74	589.10
(xxv) Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	222.50
TOTAL—DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA	32.03	760.96	2,590.62	5,400.78	6,225.31
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT ..	2,054.33	4,738.96	8,009.27	11,959.84	13,157.16

Total Liabilities

Table 82 shows details of the total liabilities of the Central Government at the end of different years.

TABLE 82
LIABILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68 Revised	1968-69 Budget
I. Public debt (as in Table 81)	2,054.33	4,738.96	8,009.27	11,959.84	13,157.16
II. Small Savings Schemes*					
(a) Post office savings bank deposits	188.46	431.05	644.75	751.44	811.44
(b) Post office certificates ..	142.28	459.43	732.50	821.41	864.76
(c) Cumulative time de- posits	—	2.64	36.67	61.48	74.48
(d) Treasury savings de- posit and defence de- posit certificates ..	5.47	76.75	124.29	131.22	134.97
(e) Other small savings certificates	0.66	0.12	—	0.09	0.19
TOTAL II—SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES	336.87	969.99	1,538.21	1,765.64	1,885.84
III. Other unfunded debt—					
(a) Provident funds	95.05	289.14	527.02	647.55	681.30
(b) P. L. 480 deposits	—	240.41	561.48	629.78	654.78
(c) Deposits under com- pulsory deposits scheme	—	—	30.12	28.97	28.72
(d) Income-tax annuity deposits	—	—	77.61	133.65	159.65
(e) Other items	16.10	21.82	25.36	64.32	66.01
TOTAL III—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT	111.15	551.37	1,221.59	1,504.27	1,590.46

*Other than 15-year annuity certificates included in the Table 81.

TABLE 82 (concl'd.)

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68 Revised	1968-69 Budget
IV Reserve funds and deposits—					
(a) Bearing interest—					
(i) Reserve funds ..	165.26	116.01	249.64	229.48	237.20
(ii) Other deposit accounts ..	95.59	26.18	25.39	12.48	12.30
(b) Not bearing interest—					
(i) Deposits of local funds ..	1.67	3.42	0.79	22.72	33.72
(ii) Civil deposits ..	34.13	57.09	112.99	154.58	153.12
(iii) Other deposits ..	34.98	81.09	80.46	99.97	108.48
(iv) Emergency risks (goods & factories) insurance funds ..	—	—	42.90	49.72	49.97
(v) Other insurance funds ..	—	—	0.72	1.90	2.35
(vi) Other accounts ..	31.42	0.13	47.16	58.63	58.99
TOTAL IV—RESERVE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS ..	363.05	283.92	560.05	629.48	656.13
TOTAL—LIABILITIES ..	2,865.40	6,544.24	11,329.12	15,859.23	17,289.59
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.) ..	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00	—300.00
Net—liabilities of the Central Government ..	2,565.40	6,244.24	11,029.12	15,559.23	16,989.59
Excess of capital outlay and loans over liabilities ..	—	—	935.11	—	—
Grand Total ..	2,565.40	6,244.24	11,964.23	15,559.23	16,989.59

Capital Outlay and Loans Advanced

The table given below shows a broad breakup of the capital outlay and loans advanced by the Government of India.

TABLE 83

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

Particulars	At the end of				
	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68 (Revised)	1968-69 Budget
Capital outlay on departmental undertakings ..	894.73	1,682.63	3,029.98	3,504.30	3,730.81
Investments in :					
(i) Government companies and corporations ..	9.43	591.83	1,340.70	1,626.21	1,812.70
(ii) Financial institutions ..	250.05	357.95	424.23	641.83	648.81
(iii) Other companies and corporations ..	0.25	9.97	32.89	35.80	36.80
Other capital outlay including defence services, public works, state trading schemes, etc. ..	333.55	947.83	1,756.86	2,377.97	2,691.11
Loans to State and Union Territory Governments, foreign Governments and other parties ..	220.68	2,534.48	5,379.57	7,255.24	8,022.66
TOTAL ..	1,708.69	6,124.69	11,964.23	15,441.35	16,942.89

The table given below shows the debt position of the State Governments.

TABLE 84
DEBT POSITION OF STATES*

(In lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	At the end of				
	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67 (b)
I. Public Debt:					
(i) Permanent debt ..	1,33.71	2,64.48	4,93,12(c)	8,23.75	9,17.16
(ii) Floating debt ..	15.65	8.20	41.75	1,94.76	1,43.36
(iii) Loans from Central Government ..	2,38.54	8,76.67	20,15.51	40,51,63(d)	46,40,56(d)
(iv) Other debt (a) ..	—	—	51.57	1,26.39	1,76.25
II Unfunded debt ..	57.37	53.19	1,31.93	2,32.12	2,60.37
III Grand total debt ..	4,45.28	12,31.94	27,37.17	55,01.64	63,40.12

NOTE: The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States. The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude the then Part C States, which had a separate capital account only from 1951-55; figures from 1956-57 onward relate to reorganized States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58.

- (a) Includes loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, National Co-operative Development Corporation, Central Warehousing Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, and State Bank of India, etc.
- (b) Data relate to revised estimates for all the States except Assam and Jammu and Kashmir for which they are based on budget papers.
- (c) Excludes the amounts provisionally allocated to Kerala on the population ratio.
- (d) Excluding the share of outstanding pre-partition loans amounting to Rs. 195 lakhs in respect of West Bengal.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

Money supply comprises currency with the public and such of the deposit money with the banking system, including the Reserve Bank of India, as is withdrawable 'on demand'. The total supply of such money with the public stood at Rs. 5071.4 crores at the end of 1967 of which Rs. 3,217.6 crores represented currency with the public and Rs. 1,853.8 crores deposit money. In 1967, money supply rose by Rs. 390.2 crores compared to Rs. 380.6 crores in 1966. Componentwise, the rise in currency with the public at Rs. 209.5 crores in 1967 was larger than the rise in deposit money, viz., Rs. 180.7 crores. In 1966, however, the share of deposit money in overall increase in money supply was larger at Rs. 237.5 crores and that of currency with the public relatively smaller at Rs. 143.1 crores as may be seen from the table below.

TABLE 85
MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC

(In crores of rupees)

End of December	Currency with the public		Deposit money with the public		Money supply with the public	
	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation
1961	2,059.5	+92.2	774.7	+36.8	2,834.2	+129.0
1962	2,246.3	+186.8	867.6	+92.9	3,113.9	+279.7
1963	2,475.8	+229.5	1,065.4	+197.8	3,541.2	+427.3
1964	2,661.1	+185.3	1,244.9	+179.5	3,906.0	+364.8
1965	2,865.0	+203.9	1,435.6	+190.7	4,300.6	+394.6
1966†	3,003.1	+143.1	1,673.1	+237.5	4,681.2	+380.6
1967†	3,217.6	+209.5	1,853.8	+180.7	5,071.4	+390.2

*Excluding Nagaland.

†Provisional.

The rise in money supply during 1967 was brought about mainly by increases in net bank credit to Government and to the private sector. Net bank credit to Government rose by Rs. 254 crores in 1967 as against Rs. 310 crores in 1966 and to private sector went up by Rs. 125 crores as against Rs. 88 crores in 1966. The other factors which contributed to the rise in money supply were the increase of Rs. 14 crores in Government's net currency liabilities to the public and a fall of Rs. 12 crores in net non-monetary liabilities* of the banking system; during 1966, Government's net currency liabilities to the public had risen by Rs. 22 crores and banks' net non-monetary liabilities had risen by Rs. 100 crores. The only contractionist influence on money supply during 1967 came from a fall of Rs. 15 crores in Reserve Bank's net foreign exchange assets as against a rise of Rs. 60 crores in 1966.

Currency

During 1967, currency in circulation** (including small coins) registered an expansion of Rs. 211.5 crores (to Rs. 3322.5 crores) compared with Rs. 156.7 crores in 1966. Aggregate rise in currency in circulation since the end of 1952 amounted to Rs. 2,093.4 crores or 170.3 per cent.

Of the expansion of Rs. 211.5 crores in currency in circulation during 1967, bank notes accounted for a rise of Rs. 197.0 crores, the expansion in 1966 under this head being Rs. 135.7 crores. The rise in circulation of rupee coins (including one rupee notes) and small coins came to Rs. 9.7 crores and Rs. 4.7 crores respectively, in 1967 as compared with Rs. 13.4 crores and Rs. 7.6 crores respectively in 1966. At the end of 1967, bank notes, rupee coins and small coins in circulation stood at Rs. 3,008.0 crores, Rs. 199.4 crores and Rs. 115.1 crores respectively.

Decimal Coins

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in India on April 1, 1957 when the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955 came into force. 1 nP., 2 nP., 5 nP. and 10 nP. coins were issued on April 1, 1957; 25 nP. coins were issued on December 1, 1959, 50nP. coins on November 1, 1960 and the decimal rupee on July 2, 1962; 3 paise† coins were issued on October 1, 1964. The denomination-wise value of decimal coins issued up to the end of September 1967 was as follows :

TABLE 86
- DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination	1 paise	2 paise	3 paise	5 paise	10 paise	25 paise	50 paise	Rupee coin
(Value Rs. lakhs)	472.74	552.19	208.08	858.05	1662.61	1632.54	1336.48	1 2.27 (As on 27-10-67)

Issue of New Notes

Bank notes of Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 in reduced size and new design were put into circulation from April 17, 1967. The 1961 pattern of Rs. 2 note in olive green colour is being withdrawn from circulation.

*Comprise mainly capital and reserves, contribution by the Reserve Bank to the National Agricultural Long-Term Operations and Stabilization Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund and the difference between other liabilities and other assets of banks.

**Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs. 43 crores of Indian notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

†The prefix 'naya' or 'naye' in the designation 'naya paisa' or 'naye paise' was dropped with effect from June 1, 1964.

Issue of 5-Paise Coins in Aluminium Magnesium Alloy

A coin in the denomination of 5 paise in aluminium magnesium alloy with 3.5 to 4 per cent magnesium was issued from the offices of the Reserve Bank of India from July 1, 1967. The coin is square with rounded edges and unmilled rim and its weight is 1.5 grams.

Retirement of Indian Currency from Gulf States

Consequent on the devaluation of the Indian rupee from June 6, 1966, the Governments of various Gulf States with the exception of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman have switched over from special Indian rupees to other currencies. Pending final agreement on terms of redemption of the special Gulf notes, remittances totalling Rs. 12.88 crores had been received up to end of March 1967, from Qatar (Rs. 6.87 crores), Dubai (Rs. 2.96 crores), Sharjah (Rs. 89 lakh), Ras-Al-Khaimah (Rs. 28 lakh) and Abu Dhabi (Rs. 1.88 crores).

BANKING

During 1967, aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks showed a smaller rise of Rs. 386 crores (or 12 per cent) to Rs. 3,762 crores as compared to that of Rs. 490 crores (or 17 per cent) in 1966. Bank credit also recorded a smaller expansion of Rs. 293 crores as compared to Rs. 328 crores in 1966, an increase of 12 per cent as compared to 16 per cent in 1966. Although both time and demand deposits of scheduled commercial banks showed a smaller rise than last year, the rate of growth in respect of time deposits was considerably lower, rising by only Rs. 186 crores or 10 per cent as compared to Rs. 277 crores or 18 per cent, while demand deposits recorded an increase of Rs. 200 crores or 13 per cent in 1967 as compared to the rise of Rs. 213 crores or 16 per cent in 1966. At the end of 1967, demand deposits formed 47.3 per cent and time deposits 52.7 per cent of the total deposits compared to 46.8 per cent and 53.2 per cent, respectively, at the end of 1966. The outstanding amount of borrowings from the Reserve Bank at the end of 1967 was Rs. 7.46 crores as compared to Rs. 7.6 in 1966. The peak level of scheduled commercial banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank in 1966-67 busy season amounted to Rs. 140 crores on March 31, 1967 compared to Rs. 107 crores on March 11, 1966. (Table 87 gives further details.)

TABLE 87
SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

Item	Outstanding		Variation during			
	End 1966	End 1967	1966	1967	(In rupees crores)	
					End March 1966 to end March 1967	End March 1967 to end March 1968*
Demand deposits	1,579.68	1,779.49	+213.14	+199.81	+222.10	+156.74
Time deposits ..	1,796.62	1,982.67	+276.82	+186.05	+252.80	+241.83
Aggregate deposits ..	3,376.30	3,762.16	+489.96	+385.86	+474.90	+398.57
Inter-bank borrowings ..	49.29	61.95	—7.13	+12.66	—30.37	+1.96
Borrowings from RBI ..	7.46	7.60	—11.93	+0.14	+66.20	—35.81
Borrowings from SBI and/or notified banks	53.55	61.06	+3.90	+7.51	+9.70	+3.83

*Provisional.

TABLE 87 (concl'd.)

Item	Outstanding		Variation during			
	End. 1966	End. 1967	1966	1967	End March 1966 to end March 1967	End March 1967 to end March 1968
Cash in hand ..	98.85	112.05	+ 13.87	+ 13.20	+ 13.59	+ 3.97
Balances with RBI ..	148.98	161.49	+ 32.53	+ 12.51	+ 31.22	—
Investments in Govt. securities ..	954.66	1,008.66	+ 126.66	+ 54.00	+ 82.11	+ 77.12
Bank credit (loans and advances, and inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted). ..	12,432.70	2,725.34	+ 327.92	+ 292.64	+ 404.33	+ 327.67

Owing to the smaller accretion of deposits and slower rate of credit expansion, the increase in banks' investments in Government securities at Rs. 54 crores was substantially smaller than that of Rs. 127 crores during 1966; the investment-deposit ratio at the end of 1967 at 26.8 per cent was lower than 28.3 per cent at the end of 1966. Cash in hand and balances with the Reserve Bank (Rs. 25.7 crores) also showed substantially smaller increase as compared to 1966 (Rs. 46.4 crores), but the cash ratio remained the same at 7.3 per cent. The variations in the principal items of assets and liabilities of scheduled commercial banks during the last two years are shown in Table 87.

The rapid rise in clean credit and the continued growth of credit expansion during the greater part of the 1966-67 busy season without being matched by an addition to physical supplies, emphasized the need for controlling the direction as well as volume of bank credit. Thus, the Bank on March 31, 1967 again reminded the larger Indian and all foreign banks of their obligation to adhere to the earlier 80:20 pattern of credit distribution and that failure to do so would attract the provisions of Section 46 of the Banking Regulation Act; banks were also advised that the penal rate on the excess borrowings would be based on the banks' net liquidity ratio and would be such that for a shortfall of every one point or fraction thereof in a bank's net liquidity ratio below 30 per cent as on the Friday of the week concerned, the rate would be raised by 1 per cent per annum above the level of 10 per cent per annum. Banks were also asked to exercise strict control over unsecured advances as well as on advances against all domestic commodities in short supply, take appropriate steps by not sanctioning fresh limits to sectors other than industry and/or against import/export bills and if necessary, cancelling unutilised limits to these sectors.

The credit policy for the 1967 slack season sought to bring about a significant reduction in bank advances, to conserve resources for use in the forthcoming busy season and to facilitate the provision of credit to the preferred sectors of the economy and to certain industries in the context of the recessionary trends. Banks were advised to utilise their deposit accretion for meeting the essential credit needs such as import financing, for repayment of borrowings from the Reserve Bank and building up their investment portfolios. At the same time, it was emphasized that a strict control over advances against domestic commodities in short supply and unsecured advances should be maintained.

In the context of the recessionary trends in the economy, banks were urged, on July 31, 1967 to enlarge their assistance to agriculture, exports, small industries and domestic engineering industry; and in August 1967, the Bank announced a package of measures designed to stimulate the flow of credit to these priority sectors. Refinance from the Bank was made available at a preferential rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in respect of banks' packing credit advances to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products, and at Bank rate in respect of packing credits to exporters of other products as also in respect of post-shipment export bills in all currencies. Simultaneously, ceilings were prescribed for the rates charged by banks to the ultimate borrowers at 6 per cent in respect of packing credit advances to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products and at 8 per cent in the case of other packing credits and post-shipment export bills irrespective of the banks' resort to Reserve Bank refinance. The above measures were supplemented by the Industrial Development Bank of India which liberalised in August and September 1967 the scope of its schemes for refinancing medium-term export credit and rediscounting of bills/promissory notes arising out of sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payment basis. To mitigate the impact of advances to priority sectors on the net liquidity ratio of banks (as also the impact of ceiling rates on banks' earnings) it was clarified that the increase in a bank's advances to the priority sectors, (and advances to small-scale industries which are guaranteed by credit guarantee organisation) would not be taken into account while computing the net liquidity ratio.

Credit Policy for the 1967-68 Busy Season

The credit policy for the 1967-68 busy season was formulated in the context of the higher demand for bank credit emanating from the expansion in agricultural output and the expected recovery in industrial production coupled with the increase in official procurement operations in food-grains. However, the prevailing price situation did not permit of a general expansion of credit. Thus, it was indicated by the Bank on November 2, 1967 that refinance would be provided to banks relating to their credit to certain preferred sectors and that measures of selective liberalisation announced in August 1967 would continue to operate. In addition, advances to the State Governments/their agencies/Food Corporation of India for food procurement operations, and advances for financing the distribution of chemical fertilizers and pesticides would be eligible for refinance at Bank rate and the entire increase in such refinance over the level of October 27, 1967 would be excluded from the total borrowings from the Bank for purposes of computing the net liquidity ratio. Refinance for these purposes was made available in the same manner as under the Bill Market Scheme, facilities in respect of which were reintroduced from November 1, 1967. The Bank was also prepared to extend Bank rate refinance for limited periods in certain special cases. In the interest of production, banks were advised to bring to the notice of the Bank specific cases where loans could not be sanctioned due to paucity of funds. The above facilities for refinance at Bank rate in place of the additional Bank rate tranche available last year was expected to enable the banking system to operate with greater flexibility.

The system governing the application of higher interest rate was also liberalised by the Bank. Thus, banks were entitled to obtain Bank rate refinance in respect of the full 'excess' of their net liquidity ratio over the basic minimum of 30 per cent in addition to such Bank rate refinance as they might get under the special schemes. Further, if a bank exceeded its Bank rate entitlement for temporary periods, i.e. up to the maximum

of one week, no higher rate would be charged. If, however, the excess borrowing continued beyond a week, a higher rate not less than 8 per cent would apply, based on the net liquidity ratio. The higher rate would be charged only in respect of the 'excess' borrowings over the Bank rate entitlement and not on the entire amount of refinance.

The Bank also accepted the major recommendations of the working group, appointed to go into the question of categorisation of unsecured advances etc., which had indicated that many types of unsecured advances are made for productive purposes. It was decided that several specified categories of advances now classified as unsecured advances would be excluded from the total of unsecured advances for purposes of credit policy and the application of norms relating to unsecured advances as earlier specified by the Bank in its May 1967 letter.

To reduce the cost of bank credit to the priority sectors, the Bank on January 29, 1968 decided to charge a concessional rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—against the Bank rate of 6 per cent—to commercial banks in respect of the increase in their advances to these sectors over the base period of 1967. Consequently, the banks agreed to charge not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on credit for exports as against 8 per cent hitherto. The ceiling rate of 6 per cent in respect of packing credit advances to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products would, however, continue. The Bank also re-emphasized the importance of maintaining investment by individuals, firms, etc., in Government securities and suggested to banks that advances against Government securities could be given liberally and at marginally lower rates of interest than that was charged by them for advances against other securities. In regard to advances against shares, banks were advised that advances to individuals for normal purposes should continue to be made available on usual banking criteria so that the liquidity of investment in shares was safeguarded.

To promote economic recovery and in view of the increase in agricultural production, the Reserve Bank reduced the Bank rate by one full point to 5 per cent, effective March 2, 1968, and announced a downward adjustment in the structure of deposits and lending rates of banks. The maximum rate for 15-45 days deposits was reduced from 1.50 to 1.25 per cent per annum and for 46-90 days deposits from 3 to 2.5 per cent per annum. The minimum rate for one year deposits was also reduced from 6 to 5.5 per cent per annum and for savings deposits from 4 to 3.5 per cent per annum. The maximum rate to be charged by banks on their advances was also reduced from 10 to 9.5 per cent. On March 12, 1968, it was indicated that the Bank rate and deposit rates were reduced to benefit the borrowers and it called for a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the rates of interest charged on at least 80 per cent of the banks' lendings. The new rates became operative from April 1, 1968.

Changes in Selective Credit Controls

Certain modifications were also made by the Bank during the year in selective credit controls in view of the shortage of raw cotton and the sharp rise in prices beyond the ceiling limits fixed by the Government. The Bank issued on April 12, 1967, a directive in terms of which banks' advances to mills and the trade against indigenous cotton and *kapas* were to be made only against stocks covered by permits for the purchase/movement issued by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India; this stipulation was withdrawn on September 2, 1967. A ceiling was prescribed on advances against indigenous cotton and *kapas* in terms of which during each two-month period commencing from April/May 1967 they were not to exceed 85 per cent of the average aggregate level of such advances during the

corresponding two month period last year. Advances against imported cotton were completely exempted. Similarly, advances in respect of pre-shipment credit for cotton exports were also exempted, provided such advances were made against firm export orders and were subsequently extinguished by negotiation of relevant export bills. Advances against exportable varieties of cotton and *kapas* and advances against the security of, or by way of purchase or discount of export bills relating to the export of cotton were completely exempted on May 4, 1967 from the above directive. With a view to tightening the control on advances, a directive was issued to scheduled commercial banks on April 13, 1967 lowering the ceiling of permitted limits for advances against paddy and rice. This did not apply to State Governments, the Food Corporation of India and its procurement agents and co-operative marketing and processing societies, which now handle a large proportion of marketable surplus of the grain correspondingly reducing the share of private operators. According to the directive each scheduled commercial bank was required to maintain in each two-month period commencing from March-April 1967 an average aggregate level of credit which shall not exceed 55 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 50 per cent in Maharashtra and 65 per cent in all other States taken together, of the level of such credit actually maintained during the corresponding period 1964-65 (March-February). Earlier, the ceilings prescribed were 75 per cent in the case of Andhra Pradesh, 50 per cent for Maharashtra and 100 per cent in all other States taken together. Within this general ceiling limit, a secondary level of credit in respect of non-warehouse advances was also prescribed on the above lines.

Further, on July 6, 1967, the existing control on scheduled commercial banks' advances against groundnuts and other oilseeds (excluding cotton seeds) was modified in the context of the price trends and the credit situation in regard to these oilseeds. Advances against warehouse receipts covering the above commodities, which were hitherto exempted from credit control were now brought under control. In view of the growing tendency, especially on the part of traders, to borrow from banks against the security of warehouse receipts in respect of oilseeds issued by warehouses of the Central and State Warehousing Corporations, it was decided on July 6, 1967 to withdraw the exemption given in respect of such advances in two stages. The banks were asked to maintain during July-August 1967, two separate ceilings for advances against groundnuts, one for non-warehouse advances at equal to the average aggregate level of such credit actually maintained in the corresponding two-month period in 1964, and the other for warehouse advances at 130 per cent of the corresponding level in 1964. In addition, for each two-month period commencing from September-October 1967, banks were asked to maintain a joint ceiling in respect of both warehouse and non-warehouse advances covering groundnuts equivalent to the level in the corresponding two-month period of 1964. The ceilings for advances against other oilseeds' were reduced from 90 per cent to 75 per cent of the actual levels in 1964-65. Advances to vanaspati manufacturers were exempted from minimum margin restrictions. Certain concessions were also given to exporters including integral oil expeller mills of oilseeds (excluding groundnuts), de-oiled and de-fatted cakes and oil extractions. In addition, advances against the stocks of non-edible vegetable oils excluding castor oil and linseed oil were exempted on September 14, 1967 from the purview of the minimum margin restrictions and credit limits stipulated in the directive of August 5, 1965. To regulate the use of bank finance for transactions in cotton, the Bank on November 2, 1967, introduced margin restrictions in respect of advances against

indigenous raw cotton while continuing the existing ceiling restrictions on such advances. A minimum margin of 25 per cent was prescribed in respect of advances to manufacturing units against indigenous raw cotton and 35 per cent in respect of advances to trade. In order to ensure that the normal marketing operations in the various cotton-producing regions were not adversely affected for want of credit, advances against the security of or by way of purchase or discount of demand documentary bills drawn in connection with the movement of cotton and *kapas* were exempted from the purview of control.

In view of the phenomenal rise in gur prices, the Bank imposed on November 2, 1967 control on scheduled commercial banks' advances against gur, so as to discourage the use of bank finance for speculative building up of gur stocks. Thus a ceiling of 70 per cent of last year's outstanding level was imposed, while in respect of margins, a minimum of 50 per cent was prescribed. On November 9, 1967, the credit restrictions on advances against vegetable oilseeds and oils were relaxed in favour of solvent extraction plants with a view to promoting exports of their products. The margin on such advances was reduced to 25 per cent from 50 per cent in respect of oilseeds and from 60 per cent in respect of vegetable oils. Such advances were also exempted from the ceiling control. Advances against vegetable oils (including vanaspati) made to exporters of de-oiled and/or de-fatted cakes in respect of specific firm export contracts and/or against export bills were also exempted from margin and ceiling controls, such exemption being also given to exporters of 'other oilseeds' in respect of advances against 'other oilseeds'.

Number of Banks and their Offices

During the year, two licenced* and one unlicenced† bank were excluded from the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 consequent upon the transfer of their liabilities and assets to other banks. The total number of scheduled commercial banks thus declined from 76 as at the end of 1966 to 73 as at the end of 1967. The net increase in the number of offices of scheduled commercial banks (after adjustments for the offices taken over as a result of amalgamation/taking over of liabilities and assets during 1967) came to 400, of which the State Bank of India accounted for 82. Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled commercial banks at the end of December 1967 stood at 6,816 as against 6,416 (revised) at the end of December 1966.

Banking Legislation

The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967, which provides for social control over banks and seeks to achieve equitable and purposeful distribution of the resources of the banking system in conformity with the developmental requirements of the economy, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23rd December, 1967. The Bill has since been referred to a Select Committee.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established in January 1962, when a scheme of insurance as embodied in the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 was introduced to protect the interests of depositors, in particular, the small depositors of commercial banks in the event of a bank's inability to meet its liabilities. All functioning commercial banks covered by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 are registered as insured banks, their number being 91 at the end of 1967. The initial insurance cover provided under the scheme up to Rs. 1,500 in respect of all deposits

*Bank of Karnatak Ltd. and Jaya Laxmi Bank Ltd.

†Universal Bank of India Ltd.

held by a depositor in the same capacity and right with the offices of a bank in India has been raised to Rs. 5,000 from 1st January, 1968. The deposits of Central and State Governments, foreign Governments and banking companies are excluded from the purview of the scheme. During the six years of its operation, the scheme has been helpful in safeguarding the interests of small depositors and has contributed to the strengthening of public confidence in the banking system and the mobilisation of deposits by banks.

The Corporation has a paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore which is held by the Reserve Bank of India. The Deposit Insurance Fund of the Corporation at the end of 1967 amounted to Rs. 8.59 crores. Although 198 banks were de-registered by the Corporation during the period 1962-67 as a result of consolidation of the banking system, the Corporation's liability for the insured deposits under Section 16 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 has so far arisen in respect of only 11 banks. Of these, one bank was ordered to be wound up by the Calcutta High Court, two banks are working under schemes of arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India under Defence of India Rules and the remaining were amalgamated with other banks under Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, sanctioned by the Government of India. Claims aggregating Rs. 57.21 lakhs were met by the Corporation in respect of these 11 banks. The Corporation received reimbursement from the concerned banks to the extent of Rs. 33.03 lakhs up to 31st December, 1967. Thus, the net amount of claims met by the Deposit Insurance Corporation during 1962-67 amounted to Rs. 24.18 lakhs only, indicating a favourable risk experience. It is proposed to extend the deposit insurance scheme to the co-operative banks also. A Bill in this respect is under consideration of Parliament.

CORPORATE SECTOR

The total number of joint stock companies limited by shares incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and at work in India on January 1, 1968 was 27,587 accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 3335.6 crores. Of these, the number of public and private limited companies was 6,332 and 21,225 with paid-up capital of Rs. 1,538.6 crores and Rs. 1797.0 crores respectively. In addition to these, the total number of associations, not for profit (registered mostly as companies limited by guarantee) at work was 1,155. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work at the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1967 and December 1967.

TABLE 88
COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year ending March	Companies with share capital						Associ- ations not for profit (regd. mos- tly as cem- panies limited by gua- rantee)
	Public		Private		Total		
	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	No.	paid-up capital	
1951	12,568	566.5	15,964	208.9	28,532	775.4	1,213
1956	9,575	690.4	20,399	333.8	29,874	1,024.2	1,394
1961	6,702	948.2	19,447	870.3	26,149	1,818.5	1,169
1966*	6,471	1,410.8	20,539	1,567.8	27,010	2,978.6	1,161
1967*	6,374	1,478.9	20,873	1,705.5	2,7247	3,184.4	1,152
(December)	6,332	1,538.6	21,255	1,797.0	27,587	3,335.6	1,155

*Provisional figures.

Table 89 below shows the region/Statewise distribution of companies at work based on the location of their registered offices on March 31, 1967 and of the new companies registered during the period April to December, 1967. During April to December, 1967, 754 companies limited by shares with total authorised capital of Rs. 140.22 crores were registered under the Companies Act, 1956. Of these, 50 companies were public limited and 704 were private limited having an authorised capital of Rs. 44.81 crores and Rs. 95.41 crores respectively.

TABLE 89
REGION/STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES AT WORK

Region/State	Number of companies as on March 31, 1967	Companies registered during April-December 1967	
		Number	Authorised Capital (in Rs. lakhs)
<i>Eastern Region</i>			
Assam	402	10	71
Bihar	360	17	99
Orissa	199	11	79
West Bengal	9,135	160	1,392
Manipur	6	—	—
Tripura	9	1	20
TOTAL	10,111	199	1,661
<i>Northern Region</i>			
Haryana	204	3	2
Punjab	571	30	152
Rajasthan	371	20	5,040
Uttar Pradesh	1,093	27	93
Chandigarh	49	4	54
Delhi	2,582	85	626
Himachal Pradesh	41	—	—
TOTAL	4,911	169	5,967
<i>Southern Region</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	561	32	1,158
Kerala	988	16	35
Madras	2,919	62	457
Mysore	716	40	820
Pondicherry	57	3	3
TOTAL	5,241	153	2,473
<i>Western Region</i>			
Gujarat	1,031	41	292
Madhya Pradesh	354	11	96
Maharashtra	5,527	176	3,250
Goa	71	5	283
TOTAL	6,983	233	3,921
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	27,247	754	14,022

Capital Raised

The amount of capital raised by the existing joint stock companies limited by shares during the year ending March 31, 1967 was Rs. 82.7 crores in respect of public companies and that Rs. 256.1 crores in respect of private companies. During the nine-month period April-December 1967, the amount of capital raised was Rs. 67.1 crores and Rs. 92.4 crores respectively.

Companies Ceased to Work

The number of companies which went into liquidation or were struck off under Section 247(5) of the Companies Act, 1913 or under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act, 1956 or otherwise became defunct or ceased to work during the last six years was for 1961-62 : 2,841; 1962-63 : 825; 1963-64 : 749; 1964-65 : 714 ; 1965-66 : 915 and 1966-67 : 802.

Government Companies

The table below gives the number and paid-up capital of Government companies at the end of March during the last 10 years.

TABLE 93
GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year ending March 31	Public		Private		Total	
	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital
1958	41	18.0	50	238.8	91	256.8
1959	38	22.8	66	405.1	104	428.9
1960	37	26.4	88	450.8	125	477.2
1961	39	33.0	103	514.0	142	547.0
1962	41	23.5	113	606.2	154	629.7
1963	42	27.4	118	758.8	160	786.0
1964	50	39.4	126	921.4	176	960.8
1965	55	51.9	128	1,063.0	183	1,114.9
1966	61	64.8	153	1,182.9	214	1,247.7
1967	65	77.1	167	1,314.4	232	1,391.5

State-wise Distribution of Government Companies

Table 91 shows the State-wise distribution of Government companies based on the location of their registered offices. The nine Government companies in Bihar accounted for 58.83 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all Government companies at work as on March 31, 1967. Of these, the Hindustan Steel Ltd., alone had a paid-up capital of Rs. 528 crores accounting for about 38 per cent of the total paid-up capital.

TABLE 91
STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES
(1967)

State/Union Territory	Number of companies	Paid-up capital (in lakhs of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
Andhra Pradesh	7	13,41.48	0.96
Assam	11	3,99.00	0.28
Bihar	9	7,07,28.71	58.83
Gujarat	4	9,33.61	0.67
Haryana	2	32.92	0.02
Jammu & Kashmir	1	11.14	0.01
Kerala	22	27,93.77	2.01
Madhya Pradesh	6	57,25.32	4.11
Madras	10	1,02,42.02	7.36
Maharashtra	19	1,07,93.66	7.76
Mysore	22	77,34.99	5.56
Orissa	43	16,05.96	1.15
Punjab (Chandigarh)	9	1,48.07	0.11
Rajasthan	8	11,48.88	0.83
Uttar Pradesh	8	3,70.84	0.27
West Bengal	15	44,90.62	13.23
Delhi	31	2,05,82.13	14.79
Goa	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	3	41.90	0.03
Manipur	1	14.08	0.01
Tripura	1	9.99	0.01
TOTAL	232	13,91,49.09	100.00

The following table shows the ownership pattern of Government companies at work at the end of March, 1967. Out of the total paid-up capital of Rs. 1391.49 crores, Rs. 1171 crores, i.e., about 84.17 per cent, was held by the Central Government.

TABLE 92
OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

Types of Companies	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
1. Central Government	53	11,71.27	84.17
2. Central and State Governments	11	74.48	5.35
3. Central and State Governments and private interests	9	13.31	0.96
4. Central Government and private interests	7	33.89	2.44
5. State Governments	81	74.85	5.38
6. State Governments and private interests	71	23.69	1.70
TOTAL	232	13,91.49	100.00

Foreign Companies

On March 31, 1967 there were 579 foreign companies (i.e. joint stock companies incorporated outside India but having a place of business in this country) at work. The distribution of these companies according to the country of their origin was UK : 370; USA : 87; France and West Germany : 12 each; Japan : 16; Pakistan : 14; Switzerland : 10; Sweden, Canada and Netherlands : 7 each; Italy : 6; Hong Kong and Panama : 4 each; Bahama Islands, New Zealand, Yugoslavia and Australia : 3 each;

Ceylon and Thailand : 2 each; Belgium, Burma, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Philippines, and Uganda : 1 each.

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, the Life Insurance Corporation and certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but in terms of clause (f) of Section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business, while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business.

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, *inter alia*, certain standards of solvency and the minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis.

Another wing of the Association is entrusted with the regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

Compulsory Reinsurance

The Insurance Act, 1938 was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1961 which came into force on April 1, 1961. Provision has been made therein (a) for compulsory reinsurance with approved Indian reinsurers by every insurer of such percentages, not exceeding 30 per cent of his business, as may be specified by the Central Government, and (b) for constituting an Advisory Committee which has to be consulted by the Central Government before specifying the percentages of business to be reinsured and the proportions of the reinsurance business to be allocated among the approved reinsurers.

Amendment of the Insurance Act, 1938

A bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over general insurance business and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, to make the provisions of that Act applicable to the employees of general insurance companies was introduced in the Lok Sabha on April 8, 1968.

GENERAL INSURANCE*Insurance Companies*

On December 31, 1967 there were 73 Indian insurers and 59 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below.

TABLE 93
NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class/classes for which registered	Fire	Marine	Misc.	Fire & marine	Marine & misc.	Fire, marine and misc.	Total
Indian	3	11*	8	—	7	44	73**
Non-Indian ..	5	3	2	1	3	45	59
TOTAL	8	14	10	1	10	89	132

General Insurance Business of L.I.C.

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for life, fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business. It commenced transacting general insurance business from April 1, 1964. It completed a gross direct premium of Rs. 699.67 lakhs during 1966-67 as against Rs. 257.04 lakhs during 1965-66, the second year of its operations in the field of general insurance. The net premium amounted to Rs. 313.80 lakhs in 1966-67 and Rs. 181.76 lakhs in 1965-66. The particulars relating to the general insurance business of L.I.C. have not been included in tables 94 and 95 and in the statement of particulars of assets and investments given on the next page.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1966.

TABLE 94
GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(in crores of rupees)

Item	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premium less re-insurances ..	26.89	11.55	32.21	5.56	3.20	4.75
Claims under policies less re-insurances ..	12.10	9.71	19.13	1.70	2.16	2.20
Net commission ..	5.34	0.96	5.28	—0.04	0.07	0.48
Expenses of management	5.76	2.07	6.68	2.38	1.05	1.48

*These insurers are registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only.

**Excludes the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for 1966.

TABLE 95
GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(in crores of rupees)

Class of insurance business	Gross premium written direct			Net premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	17.97	2.24	8.83	14.75	12.14	5.56
Marine	10.05	1.81	4.99	7.26	4.29	3.20
Miscellaneous	23.95	9.88	5.79	21.37	10.84	4.75
TOTAL ..	51.97	13.93	19.61	43.38	27.27	13.51

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1966 amounted to Rs. 131.94 crores as against Rs. 112.75 crores and Rs. 101.96 crores at the end of 1965 and 1964 respectively. The assets at the end of 1966 were invested as follows:

	(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities	5.8
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities	0.1
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	36.6
Foreign government securities	1.3
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from other insurers	24.1
Deposits, cash and stamps	17.5
Other assets	14.6
TOTAL	100.0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation adopted the calendar year from 1958 to end of 1961, and the financial year thereafter.

On March 31, 1967, the Corporation had 36 divisional offices, 414 branch offices, 135 sub-offices and 162 development centres in India.

New Business

During the year ending 31st March 1967, 14,92,317 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 816.33 crores and 14,11,920 policies were issued (being 94.6 per cent of the proposals received). assuring Rs. 770.27 crores (94.4 per cent of the sums proposed). The figures

for the previous year were 16,29,784 proposals for Rs. 836.34 crores and 15,61,203 policies assuring Rs. 797.79 crores.

A total of 5,06,965 policies (36 per cent of the total number of policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 217.22 crores (28.7 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued in the rural areas.

During the same period 6,31,531 policies (44.9 per cent of the total policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 176.15 crores (23.2 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued under the non-medical schemes.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last five accounting periods :

TABLE 96
LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

Year	(in crores)					
	In India		Out of India		Total	
	No. of policies	Sum assured	No. of policies	Sum assured	No. of policies	Sum assured
		(Rs. crores)		(Rs. crores)		(Rs. crores)
1962-63*	17,58,046	734.72	9,498	11.24	17,67,544	745.96
1963-64	16,37,759	692.55	8,532	10.21	16,46,291	702.76
1964-65	14,35,601	690.03	8,751	11.05	14,44,352	701.08
1965-66	15,54,758	789.29	6,445	8.50	15,61,203	797.79
1966-67	14,06,033	757.94	5,887	12.33	14,11,920	770.27

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the business in force (inclusive of group insurance business) at the end of each of the last five accounting periods :

TABLE 97
LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

Business in force on	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured
	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)
31-3-1963	92.67	3,051	2.26	114	94.93	3,165
31-3-1964	101.19	3,458	2.09	113	103.28	3,571
31-3-1965	106.30	3,766	1.92	112	108.22	3,878
31-3-1966	114.10	4,282	1.79	112	115.89	4,394
31-3-1967	119.98	4,593	1.24**	131**	121.22	4,724

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacted new business in Aden, Fiji, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore, Uganda and the United Kingdom.

During the year ending 31st March 1967, the Corporation received from these countries 6,740 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 14.19 crores (post-devaluation rates of exchange) and issued 5,887 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 12.33 crores (post-devaluation rates of exchange) as against 7,595 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 10.08 crores and 6,445 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 8.50 crores during the preceding year.

*Fifteen months ending March 31, 1963.

**Out of India figures exclude those relating to Pakistan and South Africa business.

Financing of Housing Schemes

During the year ending 31st March 1967, loans amounting to Rs. 12 crores were advanced to State Governments for financing various housing schemes. A sum of Rs. 9 crores was advanced to co-operative housing finance societies and other authorities for financing housing co-operatives in various States.

The 'Own Your Home' scheme continued to operate in 118 centres. It now covers all the cities and towns in India having a population of one lakh and above and also some other centres with population less than one lakh. During the year, 1,144 loans amounting to Rs. 337.58 lakhs were sanctioned to the policy holders for construction or purchase of houses.

Other schemes for financing house construction include, (i) loans to public limited companies for the purpose of providing houses to their employees, and (ii) loans to co-operative housing societies of employees of public limited companies. During the year, loans amounting to Rs. 56.25 lakhs were sanctioned to five companies and a loan of Rs. 8 lakhs was sanctioned to one co-operative housing society of the employees of a public limited company.

The Corporation also grants loans to co-operative housing societies formed by the employees of the Corporation and also to individual employees for purchase or construction of houses. During the year, 13 societies were formed at various centres bringing the total number of such societies to 127 on March 31, 1967. Applications for loans amounting to Rs. 90.31 lakhs were sanctioned to 11 societies during the period. 55 societies have so far taken advantage of this scheme and they have been sanctioned loans totalling Rs. 323.41 lakhs. Loans totalling Rs. 16.53 lakhs were also sanctioned to 105 employees during the year.

The total assistance given by the Corporation to housing development in India by way of loans to State Governments and co-operative housing finance societies and loans under other schemes up to March 31, 1967 amounted to over Rs. 160 crores.

Investments

The total book value of the investments of the Corporation at the end of March 1967 amounted to Rs. 1,080.85 crores. Of this, the total book value of the investments pertaining to the general business (including capital redemption and annuity certain business) was Rs. 2.46 crores and that pertaining to life business was Rs. 1,078.39 crores.

The break-up of the investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation as on March 31, 1967 is given in the following table.

TABLE 98
L.I.C. INVESTMENTS

Investment	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	In India	Out of India
Central & State Government and other approved securities	6,14,50.51	—
Municipal securities not included above	1,38.65	—
Foreign Government, municipal, etc. securities	—	23,09.09
Shares and debentures of companies and of co-operatives	192,80.83	41.72
Total stock exchange securities	8,08,69.99	23,50.81
Loans to State Governments for housing schemes	83,33.74	—
Amount due from State Governments in respect of the controlled business taken over	3,92.43	—

TABLE 98 (concl'd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Investment	In India	Out of India
Loan to a State Government for water supply scheme ..	2,00.00	—
Loans to municipal committees guaranteed by Government ..	14,32.98	
Loans to municipalities and other bodies in foreign countries ..	—	1,30.20
Loans to Government of India in foreign countries ..	—	14.37
Loans to co-operative housing finance societies guaranteed by Government ..	25,53.90	—
Loan to a housing board for financing housing co-operatives guaranteed by Government ..	37.60	
Loan to a State Government for financing housing co-operatives of scheduled castes & tribes ..	3,50.00	29,41.50
Loan to a housing authority guaranteed by Government in a foreign country ..	—	8.25
Loans to industrial estates guaranteed by Government ..	75.30	—
Loans to co-operative sugar factories guaranteed by Government ..	1,75.00	—
Loans to improvement trusts guaranteed by Government ..	66.50	—
Fixed deposits guaranteed by Government ..	2,50.00	—
Loans to State electricity boards ..	42,90.00	—
Contribution to the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India ..	75.00	—
Loans to companies ..	6,66.00	—
Total stock exchange securities, loans & deposits and contribution to the initial capital of the Unit Trust of India ..	9,97,68.44	25,03.63
Loans on mortgage of property other than those including above under loans to State electricity boards and loans to companies or co-operatives ..	21,02.48	—
House property ..	33,37.64	1,27.04
TOTAL ..	10,52,08.56	26,30.67

OTHER INSURANCE

War Risks (Marine Hulls) Insurance Scheme

The War Risks (Marine Hulls) Insurance Scheme, which is a voluntary scheme, was introduced by the Government of India in September, 1965, when foreign re-insurers cancelled the war risks cover on Indian ships in the wake of hostilities with Pakistan, and re-instatement of the cover was possible only at very high rates of premium. All the ships borne on the Indian Register as well as mechanised sailing vessels are eligible for insurance under the scheme. The Life Insurance Corporation of India, which act as the Government agent, issue the cover but the risk is wholly reinsured with the Government of India at the same rates of premium. The premia are payable quarterly. The rate in force since October, 1967 is 0.2 per cent per annum.

The scheme is of a permanent nature and has, therefore, not been affected with the revocation of Proclamation of Emergency.

Emergency Risks (Goods/Factories) Insurance

The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962 and the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962 and the schemes framed

thereunder which were in operation since January 1, 1963 provided for compulsory insurance of goods (with certain exceptions), as well as of factories, inland vessels, plant and machinery of mines, oil installations, gas and electric supply, hydroelectric undertakings and standing tea crops. These schemes were framed to ensure normal commercial activity including production in factories and sale and movement of commodities without the fear of losses as a result of enemy action.

With the revocation of Proclamation of Emergency from January 10, 1968, the Acts and the schemes framed thereunder ceased to be in force on that date. However, the liability to pay arrears of premium as also the relevant claims that arose due to enemy action remaining unpaid continues.

CHAPTER XIV

PLANNING

Planning was advocated in India much before independence by individuals, groups, the Congress Party as well as the Government. A number of committees had been set up and proposals made for post-war reconstruction and development. It was, however, after independence that the Government of India set up the Planning Commission in March 1950, to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". The First Five Year Plan, finalised in the light of public discussion, was submitted to Parliament in December, 1952.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life." Economic planning had to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional frame-work adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objectives of doubling the national and per capita incomes (from the levels obtaining at the beginning of the First Plan) and raising the consumption standards were laid down in the First and Second Plans*, which were based on certain assumptions and prevailing conditions. In view of the very rapid growth of population in the 1951-61 decade, and the likely trends, the Third Plan laid down the following long-term objectives to be attained by 1975-76 : (i) a cumulative rate of growth as near as possible to 6 per cent per annum so as to secure more than a doubling of national income (from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 34,000 crores in 1975-76 at 1960-61 prices) and a 61 per cent increase in per capita income (from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs. 530 in 1975-76)**; (ii) the creation of employment outside agriculture for more than 4.6 crore persons so as to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to about 60 per cent; and (iii) the provision of universal education up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitution.

A principal objective to be firmly kept in view was to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period. The step-up in the net investment rate would have to be from about 11 per cent of national income at the end of the Second Plan to 14-15 per cent, 17-18 per cent and 19-20 per cent per annum by the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively. The major part of the increase in investment would have to be financed by domestic savings; the net saving-income ratio would have to rise from about 8.5 per cent in 1960-61 to about 11.5 per cent, 15-16 per cent and 18-19 per cent at the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively.

Another objective was to ensure that the economy could, after a period of ten years or so, reduce substantially dependence on assistance from abroad. This also postulated a steady and sizeable increase in exports through appropriate policies and measures.

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), through its emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, aimed at creating the base

*For more details, see "India 1962", p. 175.

**National and per capita income figures given here differ somewhat from those given in the Chapter on "Economic Structure" which are based on later computation.

for more rapid economic and industrial advance in the future. It also initiated some of the basic policies by way of social change and institutional reforms. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) carried these policies a step further and placed before the nation the goal of a socialist pattern of society. It laid emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries and defined the key role the public sector was to play in the economic development of the country.

Investment during the two Plans totalled Rs. 10,110 crores—Rs. 5,210 crores in the public sector* and Rs. 4,900 crores in the private sector—increasing the average annual level of investment in the economy from Rs. 500 crores at the beginning of the decade to Rs. 1,600 crores at its end.

Programmes for agriculture and irrigation took up 31 and 20 per cent of public sector outlay in the First and Second Plans, respectively. With the Second Plan shift of emphasis to industries, the share of industries and minerals was increased from 4 per cent in the First to 20 per cent in the Second Plan. For power, the allocations in the two Plans were 13 and 10 per cent. Transport and communications received equally high priority in both Plans, accounting for 27 and 28 per cent, while social services and miscellaneous took up 23 and 18 per cent of the outlays in the First and Second Plans.

Of the public sector outlay, Rs. 1,772 crores, or 90 per cent of the total of Rs. 1,960 crores in the First Plan, and Rs. 3,510 crores**, or 76 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores in the Second Plan, came from internal resources; the remaining comprised external assistance†.

During the Second Plan in particular, there was a substantial step-up in the tax effort. A number of new direct and indirect taxes were introduced. The gap in resources was made up through partly deficit financing and partly external assistance. Deficit financing during the Second Plan was roughly of the order of Rs. 948 crores.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) was formulated keeping in view the long-term objectives for the next fifteen years which have already been described. Its immediate aim was to : (i) secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment so as to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods; (ii) achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports; (iii) expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power, and establish machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation could be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources; (iv) utilise to the fullest possible extent the manpower resources of the country and ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities; (v) establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. National income would increase by about 30 per cent from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs. 19,000 crores by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices); per capita income would rise by about 17 per cent from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs. 385 in 1965-66.

*The public sector also incurred Rs. 1,350 crore on current outlay.

**Includes subscription to Government loans by (i) Reserve Bank, and (ii) State Bank out of PL 480 deposits.

†External assistance in the Second Plan was Rs. 1,090 crores including investment of PL 480 funds in special securities by Reserve Bank in 1960-61.

Outlays and Allocations

The total cost of the physical programmes in the Third Plan, which included certain measures in preparation for the Fourth Plan, exceeded Rs. 8,000 crores for the public sector and was Rs. 4,100 crores* (estimated) for the private sector. The estimate of financial resources for the public sector, however, was placed at Rs. 7,500 crores. The following table shows the distribution of this financial outlay by major heads; the corresponding expenditure during the Second Plan is also shown for comparison.

TABLE 99
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS

Major Head	Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Total expenditure (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent
Agriculture and community development	530	11	1,068	14
Major and medium irrigation ..	420	9	650	9
Power	445	10	1,012	13
Village and small industries ..	175	4	264	4
Organised industry and minerals..	900	20	1,520	20
Transport and communications..	1,300	28	1,486	20
Social services and miscellaneous	830	18	1,300	17
Inventories	—	—	200	3
TOTAL	4,600	100	7,500	100

Of the total outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores in the public sector, investment (in the sense of expenditure on capital account) was estimated at Rs. 6,300 crores and current outlay at Rs. 1,200 crores. This does not include contribution in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works or the contribution of local bodies out of their own resources.

Investment by the private sector during the period of the Third Plan was estimated at Rs. 4,100 crores, thus making a total investment in the public and private sectors together of Rs. 10,400 crores. (On later reckoning, net investment in both public and private sectors in the five years 1961 to 1966 is likely to be an aggregate of Rs. 11,370 crores, at current prices, despite the shortfalls in the national product on the one hand and the sudden increase in defence expenditure that became necessary in 1962-63, on the other. Net investment in the last year of the Third Plan, 1965-66, is estimated at Rs. 2,800-2,900 crores (compared to Rs. 1,600 crores at the end of the Second Plan). The break-up of the public and private sector investments under major heads of development, as originally envisaged, is given in Table 100.

*Excludes Rs. 200 crores, estimated transfer from the public to the private sector.

TABLE 100
INVESTMENT IN THE THIRD PLAN

(Rs. crores)

Head of Development	Investment		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
Agriculture, community development and co-operation	660	800	1,460
Irrigation	650	—	650
Power	1,012	50	1,062
Village and small industries	150	275	425
Organised industry and mining	1,520	1,050	2,570
Transport and communications	1,486	250	1,736
Social services and other programmes	622	1,075	1,697
Inventories	200	600†	800
TOTAL	6,300	4,100	10,400

The manner of financing the public sector outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores as originally envisaged is shown in Table 101. The corresponding position for the Second Plan is also shown alongside.

TABLE 101
FINANCING OF THIRD PLAN OUTLAY

(Rs. crores)

Major Head	Second Plan (1956—61) estimated	Third Plan (1961—66)		
		Centre	States	Total
1. Balance from current revenues (on the basis of existing taxation)	—50	410	140	550
2. Contribution of Railways	150*	100	—	100
3. Surpluses of other public enterprises	**	300	150	450
4. Loans from the public (net)	780†	475	325	800
5. Small savings (net)	400	213	387	600
6. Provident funds (net), steel equalisation fund (net), and balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements	230	716	—176	540
7. Additional taxation, including measures to increase surpluses of public enterprises	1,052	1,100	610	1,710
8. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance	1,090††	2,200	—	2,200
9. Deficit financing	948	524	26	550
TOTAL	4,600	6,038	1,462	7,500

*Inclusive of increased fares and freights.

**Included in items 1 and 6 of the table.

†Includes investment by the State Bank of India out of PL 480 funds.

††Includes investment of PL 840 funds by the Reserve Bank of India in special securities in 1960-61.

The following table sets out the pattern of Plan outlay* and progress of expenditure over the Plan period, by major heads of development.

TABLE 102
THIRD PLAN OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE
CENTRE AND STATES

(Rs. crores)

Major Head	1961-66 Financial Provi- sion	1961-62 Actual	1962-63 Actual	1963-64 Actual	1964-65 Actual	1965-66 Likely Esti- mates	1961-66 Antici- pated Expen- diture
Agriculture, Commu- nity Development & Co-operation ..	1,068 (938)†	148	174	208	252	307	1,089 (972)†
Major & Medium Irrigation including Flood Control ..	650 (641)	106	115	120	149	175	665 (655)
Power	1,012 (882)	140	182	257	306	363	1,248 (1,137)
Industry & Minerals..	1,520 (80)	195	256	343	378	491	1,663 (104)
Village & Small Indus- tries	264 (135)	38	40	43	48	53	222 (99)
Transport & Commu- nication	1,486 (238)	296	374	460	507	475	2,112 (294)
Social Services & Mis- cellaneous	1300 (933)	205	245	278	342	427	1,497 (902)
Inventories†† ..	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	7,500 (3,847)	1,128	1,386	1,709	1,982	2,291	8,496 (4,163)

The expenditure of Rs. 8,496 crores over the five years of the Plan is Rs. 996 crores more than the original financial provision. The outlay had to be sharply increased from 1963-64 onwards.

In agriculture, community development and co-operation the increase between the initial financial provision and the anticipated expenditure was of Rs. 21 crores. In major and medium irrigation it was Rs. 15 crores, in power Rs. 236 crores, in industry and minerals Rs. 143 crores, (in village and small industries there was a shortfall of Rs. 42 crores), and in social services and miscellaneous Rs. 197 crores. The largest increase was under the major head transport & communication amounting to Rs. 626 crores. This was primarily the result of the substantial increases made in the road programmes and additions in railway and post and telegraph programmes consequent on the National Emergency following the Chinese aggression.

Table 103 indicates the financing of the Plan.

*The Central and state governments incur some additional outlay each year on maintenance of completed schemes.

†Figures in brackets represent the financial provision and the expenditure, respectively, over the Plan period for States only.

††Expenditure against "Inventories", is distributed over other "major heads".

TABLE 103
FINANCING OF THIRD PLAN—CENTRE* AND STATES

(Rs. crores)

Major Head	1961-62—1965-66 (Provisional)		
	Centre	States	Total
1. Balance from current revenues	—650	177	—473
2. Additional taxation**	2,273	610	2,883
3. Railways contribution†	80	—	80
4. Surplus of other public enterprises†† ..	288	105	393
5. Loans from public (net)‡	419	495	914
6. Small savings††	220	363	583
7. Compulsory Deposits and Income Tax Annuity Deposits	115	—	115
8. Unfunded debt	243	97	340
9. Steel Equalisation Fund (net)	34	—	34
10. Miscellaneous capital receipts (net) ..	323	—302	21
11. Total (1 to 10)	3,345	1,545	4,890
12. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance†	2,455	—	2,455
13. Deficit financing‡	1,025	126	1,151
14. Assistance for States††	—2,492	2,492	—
15. Total resources PLAN OUTLAY	43,33	4,163	8,496

During the five years of the Plan, budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance amounted to Rs. 2,455 crores and deficit financing to Rs. 1,151 crores against a total provision in the Plan of Rs. 2,200 crores and Rs. 500 crores, respectively. Normal resources, including additional taxation, surpluses from public undertakings, borrowings, etc., provided the remainder.

Tax receipts were fairly buoyant and, over the five years, the total yield from additional taxation was Rs. 2,883 crores against a provision of Rs. 1,710 crores estimated in the Plan. Net loans from the public yielded Rs. 914 crores or Rs. 114 crores more than what was taken into account in the Plan. But in small savings there was a shortfall of Rs. 17 crores from the original target of Rs. 600 crores. The railways' contribution was also less by Rs. 20 crores from the expected Rs. 100 crores. Similarly, surpluses from other public enterprises provided Rs. 393 crores in the five years against Rs. 450 crores taken account for in the original Third Plan.

PROGRESS UNDER THE THREE PLANS

National Income

In the first three Plans during the period 1950-51 to 1965-66 the net national income in aggregate terms increased by about 69 per cent, from

*Includes Union Territories.

**Including the yield from changes in railway fares and freights and postal rates as well as the changes introduced by electricity boards and State transport undertakings in electricity tariffs and bus fares.

†Excluding the amount raised by changes in fares and freights which is included under item 2.

††Excluding the amount raised by changes in postal rates as well as changes introduced by electricity boards and State transport undertakings in electricity tariffs and bus fares. This amount is included under item 2.

‡As defined in the Plan, receipts under market loans refer to net absorption of Government securities by the public. Correspondingly, deficit financing refers to changes in Government's indebtedness to the Reserve Bank. Receipts corresponding to external assistance include net receipts from foreign grants and loans as well as net accretion of rupee resources arising from PL 480 imports other than those for building up buffer stocks of food grains.

††Includes Prize Bonds and Gold Bonds.

†††The figures of Central assistance are as indicated by State Governments.

Rs. 9,850 crores to Rs. 15,441* crores (at 1960-61 prices). This works out to an average rate of growth of 3.9 per cent per year. In the First Plan period, the growth rate was 3.4 per cent, in the Second Plan it was 4 per cent and in the Third Plan, i.e., 1960-61 to 1965-66, it was an average of about 2.96 per cent per annum. The last year of the Third Plan, 1965-66, was an abnormal year in several respects. In fact, the Third Plan period as a whole was a difficult period of bad harvests, aggression by China and Pakistan and shortage of foreign exchange.

The growth in the national income was, however, accompanied by a fairly rapid increase in population. The improvement in the level of per capita income has not, therefore, been up to expectations. Since the beginning of the First Plan, population has increased by about 2.5 per cent per annum. Between 1950-51 and 1965-66, therefore, per capita income in real terms increased from Rs. 247.5 to Rs. 299.4 at 1948-49 prices and Rs. 315.3 at 1960-61 prices.

Agriculture

In the 14 years of the first three Plans, the index of agricultural production (base 1949-50=100) went up from 96 in 1950 to 158 in 1964-65, an increase of 65 per cent. (In 1965-66) last year of the Third Plan, it dropped to 132.7. There were substantial increases in the production of foodgrains, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, jute, etc. Production of foodgrains per capita per day went up from 363 grammes in 1950-51 to 436 grammes in 1964-65 and 395 g. per day in the succeeding years. In terms of calories the increase was from 1,636 to 2,014 per day; including imports, the per capita availability rose from 1,759 to 2,145 calories per day. Per capita production of cloth went up from 11 to 15 metres per annum.

In the initial years, the increase in agricultural production was secured through extension of the area under cultivation. Since mid-fifties the dominant trend was to secure higher yields from the acreage. This higher productivity was obtained by agricultural inputs, such as fertilisers; pesticides, supply of water and power, particularly in selected areas with promise of higher production. During the three Plans, the area under major and medium irrigation went up by 1.35 crore acres and under minor irrigation by 3.16 crore acres.

Industry

The advances made in industry, power and transport are more impressive. Taking the base 1956=100, the index of industrial production went up from a level of 73.5 in 1950-51 to 188 in 1965-66, an increase of over 154 per cent, which works out to over 10 per cent per year on an average. The value added in manufacturing industry increased from Rs. 384.2 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 1,434 crores in 1965-66, both figures calculated at 1960-61 prices. More significant is the growth achieved in the capacities of steel, engineering, aluminium, chemical fertiliser and petroleum products industries. But their growth is not fully reflected in the official index of industrial production on account of the large weight given to traditional industries like cotton, jute, sugar, etc.

The development of these industries has involved large investments both in public and private sectors. The public sector investment in industry went up from Rs. 55 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 520 crores in the Third, and private sector investment from Rs. 233 crores to Rs. 1,050 crores; the

*1965-66 was an abnormal year due to severe drought, the Indo-Pakistan conflict and other reasons. Taking 1964-65 for comparison, the national income is estimated to have reached Rs. 16,219 crores or about Rs. 1,511 crores less than was implied in the Third Plan.

share of the public sector in the reproducible tangible wealth of the country went up from 15 per cent in 1950-51 to 35 per cent in 1965-66. In fact, the public sector has pioneered some of the key and difficult projects with long gestation periods. It has succeeded, in the face of delays and disappointments, in developing a number of new industrial complexes which offer new opportunities for the private sector also. The return from some of the public sector undertakings has been satisfactory; for example, Hindustan Machine Tools, Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Insecticides, Hindustan Antibiotics, Bharat Electronics, Hindustan Cables and so forth. In a number of undertakings, however, the performance has not been satisfactory.

The setting up of new industries involved massive investments as well as large-scale imports of equipment, accessories and know-how. This exerted a heavy pressure on the country's foreign exchange resources. During the initial stages of our industrial growth, advantage was taken of the sterling reserves built up during World War II and the Korean War. From the latter half of the Second Plan, the country had to rely more on credits from friendly countries and international agencies. While such credits have mounted, the country has also in the meanwhile reduced its dependence on foreign imports to a significant degree. For instance, machine tool imports in 1950-51 comprised 91.6 per cent of the total supply; by 1964-65, the percentage was reduced to 44.6. In sugar machinery, it went down from 100 to 1.4 per cent, in textile machinery from 100 to 56.5 per cent, in commercial vehicles from 35.7 to 0.5 per cent, in synthetic fibre yarn from 100 to 13.6 per cent, in petroleum other than kerosene from 91.5 to 1.6 per cent and in aluminium from 74.8 to 29.7 per cent. In certain items, on the other hand, the demand went up so much that the total imports had to be stepped-up even though indigenous manufacture had increased. Substantial imports of certain compounds also continue.

The installed capacity of electric power increased four-fold, from 23 lakh kw in 1950-51 to 1.02 crore kw in 1965-66. The number of towns and villages electrified multiplied 14 times from 3,700 to 52,300.

Social Services

Alongside the progress in the economic field, large investments have been made in building up facilities for the people through education, health and other social welfare programmes. Investment in the social capital has had to be on a very large scale. At the same time this investment would yield results over a long period of time.

Remarkable progress has been made in providing facilities for general education and technical training. In 1950-51, the number of schools was 2.31 lakhs, in 1965-66 it was 5.05 lakhs. Similarly, the number of students in schools was 2.35 and 6.77 crores respectively for the two years. The degree-level intake in engineering and technology went up from 4.1 to 24.7 thousand, and the diploma level intake from 5.9 to 48 thousand. Medical, public health and family planning facilities were vastly expanded. The number of hospital beds went up from 1.13 lakhs in 1950-51 to 2.40 lakhs in 1965-66. There were 12,138 family planning centres in 1965-66, against none in 1950-51. Programmes for the welfare of backward classes and tribes, for houses for low income earners and several other social welfare programmes were also launched during the three Plans.

Employment

Additional employment generated during the Third Plan period fell short of the overall demand for employment opportunities arising from the growth in population, the spread of education and the migration from rural

to urban areas. The backlog of unemployed persons has actually been increasing over the successive Plan periods.

In the 10 years 1951-61, the labour force in India increased by 2.1 crores. Against this, non-agricultural employment is estimated to have reached 1.2 crores and agricultural employment was roughly 11 lakhs. At the end of the Second Plan, the number of unemployed persons is estimated to have been 70 lakhs. During the Third Plan, the labour force increased by 1.7 crores whereas employment opportunities increased by 1.45 crores (1.05 crores in non-agricultural sector and 40 lakhs in the agricultural sector). According to these rough estimates, unemployment at the end of the Third Plan was between 90 lakhs and one crore. Of these over 75 per cent were in rural areas.

Under-employment exists both in urban and rural areas. The number of under-employed who are willing to take up additional work is estimated at 1.6 crores. The development programmes under the Plans, particularly in agriculture and small industries, have provided some relief to the under-employed. But in many rural areas the extent of under-employment is such that the available manpower cannot be utilized effectively without undertaking special rural works programmes for providing employment during the slack agricultural season. The Third Plan stressed this and aimed at organising a rural works programme to provide work for an average of about 100 days in the year for 25 lakh persons or more. The scale of effort, however, was much smaller than had been hoped for. In all Rs. 19 crores were made available for the rural works programme against an outlay of Rs. 150 crores indicated in the Plan, which, however, was not specifically allocated.

Table 104 gives a consolidated account of the progress achieved in different fields during the three Plans and in 1966-67.

TABLE 104
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE THREE PLANS AND IN 1966-67

Note: The data has been converted from the original inch-pound to metric system on the basis of simple conversion factors.

Major Head	Achievements					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Index number of agricultural production (crop year ending June 1950=100)	95.6	116.8	142.2	158.5	132.7	132.4
Foodgrain production (lakh tonnes)	5,49.2	6,92.2	8,20.2	8,90.0	7,20	7,50
Nitrogenous fertilisers consumed (thousand tonnes of nitrogen)	56	10.7	2,10	5,55	6,00	8,40
Co-operation: short and medium-term loans advanced (Rs. crores)	22.9	49.6	2,01.9	3,31	3,45	3,65
Major and medium irrigation (additional) potential at channel outlets (lakh acres, gross)	2,38	65†	1,17†	1,58†	1,75†	1,89†
Utilisation (lakh acres, gross)	2,38	31†	83†	1,21†	1,35†	1,52†

†The figures are cumulative for the schemes taken up in the three Plans.

TABLE 104 (concl'd.)

Major Head	Achievements					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Power : installed capacity (lakh kw)	23*	34*	56	86	1,02	1,14
Index number of industrial production (1956 = 100)**	73.4	91.9	130.2	180.3	187.7	192.6
<i>Production of:</i>						
Steel ingots (lakh tonnes)	14.7	17.4	34.8	61.4	65.0	66
Aluminium (virgin metal) (thousand tonnes)	4.0	7.4	18.3	55.1	62.1	72.9
Machine tools (graded) (value in Rs. crores)	0.3	8.0	7.0	25.3	22.6†	26.4†
Sulphuric acid (thousand tonnes)	1,01	1,67	3,68	6,95	6,62	7,02
Petroleum products refined (lakh tonnes)	2	34	58	85	94	1,19
<i>Cotton Cloth :</i>						
Mill sector (crore metres)	340.1	466.5	464.9	467.5	440.1	420.2
Decentralised sector (crore metres)	81.4	159.5	208.9	306.9	312.4	318.0
Total (crore metres)	421.5	626.0	673.8	774.4	752.5	738.2
<i>Minerals :</i>						
Iron ore (lakh tonnes)††	30	43	1,10	1,52	1,80	1,93
Coal (lakh tonnes)	3,28	3,90	5,55	6,44	7,03	7,10
Railways : freight carried (lakh tonnes)	9,30	11,6	15,60	19,40	20,30	20,16
<i>Road Transport :</i>						
commercial vehicles on road (thousand)	1,16	1,66	2,24	3,12	3,32	3,39
Shipping tonnage (lakh grt)	3.9	4.8	8.6	14.0	15.4	18.7
<i>General education:</i>						
Students in schools (lakh)	2,35	3,13	4,47	6,30	6,77	7,13
Technical education : engineering and technology—degree-level annual admission (thousand)	4.1	5.9	13.8	23.8	24.7	25.0
<i>Health :</i>						
Hospital beds (thousand)	1,13	1,25	1,86	2,29	2,40	2,47
Doctors (practising) (thousand)	56	66	70	82	86	90

*Calendar year.

**Calendar years 1951, 1955, 1950, 1954, 1965 and 1966.

†Excluding accessories.

††Excludes output in Goa.

PROGRESS DURING 1966-67

Expectations that in 1966-67 the economy would recover from the serious setback suffered in 1965-66 did not materialise. The country had a poor agricultural season mainly for want of timely rains which resulted in severe drought conditions over extensive areas. The production of food-grains amounted to 7.5 crore tonnes against a target of 9.7 crore tonnes (output in 1965-66 was 7.2 crore tonnes, and in 1964-65 a record 8.9 crore tonnes). The same was generally true of non-food crops. The index of agricultural production in 1966-67 (1949-50=100) was an estimated 132.4 compared to 132.7 in 1965-66 and 158.5 in 1964-65.

The rate of growth in industrial production has also been held back in the past few years for a variety of reasons. Thus, while industrial production increased by 8.5 per cent in 1963-64 and 7 per cent in 1964-65, the rate dropped to 4 per cent in 1965-66 and 2.8 per cent in 1966-67. An important reason for the slow rate of growth in industry was the setback in agricultural production. Among other reasons were delays in creation or full commissioning of new capacity in certain industries such as cement, aluminium, steel flat products, etc., and shortage of imported raw materials and components as a result of reduced foreign exchange allocations during 1965-66 which affected production over the greater part of 1966-67 in several industries, particularly in engineering and chemicals.

The target for additional installed power capacity during 1966-67 was 20 lakh kw; the actual increase was of 12.7 lakh kw. The shortfall was caused by a variety of reasons. Some of the imported equipment was impounded by Pakistan after the 1965 conflict with our country. Again, release of foreign exchange for imports, delivery by the suppliers or commissioning of projects were delayed. At the end of 1966-67, the installed capacity was 114.4 lakh kw against the Third Plan target of 126.9 lakh kw.

The rail transport capacity at the end of the Third Plan was estimated at 23 crore tonnes. The originating traffic on the railways, which was expected to increase to 21.6 crore tonnes in 1966-67 actually declined from 20.3 crore tonnes in 1965-66 to 20.16 crore tonnes in 1966-67.

National income in 1966-67 at current prices has been estimated at Rs. 24,157 crores compared to Rs. 21,064 crores in 1965-66. This increase of 14.7 per cent is composed of 1.7 percentage points by growth of real income and the balance of 13 percentage points by the rise in the price level. In 1965-66, the national income had suffered a decline of 4.8 per cent compared to 1964-65. The recovery achieved was, therefore, still short by 3.1 percentage points to wipe out the decline.

The price trend in 1966-67 continued to be upward. The average overall index of wholesale prices rose from 165 in 1965-66 to 191; this increase of 15.7 per cent is the highest recorded in any single year.

ANNUAL PLAN 1968-69

The Annual Plan for 1967-68 was given in outline in 'India 1967' (page 205).

The general approach of the Annual Plan for 1968-69, in the context of the present economic situation, is to secure a feasible rate of growth without generating inflationary pressures. The resources position continues to be difficult. The Plan, therefore, seeks to achieve fuller utilisation of the infrastructure already created, and fill up the essential gaps in the economy.

Sectorally agriculture and activities related to its growth have been given the highest priority. The new agricultural development strategy introduced in 1966-67 is to continue to guide the development of agriculture during the year. Adequate outlays have been provided for such continuing major

schemes of irrigation as are capable of yielding quick results. Minor schemes linked with electrification have also been given increasing attention.

In the industrial field, the aim is to increase the rate of growth which suffered decline in the preceding two years. This is sought to be achieved by fuller utilisation of the existing capacity, by improving the efficiency and performance of the public sector projects and encouraging larger investments in such projects as would provide essential agricultural inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, tractors and so forth.

The main emphasis in the case of essential overheads—power, transport and communication—is the early completion of projects already under way.

The family planning programme among the social services is proposed to be implemented with urgency.

In the overall picture, the accent in the Annual Plan for the current year, 1968-69, is on revitalising the economy by providing immediate and short-term needs and to fill up the vital gaps for the long-term perspective to ensure future development.

The total Plan outlay for the year proposed for the Centre, States and Union Territories together with a comparative picture for 1967-68 is given in Table 105.

TABLE 105
OUTLAY FOR 1968-69 : CENTRE STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

	1968-69	1967-68	
	Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure
1. Centre	1,319.73	1,172.00	1,140.99
2. States	952.33	1,010.00	1,000.00
3. Union Territories	65.37	64.00	64.00
TOTAL	2,337.43	2,246.00	2,204.99

Table 106 gives the outlay for the year 1968-69 and the outlay and expenditure for 1967-68 by major heads of development.

TABLE 106
OUTLAY FOR 1968-69 AND OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE
FOR 1967-68

Heads of Development	1968-69	1967-68	
	Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
Agricultural Programmes*	270.24	306.65	284.87
Community Development and Co-operation ..	57.54	69.85	70.02
Irrigation (including Flood Control) ..	154.69	146.77	147.16
Power ..	338.80	384.78	400.56
Organised Industry ..	539.33	520.19	520.85
Village and Small Industries ..	41.41	43.55	44.94
Transport and Communications ..	426.16	418.76	424.09
Education ..	121.46	111.66	113.82
Scientific Research ..	22.03	19.06	18.20
Health and Family Planning ..	88.80	75.84	73.94
Water Supply ..	33.81	36.96	36.86

*Including outlay for Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

TABLE 106 (concl'd.)

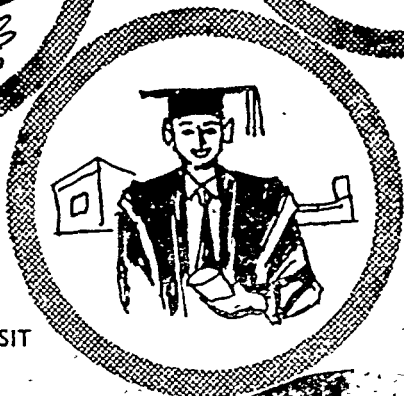
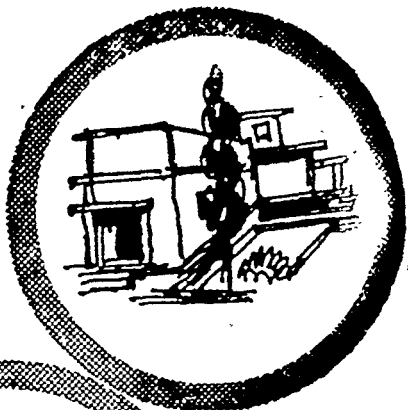
1	2	3	4
Housing and Urban Development	23.20	25.87	27.00
Welfare of Backward Classes	20.02	17.73	20.06
Social Welfare	4.71	4.43	4.50
Craftsmen Training & Labour Welfare	13.73	15.31	13.64
Public Co-operation	0.48	0.59	0.38
Rehabilitation	14.65	16.08	13.46
Rural Works	4.50	6.50	6.50
Other Programmes	21.85	25.49	21.25
Buffer Stock	140.00	—	—

Financial Resources

For 1967-68, the latest estimate of Plan outlay is Rs. 2,205 crores for the Centre and the States taken together. Against this, their total budgetary resources are estimated at about Rs. 813 crores. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance are estimated at another Rs. 1,033 crores. The gap of Rs. 359 crores was expected to be filled by deficit financing. Actual deficit financing is, however, likely to be somewhat smaller.

For 1968-69, the domestic budgetary resources are estimated at Rs. 1,146 crores for the Centre and the States and budgetary resources corresponding to external assistance are estimated at Rs. 884 crores. Together with deficit financing envisaged at Rs. 307 crores, resources aggregate to Rs. 2,337 crores.

- Notes: 1. The actual total expenditure in 1967-68 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2,205 crores as indicated in Table 105, the sectoral break-up of which is not yet available.
2. Institutional credit of the order of Rs. 120 crores is expected to be available from the Land Development Banks and other agencies for minor irrigation during 1968-69. The corresponding figure for 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 59 crores.
3. Institutional credit of the order of Rs. 12 crores will be available from the LIC for Housing during 1968-69 as in the preceding year.



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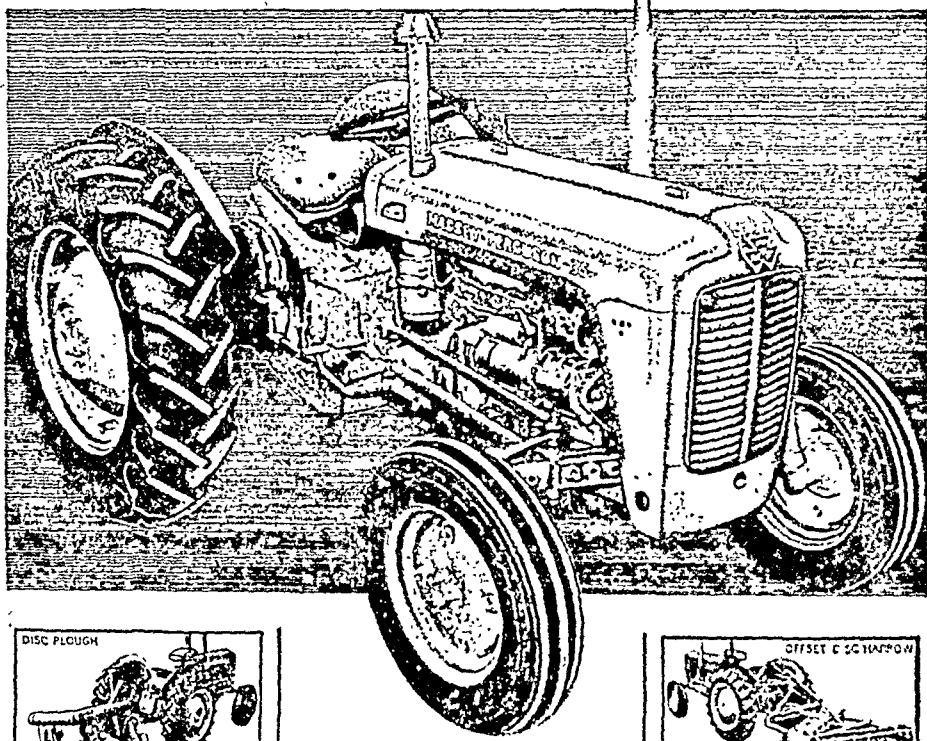
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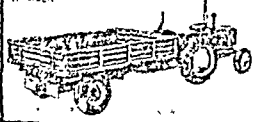
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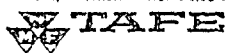


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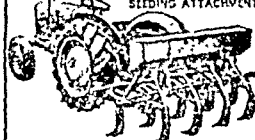


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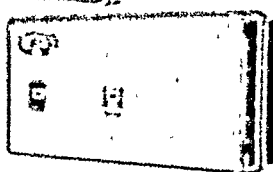
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CHAPTER XV

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. Agriculture supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 32.68 crore hectares. Land utilisation statistics are available for 30.59 crore hectares or 93.6 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1964-65.

TABLE 107
LAND UTILISATION

(in crore hectares)

Particulars	1950-51	1964-65*
Total geographical area	32.68	32.68
Total reporting area for land utilisation	28.43**	30.59†
Forests	4.05	6.11
Not available for cultivation—		
(i) Area put to non-agricultural uses	1.12	1.52
(ii) Barren and uncultivable land	3.63	3.50
TOTAL ..	4.75	5.02
Other unutilised land excluding fallow lands—		
(i) Permanent pastures and grazing lands	0.67	1.48
(ii) Land under tree crops and groves	1.99	0.42
(iii) Cultivable waste	2.29	1.74
TOTAL ..	4.95	3.64
Fallow lands—		
(i) Current fallows	1.07	1.11
(ii) Others	1.74	0.92
TOTAL ..	2.81	2.03
Net area sown	11.87	13.79
Area sown more than once	1.32	2.02
Total cropped area	13.19	15.81

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, 19 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1964-65, the net irrigated area increased by 54 lakh hectares as shown in the following table :

*Provisional.

**Does not include data for Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, NEFA and Pondicherry, which were non-reporting.

†Does not include data for Dadra and Nagar Haveli which are non-reporting.

TABLE 108
AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(In crore hectares)

Source of irrigation	1950-51	1955-56*	Increase or decrease
Canaals	0.83	1.11	+0.28
Tanks	0.36	0.48	+0.12
Wells	0.61	0.79	+0.19
Other sources	0.30	0.25	-0.05
TOTAL	2.09	2.63	+0.54

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. The table below shows the area under major crops in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1966-67.

TABLE 109
AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(In thousand hectares)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66**	1966-67†
Rice	3,08,10	3,15,21	3,41,28	3,52,73	3,55,98
Jowar	1,55,71	1,73,62	1,84,12	1,75,04	1,80,01
Bajra	90,23	1,13,38	1,14,69	1,15,63	1,24,58
Maize	31,59	36,96	44,07	47,65	50,61
Ragi	22,03	23,07	25,15	22,56	23,75
Small millets	46,05	53,35	49,55	44,44	47,20
Wheat	97,46	1,23,67	1,29,77	1,26,56	1,31,35
Barley	31,13	34,18	32,05	26,33	28,59
TOTAL CEREALS	7,82,30	8,73,44	9,20,18	9,10,94	9,42,07
Gram	75,70	97,79	92,76	79,93	80,15
Tur	21,81	22,87	24,33	24,83	24,83†
Other pulses	93,40	1,11,50	1,18,54	1,16,04	1,17,60
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	9,73,21	11,05,60	11,55,81	11,31,74	11,64,65
Potatoes	2,40	2,80	3,75	4,80	4,71
Sugarcane	17,07	18,47	24,15	27,80	23,29
Black pepper	80	89	1,03	1,02	1,02
Chillies	5,92	6,04	6,67	6,52	6,74
Ginger	17	16	19	22	21
Tobacco	3,57	4,10	4,10	3,72	3,98
Groundnut	44,94	51,33	64,63	74,28	72,51
Castorseed	5,55	5,74	4,66	4,09	4,12
Sesamum	22,04	22,93	21,69	24,80	26,68
Rapeseed and mustard	20,71	25,56	28,83	28,84	29,94
Linseed	14,03	15,29	17,89	17,27	15,26
Cotton	58,82	80,86	76,10	79,42	78,34
Jute	5,71	7,04	6,29	7,57	7,98
Mesta	N.A.	2,31	2,74	3,39	3,18
Tea	3,14	3,16	3,31	3,42	3,45
Coffee	91	1,01	1,14	1,28††	N.A.
Rubber	58	70	1,29	1,57	N.A.
Coconut	6,22	6,47	7,17	8,73	N.A.

* Provisional

** Partially revised estimates.

† Final estimates.

†† Relates to 1964-65.

‡ Figures based on second estimate of tur.

N.A.: Estimates not available.

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons, (i) kharif and (ii) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rapeseed and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below :

TABLE 110
CROP SEASONS

Crop	Season	Duration*	Months
Rice†	Winter	5½—6	
	Autumn	4—4½	
	Summer	2—3	
Wheat	Rabi	5—5½	
Jowar	Kharif	4½—5	
	Rabi	4½—5	
	Zaid Kharif	2½	
Bajra	Kharif	4½	
Maize	Kharif	4—4½	
Ragi	Kharif	3½	
Barley	Rabi	5—5½	
Gram	Rabi	6	
Sugarcane	Perennial	10—12	
Sesamum	Kharif	3½—4	
	Rabi	5	
Groundnut	Kharif Early	4—4½	
	Late	4½—5	
Rapeseed and mustard	Rabi	4—5	
	Zaid Rabi	4	
Linseed	Rabi	5—5½	
Castor	Kharif Early	6	
	Others	8	
Cotton	Kharif Early	6—7	
	Late	7—8	
Tobacco	Kharif	7	
Jute	Kharif	6—7	

Production

During 1966-67, agriculture continued to suffer drought conditions both during kharif and rabi seasons as in the preceding year. The overall production of foodgrains, however, showed an increase of 30 lakh tonnes or 4.2 per cent as compared to 1965-66. The 1967-68 crop is estimated at 9.5 crore tonnes. Among commercial crops, production of oilseeds, cotton and jute increased by 2.3, 3.6 and 19.6 per cent respectively in 1966-67 as compared with 1965-66. Production of mesta declined by 5.6 per cent and of sugarcane by 21.5 per cent.

*Denotes the number of months in which the crop is on land.

†Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below:

Assam	Autumn or Ahi or Aus		
	Winter or Sali or Boro		
	Spring or Boro		
Bihar	Autumn or Bhadoi	Madhya Pradesh ..	Early
	Winter or Aghani		Late
West Bengal	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus	Madras	First crop
	Winter of Aman		Second crop
	Summer or Boro		Third crop
Orissa	Autumn or Bhadoi		
	Winter		
Mysore	Winter or kharif or Kartiki crop	Uttar Pradesh ..	Early
	Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop		Late

Table 111 shows the production of principal crops during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and Table 112 shows the all-India index numbers of agricultural production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for these years.

TABLE 111
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66*	1966-67**
Rice (cleaned) ..	'000 tonnes	2,05,76	2,75,57	3,45,74	3,06,55	3,04,41
Jowar	"	54,95	67,26	98,14	75,27	89,44
Bajra	"	25,95	34,28	32,83	36,55	45,03
Maize	"	17,29	26,02	40,80	47,60	49,91
Ragi	"	14,29	18,46	18,38	11,76	16,00
Small millets ..	"	17,50	20,70	19,09	16,56	16,71
Wheat	"	64,62	87,60	1,09,97	1,04,24	1,15,28
Barley	"	23,78	28,16	28,19	23,77	24,49
TOTAL CEREALS	"	4,24,14	5,58,05	6,93,14	6,22,30	6,61,27
Gram	"	36,51	54,18	62,50	42,06	36,12
Tur	"	17,19	18,61	20,66	17,36	17,31***
Other pulses ..	"	30,41	37,66	43,88	38,58	35,79
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	"	5,08,25	6,68,50	8,20,18	7,20,30	7,50,49
Potatoes	"	16,60	18,59	27,19	40,60	34,62
Sugarcane (cane) ..	"	5,70,51	6,05,43	11,00,01	11,96,42	9,27,26
Black pepper	"	21	28	28	23	23
Chillies (dry) ..	"	3,51	3,61	4,19	3,83	4,03
Ginger (dry)	"	15	16	18	22	21
Tobacco	"	2,61	3,03	3,07	2,98	3,50
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	"	34,81	38,62	48,12	42,30	44,85
Castorseed	"	1,03	1,25	1,07	80	81
Sesamum	"	4,45	4,67	3,18	4,25	4,04
Rapeseed and mustard	"	7,62	8,60	13,47	12,76	12,45
Linseed	"	3,67	4,20	3,98	3,35	2,74
Cotton (lint)	'000 bales†	28,75	39,49	52,93	47,62	49,31
Jute (dry fibre) ..	"	33,09	42,32	41,34	44,71	53,48
Mesta (dry fibre) ..	"	N.A.	11,62	11,29	12,85	12,14
Tea	'000 tonnes	2,75	2,85	3,21	366	3,75
Coffee	"	25	34	43	47††	N.A.
Rubber	"	14	23	25	50	N.A.
Coconut	crore nuts	3,58	4,23	4,64	4,89	N.A.

TABLE 112
INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(Base : Agricultural Year 1949-50 = 100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66*	1966-67**
A. FOODGRAINS						
Rice	35.3	87.9	114.2	137.7	121.8	120.9
Wheat	8.5	101.1	131.3	162.8	154.5	170.8
Total cereals† ..	58.3	90.3	114.9	138.3	124.2	129.9
Gram	3.7	98.0	138.9	160.4	108.0	92.8
Total pulses†† ..	8.6	91.7	118.4	129.0	98.4	88.8
Total—Foodgrains	66.9	90.5	115.3	137.1	120.9	124.6

*Partially revised estimates.

**Final estimates.

***Figures based on second estimate of tur.

†180 kgs. each.

††Relates to 1964-65.

‡Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.

‡‡Includes gram, tur and other pulses.

N.A. : Data not available.

TABLE 112 (concl'd.)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
B. OTHER CROPS						
Total other crops	33.1	105.9	119.9	152.6	156.4	148.2
Total Oilseeds*	9.9	98.5	108.6	134.0	125.4	127.3
Groundnut ..	5.7	101.4	112.4	142.1	128.1	135.8
Total Fibres**	4.5	108.6	149.7	176.0	168.8	180.4
Cotton	2.8	110.7	153.9	202.1	183.0	189.5
Jute	1.4	106.3	135.8	125.3	135.5	162.1
Total Plantation crops	3.6	104.0	113.2	129.2	151.2	157.3
Tea	3.3	103.8	107.2	120.9	137.9	141.1
Coffee	0.2	112.3	196.1	264.4	281.6†	339.5†
Rubber	0.1	93.8	146.1	167.0	328.5	328.5
Total Miscellane- neous***	15.1	110.3	120.1	163.4	174.3	150.2
Sugarcane (gur)	8.7	113.7	119.8	183.9	201.3	158.0
Tobacco	1.9	97.3	112.9	114.3	112.8	132.6
GENERAL INDEX (All commodities)	100.0	95.6	116.8	142.2	132.7	132.4

Food Situation

During the major part of 1967, food situation in the country continued to be extremely difficult due to widespread drought and the consequent failure of crops for the second year in succession. The worst affected areas were Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh and some parts of Madhya Pradesh. Controlled distribution was continued to ensure regular supply of foodgrains at reasonable prices to as large a number of people as possible.

Internal Procurement

During 1966-67, procurement operations were intensified both in the surplus and deficit States but the total procurement was of the same order as in the preceding year. The total quantity of rice procured amounted to 24.69 lakh tonnes (5.96 lakh tonnes for Central pool and 18.73 lakh tonnes including paddy on State Governments' account). About 8.3 lakh tonnes of wheat was also procured in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan on both Central and State Governments' account. In addition about 9 lakh tonnes of coarse grains and pulses were also purchased by the State Governments on their account.

The procurement target of 70 lakh tonnes for 1967-68 *kharif* cereals consisting of 51 lakh tonnes rice and 19 lakh tonnes coarse grains as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission was considered at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in September, 1967. It was agreed that a vigorous procurement drive should be undertaken during 1967-68. The methods of procurement were, however, left to the State Governments. The methods followed in different States are: (i) monopoly procurement, (ii) graded levy on producers, (iii) levy on millers and traders, and (iv) pre-emptive/open market purchases. The system of levy on producers is being followed in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Gujarat and West Bengal for paddy, in Madhya Pradesh for wheat and in Mysore for paddy and *kharif* coarse grains. There is informal levy on producers in Madras for paddy. The system of levy on licensed millers/dealers was followed in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal for rice, in Madhya Pradesh for rice and jowar and in Uttar Pradesh for rice, jowar, bajra and maize. Purchases are made through the exercise of right

*Includes groundnut, sesamum, rapeseed and mustard, linseed and castorseed.

**Includes cotton, jute and mesta.

***Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger

†Provisional estimates.

of pre-emption in Punjab and Haryana in respect of wheat. Assam, Maharashtra and Orissa are following the system of monopoly procurement of paddy/rice. Monopoly procurement of jowar is followed in Maharashtra. Of the crop (1967-68), about 28 lakh tonnes comprising 23 lakh tonnes of rice and 5 lakh tonnes of coarse grains had been procured by about the third week of March 1968. The actual level of procurement prices per quintal fixed for 1967-68 were : rice Rs. 72.80—95.25; wheat Rs. 65—95; jowar Rs. 47—56; (In Maharashtra, the price of common inferior quality has been fixed at Rs. 43); bajra Rs. 47—55; and maize Rs. 48—58.

The procurement prices of wheat for 1968-69 season have also been announced at a uniform level for all the States. They are, for common (white) Mexican—Rs. 76 and for superior—Rs. 81 per quintal.

Import of Foodgrains

The total quantity of cereals imported during 1967 was 86.72 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 532.17 crores as against 103.6 lakh tonnes, valued at Rs. 523.81 crores in 1966.

Wheat and milo were imported from the U.S.A., mainly under PL 480 agreements, some quantity of wheat having been imported on commercial basis also. From Australia, wheat was imported on commercial basis and also as gift. From Canada, wheat and wheat flour were imported under Canadian Food Aid Programme and also on commercial basis. Imports of rice on commercial basis were made from Burma, Cambodia, Nepal, Thailand and U.A.R.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India in 1956 and 1961 to 1967.

TABLE 113
IMPORT OF CEREALS

Cereals	(in thousand tonnes)							
	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Rice	3,30	3,84	3,90	4,83	6,45	7,83	7,87	4,53
Wheat and wheat flour..	11,13	30,92	32,50	40,73	56,21	65,83	78,33	64,00
Other cereals	—	19	—	—	—	96	17,38	18,19
TOTAL	14,43	34,95	36,40	45,56	62,66	74,62	103,58	86,72

Rationing

The statutory rationing of foodgrains continued throughout 1967 in Greater Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam, Kanpur, Greater Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nagpur, Asansol, Durgapur complex and Siliguri. In the case of Delhi, Siliguri and Kanpur it was withdrawn in 1968. The entire State of Kerala and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry continued to be under the statutory distribution system. In Hyderabad and Secunderabad rice was derationed from 1st April, 1968. In other States foodgrains continued to be distributed through fair price shops on the basis of identity cards. The number of fair price shops and ration shops in the country stood at 1.447 lakhs, at the end of 1967 as against 1.39 lakhs at the end of 1966. The total population covered under statutory rationing at the end of 1967 was about 3.1 crores and that under informal rationing 24.5 crores.

Price Policy

In January 1965, the Government of India appointed the Agricultural Prices Commission to advise it on a continuing basis on price policy for agricultural commodities, particularly paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and other pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute, with a view to

evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

On the recommendation of the Commission, the Government of India announced for 1967-68 season the minimum support prices for paddy—Rs. 42 to Rs. 44 per quintal for different States—wheat, jowar, bajra, maize and gram among the foodgrains and for cotton, jute and sugarcane among the cash crops. These prices were generally higher than those applicable to the crops of the preceding season in order to provide incentive to the producers. The statutory ceilings on the prices of raw cotton were removed from the 1967-68 season.

Food Corporation of India

The Food Corporation of India, came into being on January 1, 1965. Its main functions are, to undertake purchase, storage, movement, transport, distribution and sale of foodgrains and other foodstuffs, to promote the production of foodgrains and to set up or assist in the setting up of rice mills, flour mills and other such undertakings for processing foodgrains and other foodstuffs.

The Corporation is the biggest wholesale trader in foodgrains and maintains a strategic position in the foodgrains trade of the country. It continued to expand substantially its activities during 1967 both in respect of areas of its operation and the commodities handled. With the opening of a regional office in Shillong in January 1967, its operation covered, in varying degrees, 15 States/Union Territories. Its operations were also diversified to cover purchase, storage and sale of foodgrains, groundnut and groundnut oil and manufacture of processed foods and their distribution. A number of district offices of the Corporation are functioning at important purchase and distribution centres in different States.

The Corporation purchased 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and about 44 thousand tonnes of groundnut oil during the kharif (November 1966—October 1967) and rabi (April 1967—March 1968) marketing seasons, of which 12.91 lakh tonnes were rice and 4.32* lakh tonnes were wheat. The total purchases during the crop year 1967-68 ending 31st October, 1968 are expected to rise up to 23 lakh tonnes of kharif cereals and 10 lakh tonnes of rabi cereals.

The Corporation continued to be responsible for the supply of imported wheat to roller flour mills and for the distribution of wheat products in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Rajasthan, Orissa and Delhi. Wheat products valued at about Rs. 40.64 crores were marketed by the Corporation during 1967. The corresponding figure for 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 43.36 crores.

Storage Capacity

The Food Corporation of India had under its control over 15 lakh tonnes of storage capacity by the end of 1967. It had taken over a capacity of 11.92 lakh tonnes from the Government of India. With its own funds it is constructing new godowns with 85,500 tonnes capacity in Kerala, Mysore and Pondicherry of which 39,000 tonnes capacity was commissioned during the year bringing the total capacity commissioned so far to 49,000 tonnes. In addition, the Central Warehousing Corporation undertook the construction of 2.87 lakh tonnes of storage capacity in Andhra Pradesh, of which 1.08 lakh tonnes capacity was commissioned during the year, bringing the total capacity commissioned so far to 2.72 lakh tonnes.

The Government of India had a total storage capacity of 20.25 lakh

*Up to February, 1968.

tonnes at the end of 1967, as compared to 20.06 lakh tonnes in the preceding year, of which 11.92 lakh tonnes capacity is with the Food Corporation of India. The hired storage capacity with the Department of Food came down to 4.51 lakh tonnes at the end of 1967 as compared to 5.89 lakh tonnes in January, 1967.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

After two years of failure of crops agricultural production in 1967-68 showed bright prospects. Under the 'New Strategy for Agricultural Development' the important programmes undertaken during the year included development of minor irrigation, cultivation of high yielding varieties of foodgrains, double/multiple cropping in irrigated areas, increased use of fertilisers and manures, supply of improved seeds, plant protection and soil conservation measures and extension of credit facilities. Central assistance for State Plan schemes for agricultural programmes amounted to Rs. 136 crores. Besides the State Governments are given short-term loans for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers, pesticides and seeds at 50 per cent of the value. In the case of fertilisers, short-term loans are also advanced for taccavi on the basis of one-sixth of the cost of fertilisers distributed to farmers. During the year, relaxations in the quantum of loan were allowed to States affected by drought and scarcity conditions. As against a short-term loan of about Rs. 61 crores sanctioned in 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 105 crores was provided in the budget for the year 1967-68. The following paragraphs give the targets and achievements in respect of principal agricultural development programmes.

Minor Irrigation

The Third Plan target of benefiting 51.80 lakh hectares of area through minor irrigation was fully achieved. The expansion of irrigation by tubewells was continued. Against a total area of 9.95 lakh hectares irrigated in 1960-61, the area irrigated during the year 1965-66 was 14.25 lakh hectares. The number of tubewells actually working in the States at the end of 1965-66 had increased to 11,194 from 9,188 at the end of the Second Plan.

The drought of 1965-66 and 1966-67 underlined the importance of minor irrigation, particularly wells, tubewells and pumpsets which provide quick and assured irrigation. Accordingly stress was laid during 1967 on the development of minor irrigation. The resources of non-Government agencies like land mortgage, commercial and co-operative banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Agro-Industries Corporations were also harnessed. The total expenditure on minor irrigation schemes both from Government and non-Government agencies during 1967-68 is estimated at Rs. 156 crores. About 2 lakh masonry wells, 42,000 private tubewells and filter points, 1,000 State tubewells and over 2 lakh pumpsets are expected to have been installed during the year benefiting 13.7 lakh hectares.

As part of the rural electrification programme to provide cheap electric power for lift irrigation, nearly 2.5 lakh electric pumpsets were energised during 1965-66 and 1966-67. Efforts were made to mobilise financial resources from non-Government agencies also for the implementation of the programme in 1967-68.

The Exploratory Tubewell Organisation, whose main function is to carry out ground water exploration in various parts of the country, assisted the drought-stricken States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the construction of production tubewells. The Organisation also continued, in association with the United Nations Development Programmes (Special Fund), the extensive pre-investment groundwater surveys in western Rajasthan and western Uttar Pradesh.

Soil Conservation, Dry Farming and Land Reclamation

An outlay of about Rs. 72 crores was provided in the Third Plan for the execution of various soil conservation programmes as against Rs. 1.6 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 18 crores in the Second Plan.

During the Third Plan, about 44 lakh hectares were protected with various soil and water conservation measures. Of the total, 37.2 lakh hectares comprised agricultural land and about 3.2 lakh hectares were in the water-sheds of river valley projects where these measures helped in reducing the hazard of siltation. The remaining area consisted of ravines, saline, alkali and water-logged lands, denuded forests and desert areas. Dry farming measures were adopted on about 70 lakh hectares. During 1967-68, soil conservation schemes benefited about 13.37 lakh hectares as compared to 15.12 lakh hectares during the preceding year.

Soil conservation measures continued in the catchment areas of 13 river valley projects in 14 States under Centrally sponsored schemes. An area of about 0.85 lakh hectares is expected to be covered by these measures.

Under the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Scheme, an area of 6.07 lakh hectares was to be surveyed during 1967-68. Twenty-six survey reports covering 5.57 lakh hectares were drawn up and forwarded to the concerned States for planning soil conservation and other agricultural development programmes.

All soil conservation research, demonstration and training centres in the country have been transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since October 1967.

The outlay for land reclamation under the Plans of States and Union Territories was Rs. 3.6 crores to cover an area of 2.38 lakh hectares. Anticipated achievement for 1967-68 was 1.54 lakh hectares. Reclamation of land in the areas of assured rainfall and command of major and medium irrigation projects received special attention. Schemes in the command areas are being taken up with the assistance of Agricultural Refinance Corporation. So far, schemes to reclaim 6.42 lakh hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 33 crores have been sanctioned; 1.04 lakh hectares have already been reclaimed. As a result of the survey of wastelands in smaller blocks, 18 lakh hectares have so far been located suitable for cultivation.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of reclamation of waste lands and resettlement of landless agricultural labourers taken up during the Third Plan, 1.07 lakh families had been resettled on 1.89 lakh hectares of land up to the end of January, 1968.

Manures and Fertilisers

Despite increasing supplies, the demand for chemical fertilisers continues to outstrip supplies. The consumption of nitrogenous fertilisers increased to 8.4 lakh tonnes during 1966-67 as compared to 5.5 lakh tonnes in 1965-66. For 1967-68 its likely consumption is 11.5 lakh tonnes and the target for 1968-69 is fixed at 17 lakh tonnes. The internal production of nitrogenous fertilisers which was 2.3 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 and 3.1 lakh tonnes in 1966-67, was estimated to go up to 3.6 lakh tonnes in 1967-68. The balance of requirements is being met through imports. During 1967-68, 9 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers were likely to be imported.

Consumption of phosphatic fertilisers increased from 1.32 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 to 2.5 lakh tonnes in 1966-67; the likely consumption for 1967-68 being 4 lakh tonnes and the target for 1968-69 is 6.50 lakh tonnes. The use of potassic fertilisers had also risen from 78,000 tonnes in 1965-66 to 1.16 lakh tonnes in 1966-67; the likely consumption for 1967-68 being 2 lakh tonnes and the target for 1968-69 is 4.5 lakh tonnes.

For development and utilisation of local resources of organic manure, three schemes are in operation as State Plan schemes, namely, rural compost scheme, green manuring and urban compost and sullage utilisation.

Rural compost production during 1966-67 was estimated at 12.2 crore tonnes; likely production in 1967-68 at 13.9 crore tonnes and the target for 1968-69 is 14.8 crore tonnes.

The coverage under green manuring during 1966-67 was estimated at 85 lakh hectares while the anticipated coverage in 1967-68 is 89 lakh hectares and the target for 1968-69 is 1.03 crore hectares.

Under the urban compost scheme, 37 lakh tonnes of town compost was distributed during 1966-67; the 1967-68 figure is estimated at 39 lakh tonnes while 46 lakh tonnes would be distributed during 1968-69.

Promotional measures to encourage the use of fertilisers are also being undertaken. Control on the fertilisers produced by the indigenous factories was liberalised from October, 1966, which resulted in the release for direct sale of 30 per cent of the indigenous production. This quota was further increased to 50 per cent in October, 1967. The Government of India provides to the State Governments short-term loans repayable in six months to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of pool fertilisers.

Improved Seeds

During 1966-67, arrangements were made for the supply of large quantities of paddy and wheat seeds to several drought affected States, notably Bihar. The State Governments organised production and multiplication of seeds of high-yielding varieties on a large scale. In some States, Seeds Corporations were set up to procure and market the seed grown by the farmers.

The National Seeds Corporation, set up in 1963, supplied the foundation seeds for the multiplication of seeds of hybrids for the high-yielding varieties, and also certified the seed crops of these varieties. The Corporation organised production and distribution of improved varieties of ground-nut, jute, vegetable crops, fodder seeds, etc., and is proposing to take up the production and distribution of cotton seeds. A number of new seed processing plants have been set up. A seed production project is proposed to be organised in the Terai area of U.P. with the help of a loan from the World Bank. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores and on completion will yield 56,000 tonnes of seeds per annum. In addition, Central seeds farms of the size of 2,000 to 4,000 hectares are also being set up to cope with the increasing requirements.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage assists the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 regular Central plant protection stations.

During 1967-68, the 14 Central stations and two stations specially established in the drought affected areas assisted the States in control operations against various pests and diseases by giving on loan 10,000 plant protection machines and supplying 92,220 kg. and 3,586 litres of pesticides. They also imparted training in plant protection methods and techniques to 13,303 persons. At the Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad, advanced training was imparted to 80 trainees from various States and Union Territories. Spraying operations against pests and diseases were conducted over 81,817 hectares. The locust recession continued for the fifth year in succession.

During the year, the Government of India provided short-term loans of Rs. 3.51 crores to various State Governments for the purchase of pesticides. Liberal foreign exchange allocations were also made for the import of pesticides, raw materials, equipment, etc., for the manufacture of pesticides.

The agricultural area benefited by plant protection measures increased from 1.66 crore hectares in 1965-66 to 2.43 crore hectares in 1966-67. The achievement for 1967-68 is estimated at 3.64 crore hectares, while the target for 1968-69 is about 5.5 crore hectares.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP)

To exploit fully the production potentialities of some favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' (Package Programme) was sponsored during 1961-62 with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation. The programme has the two-fold objective of (a) increasing food production in order to meet the existing shortage as well as to provide a base for more rapid economic development and, (b) demonstrating the most effective ways of increasing food production through concentration of resources, both human and material, and setting a pattern of extending such intensified agricultural programmes to other favourable areas having irrigation or assured water supply. The object is to promote the adoption of a combination of improved practices by the farmers by making available the needed wherewithal of production like credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements, etc. Each farmer is assisted to develop a crop production plan for his holding.

The programme is currently in operation in 17 districts in the country.

The Ford Foundation are rendering technical support to five IADP districts viz., Ludhiana, Thanjavur, West Godavari, Raipur and Sambalpur known as Innovative Districts, in planning, implementing, evaluating and reporting on the programmes. The Indo-German Agricultural Project, Mandi, which was initially to have been implemented for five years has been extended up to March 31, 1971. The Mandi-type project has also been extended to Kangra district from January, 1967. For this project, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have supplied agricultural machinery, implements, fertilisers, etc., worth about Rs. 17.36 lakhs. A similar intensive agricultural project was undertaken in Nilgiris district of Madras from January, 1967. Besides services of a number of experts and technicians, the West German Government have provided agricultural machinery, implements, fertilisers, etc., worth about Rs. 12.14 lakhs for this project.

The success of the programme in the modernising of agriculture in the IADP districts is reflected not only in the generation of considerable demand for inputs like improved seeds and fertilisers and for plant protection measures, etc. but also in the rising trend of productivity despite unfavourable weather conditions and occurrence of pests and diseases in endemic form. Among the important programmes introduced under the new strategy are the high yielding varieties programme, multiple cropping programme and the ayacut programme.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

This programme was introduced in selected areas with assured irrigation or rainfall. The high yielding varieties include Taichung Native I, Taichung 64, Tainan 3 and IR-8 varieties of paddy and certain Mexican varieties of wheat and hybrid varieties of jowar, bajra and maize. Trials with these varieties during the last few years have revealed that they absorb high doses of fertilisers and are capable of giving two to four times the yields as compared to indigenous varieties currently grown in the country.

In 1967-68, the target was to cover about 60.7 lakh hectares under the programme comprising 31.8 lakh hectares during the kharif and 28.9 lakh hectares during the rabi seasons. The target for 1968-69 is to cover 85 lakh hectares comprising 34 lakh hectares under paddy, 20 lakh hectares under wheat and 31 lakh hectares under hybrid maize, jowar and bajra. By 1970-71, 1.32 crore hectares are proposed to be brought under high yielding varieties programme.

The implementation of the programme in 1967-68 was more systematic and better organised than previously. The areas, fields and farmers were identified in advance. Supplies of fertilisers, pesticides and improved seeds for the high yielding varieties were coordinated practically in all the States before the start of the agricultural season.

The highest yields per hectare reported by some States in respect of different varieties were :

Paddy—TN-1—5,568 kgs. (*kharif*) and 11,565 kgs. (*rabi*); Tainan-3-6,455 kgs. (*kharif*) and 8,407 kgs. (*rabi*); ADT-27—4,282 kgs. (average) and Taichung-65—9,637 kgs. (in Mysore State).

Wheat-Mexican—9,191 kgs. (in Rajasthan) and K-68—3,699 kgs. (Uttar Pradesh).

Multiple Cropping

The object of the Multiple Cropping Programme is to grow two or three crops per year through the introduction of short duration varieties with sufficient fertilisers and manures in the single cropped irrigated area.

The target for 1967-68 was to cover 30 lakh hectares under multiple cropping. Preliminary steps were taken during the year and the programme was expected to be implemented by the States mostly during the rabi and summer seasons.

Ayacut Development

The Ayacut Development Programme aims at bringing about an integrated development of large tracts of areas likely to receive new irrigation from major and medium projects, involving large-scale land levelling and shaping, construction of field channels and field drains, etc., and better water utilisation with a view to maximising agricultural production. The general ayacut development programme is being executed in the State sector mainly in Andhra Pradesh under the Nagarjunasagar Project ayacut, in Mysore under the Tungabhadra Project ayacut, in Maharashtra under a number of medium irrigation projects, in Madras under Parambikulam Aliyar Project ayacut and in Rajasthan under the Rajasthan Canal Project ayacut.

It is proposed to concentrate on Centrally sponsored pilot projects to be implemented in compact blocks, each covering about 4,000 hectares to be located mainly in ayacuts where the percentage of unutilised potential is very high. Ten such pilot projects in different States have been finalised which are expected to come into full swing in 1968-69.

Central State Farms

The existing Central State Farms at Suratgarh (established in 1956) and at Jetsar in the Rajasthan Canal area (established in 1964-65) have been reorganised into a combined set-up for more efficient working of the two. An area of 1,798 hectares during the *kharif* and 7,961 hectares during the *rabi* seasons of 1967-68 was sown at Suratgarh as compared to 2,094 and 7,614 hectares respectively during the preceding year. An area of 1,986 hectares during the *kharif* and 240 hectares during the *rabi* seasons of 1967-68 was sown at Jetsar Farm as compared to 1,900 and 444 hectares respectively during the previous year.

Under an agreement signed in November 1966, the USSR Government was to supply machinery worth Rs. 1.5 crores free of charge for setting up five States Farms. One of these has started working in the periphery area of Hirakud reservoir in Orissa. The other four will be set up in Punjab, Haryana, Mysore and Bihar.

Agro-Industries Corporations

In order to accelerate development of efficient agriculture by ensuring prompt and adequate supply of inputs like farm machinery, improved implements, etc., processing and storage of agricultural produce and to promote such other activities, Agro-Industries Corporations have been set up under the Companies Act 1956 in ten States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Mysore, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa and Assam. The Central Government and the State Governments concerned have participated in their equity capital. So far the Government of India have contributed Rs. 4.84 crores towards the share capital of these Corporations.

The Bihar Corporation has already launched a massive programme for the supply of tractors, pumpsets, power threshers and other agricultural machinery to cultivators on hire-purchase terms. The Maharashtra Corporation has taken steps to set up a superphosphate plant, an N.P.K. granular fertilizer plant, cattle and poultry feed compounding factories and maize milling plant. The Corporation of Uttar Pradesh has undertaken the production of different types of agricultural implements and assembly of Zetor-2011 tractors.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation .

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation was set up under the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act 1963, for granting medium-term and long-term credit by way of refinance or otherwise, for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture and poultry farming.

The Corporation's authorised capital is Rs. 25 crores divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 10,000 each. The issued and subscribed capital is Rs. 5 crores consisting of 5,000 shares of Rs. 10,000 each, fully paid-up and held by (i) Reserve Bank of India, (ii) Central land mortgage banks and State co-operative banks, (iii) scheduled banks, Life Insurance Corporation of India, insurance and investment companies and co-operative insurance societies. The shares of the Corporation are guaranteed by the Central Government as to the repayment of the principal and payment of a minimum annual dividend. The dividend has been fixed at 4½ per cent in the case of the first issue. The shares of the Corporation are deemed as trustee securities and approved securities for the purpose of the Insurance Act, 1938, and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Soon after the establishment, the Government of India had given the Corporation an interest-free loan of Rs. 5 crores, the repayment commencing after 15 years. The Corporation has since drawn another loan of Rs. 3 crores from the Government of India on which interest is payable. It is also authorised to accept deposits for periods exceeding 12 months and to issue bonds and debentures. The maximum borrowing power of the Corporation is limited to 20 times its paid up capital and revenue fund.

The management of the Corporation vests in a nine-member Board of Directors including the Managing Director with the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India in charge of Agricultural Credit as Chairman. Other directors include three representatives of the Government of India, a representative of the Reserve Bank, one representative each from (i) Central land mortgage banks, (ii) State co-operative banks, and (iii)

scheduled commercial banks, Life Insurance Corporation and insurance and investment companies.

Assistance from the Corporation is available for financing (i) the reclamation and preparation of land so that facilities for irrigation in particular, are fully utilised, (ii) the development of special crops such as arecanut, coconut, cashew-nut, cardamom, coffee, tea, rubber, etc., (iii) the development of mechanised farming, use of electricity through tube wells, pump sets, etc., and (iv) the development of animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture (including co-operative fisheries) and poultry farming.

Central co-operative land mortgage banks, state co-operative banks and scheduled banks which are shareholders of the Corporation are eligible for refinance facilities from the Corporation.

Refinance facilities are available for both medium-term and long-term loans. Medium-term financial assistance is available for periods of three to five years. Long-term assistance, i.e. refinance or loans for periods exceeding five years are restricted to a maximum period of 15 years and in exceptional cases up to 20 years on merits.

Under Section 22(4) of the Act, the repayment of principal and payment of interest on the loans granted by the Corporation are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Government. However, the Corporation may waive the requirements of Government guarantee in cases in which 'other security' to the satisfaction of the Board is provided.

During the four years since its inception in 1963-64, the Corporation has sanctioned 95 development schemes involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 75.83 crores, the Corporation's commitment being Rs. 62.20 crores. Of these, 66 schemes are to be financed through Central land mortgage banks, 22 through scheduled commercial banks and 7 through State co-operative banks. Of the 95 schemes, 25 are concerned with land reclamation and soil conservation, 28 with minor irrigation, 32 with development of plantations, tea, coffee, rubber and special crops, 4 with development of fisheries, 4 with development of poultry farming and 2 with provision of agricultural implements.

The total disbursements made by the Corporation since its inception amount to Rs. 10.40 crores. During 1967-68 it disbursed Rs. 3.87 crores including Rs. 3.38 crores to 7 central land mortgage banks, Rs. 20 lakh to a state co-operative bank and Rs. 29 lakhs to scheduled banks.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection carries out various schemes for (a) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (b) regulation of markets and market practices, (c) marketing research and surveys, (d) training of personnel in agricultural marketing, (e) market extension, and (f) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955 and of Cold Storage Order, 1964.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce both for internal and export trade is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937. The commodities for export compulsorily graded under the Sea Customs Act, 1962 are unmanufactured tobacco, sannhemp, wool, bristles, goat hair, lemongrass oil, palmrosa oil, sandalwood oil, myrobalans, walnuts, chillies, cardamom, black pepper, turmeric, ginger, onions, garlic, tendu leaves, table potatoes, animal casings, vegetable oils and their products and pulses. Grading in respect of commodities intended for internal trade is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, vegetable oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat flour, rice, potatoes, gur,

bura, arecanut, fruits and honey, etc. During 1967, voluntary grading for internal consumption was extended to pulses, chillies and ground spices like turmeric, coriander and curry powders.

To provide adequate laboratory facilities for fixing grade standards for new commodities and for revising old grade standards, where necessary, a Central Agmark laboratory at Nagpur and eight regional Agmark laboratories at Guntur, Madras, Cochin, Kanpur, Rajkot, Calcutta, Bombay and Sahibabad (Ghaziabad) have been established. Two regional laboratories are expected to be set up during 1968 at Patna and Bangalore.

With a view to ensuring adequate return to the producer-seller for the quality of his produce, 377 grading units for grading at the producer level have been set up in the regulated markets, selected marketing co-operatives and in warehouses in various States.

Regulation of Markets

Regulation of markets and market practices in India is done under the Agricultural Produce Markets Act, except in a few States. During 1967-68, 110 additional markets and market-yards were brought under regulation in different States, raising the total number of such markets in the country to 1,810.

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

The Market Research and Survey Wing carries out countrywide marketing surveys for important agricultural, horticultural and livestock commodities. During 1967, marketing survey reports in respect of walnuts, pineapple, onion, colecrops, tomato, grapes and banana were published.

The Market Extension Cell of the Directorate in collaboration with State Marketing Departments, organises effective services for the dissemination of information regarding marketing services, regulatory measures, handling and storage of agricultural produce, etc. among the producers, traders and consumers. The Cell has been conducting publicity through different media for popularising Agmark products.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are three courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, viz., (i) eleven-month course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments, (ii) five-month course organised at Sangli, Lucknow and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and marketing superintendents of regulated markets and, (iii) three-month course for training graders, grading supervisors and assessors at Nagpur and Madras. During 1967, 28 persons were trained under the eleven-month course and 82 and 184 candidates in the other two courses.

Administration of Fruit Products and Cold Storage Orders

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines were carried out as before and during 1967, licences were granted to 1052 firms for the manufacture and sale of fruit and vegetable products. The Inspectorate staff carried out 3,373 inspections of processing units, detected 49 unauthorised manufacturers, suspended 28 licenses and detained 23,231 kgs., seized 1,852 kgs. and destroyed 2,750 kgs. of sub-standard products. The Cold Storage Order, 1964 issued under the Essential Commodities Act 1955, came into force from January, 1965. The Order makes it obligatory for all cold storages with a capacity of 8.5 cubic metres or more storing food articles, to take out licenses from the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India. During 1967, 783 cold storage licences were issued and permission was granted for expansion of 99 existing and for the construction of 223 new cold storages.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 7.33 lakh sq. km., that is about 23 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller, but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33.3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains. The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE 114
AREA UNDER FORESTS

(sq. kilometres)

Description	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1963-64*	1964-65*
1. From out-turn point of view					
(a) Merchantable	5,84,599	5,64,936	5,29,443	5,94,447	5,90,064
(b) Inaccessible	1,33,431	1,38,725	1,60,116	1,52,854	1,62,918
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661	6,89,559	7,47,301	7,52,982
2. By legal status					
(a) Reserved	3,44,405	3,59,468	3,16,094	3,27,176	3,27,181
(b) Protected	1,17,928	1,68,523	2,40,544	2,16,979	2,26,027
(c) Unclassed	2,55,697	1,70,241	1,32,921**	1,82,067	1,79,412
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661†	6,89,559	7,47,301‡	7,52,982††
3. By composition					
(a) Coniferous	36,304	25,216	44,351	45,074	46,144
(b) Broad leaved					
(i) Sal	1,05,535	1,08,389	1,13,509	95,247	97,818
(ii) Teak	43,470	58,132	87,503	89,906	91,222
(iii) Misch.	5,32,721	5,06,495	4,44,196	5,17,074	5,17,798
TOTAL	7,18,030	7,03,661†	6,89,559	7,47,301	7,52,982

Production

Table 115 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

TABLE 115
PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Year	Quantity (thousand cubic metres)					Total	Total value (thousand rupees)
	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoa woo		
1950-51 ..	29.92	8.37	13	1,11.66	7.81	1,57.89	19,08.07
1955-56 ..	33.94	7.20	42	92.33	15.76	1,49.65	27,68.82
1960-61 ..	45.94	7.54	80	1,13.51	2.93	1,70.96††	49,74.08
1963-64* ..	65.43	5.96	14	1,22.59	2.27	1,96.39	59,45.02
1964-65* ..	59.26	5.13	12	1,25.74	1.86	1,92.11	58,56.30

*Provisional.

**Includes an area of 20,793 sq. km. for which separate break-up into reserved, protected and unclassified is not available.

†Includes 5,429 sq. km. for which details are not available.

‡Includes 21,079 sq. km. of Jammu and Kashmir for which break-up into reserved, protected and unclassified is not available.

††Includes 20,362 sq. km. of Jammu and Kashmir for which break-up into reserved, protected and unclassified is not available.

‡‡Includes 24,000 cubic metres for which details are not available.

TABLE 117 (concl'd.)

Description							1956 census	1961 census
2. Buffaloes							(crores)	(crores)
(a) Males over 3 years							0.7	0.8
(b) Females over 3 years							2.2	2.5
(c) Youngstock							1.6	1.8
TOTAL BUFFALOES							4.5	5.1
3. Sheep							3.9	4.0
4. Goats							5.5	6.1
5. Horses and ponies							0.1	0.1
6. Other livestock*							0.7	0.7
TOTAL LIVESTOCK							30.6	33.6
B—Poultry							9.5	11.4
C—Agricultural machinery							(thousands)	(thousands)
1. Ploughs							3,61,42	3,83,72
(a) Wooden							13,76	22,98
(b) Iron							1,09,68	1,20,72
2. Carts							23	33
3. Sugarcane crushers							5,45	5,90
(a) worked by power							1,23	2,30
(b) worked by bullocks							47	1,60
4. Oil-engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes)							21	31
5. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)							96	78
6. Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)							2,12	1,72
7. Ghanies								
(a) five seers and more								
(b) less than five seers								

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The development programmes of animal husbandry have a three-fold objective, namely, to increase the supply of protective foods, to provide draught power for farm operations and to improve the output of certain products of commercial importance, such as, wool and hides. They meet the need for improving nutritional standards and generally enriching the rural economy. Efficient animal husbandry has, however, to be pursued as an integral part of a sound system of agriculture. The combination of crop production with livestock raising enables fuller utilisation of farm by-products, increase in income, conservation of soil fertility and fuller employment.

Cattle Development

Recognising the need for organising cattle development programmes on the lines of the intensive package programme of crops and linking cattle development with dairy schemes, the cattle breeding policy has been revised. Its salient features are: selective breeding in recognised breeding tracts, increase in milk production among the draught breeds, upgrading of non-descript with recognised dairy breeds and cross breeding with exotic breeds in hilly and other areas having facilities for rearing and maintaining high yielding milch animals. It was proposed to take up 30 intensive cattle development projects. Each project covers one lakh cows/she-buffaloes of breedable age and is linked up with a major dairy scheme. Increase in milk production to the extent of 30 per cent in five years has been laid down

*Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

as the minimum target for each project. By 1966-67, 22 such intensive cattle development projects had been set up in different States. During 1967-68, five more projects were to be set up. Three centrally sponsored projects have also been sanctioned. It is also proposed to establish 27 bull rearing farms, expand 60 existing live-stock farms and to develop 390 gaushalas into breeding-cum-milk production centres. Three (out of the six proposed) Central breeding farms at Chiplima (Orissa), Suratgarh (Rajasthan) and Ankleshwar (Gujarat) have been sanctioned.

It is proposed to undertake intensive fodder development in cattle development projects and key village blocks. Five regional stations for conducting demonstration on forage production with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme are also proposed to be established. Sites for three such stations have been selected.

Poultry Development

An intensive programme for poultry development by the production of genetically superior stock has been launched. The regional poultry farms at Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar and Kamlahi have taken up a co-ordinated poultry breeding programme. These farms were expected to produce 23 lakhs eggs and 7 lakh chicks and distribute 6 lakh breeding stock to the States and private individuals by the end of 1967-68 as against 22.27 lakh eggs produced, 6.26 lakh chicks hatched and 5.62 lakh breeding stock distributed during 1966-67.

Under the Applied Nutrition Programme, 367 blocks were set up by 1966-67 and another 200 such blocks were expected to be set up during 1967-68.

Other measures so far taken for the development of poultry are, setting up of 86 egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centres; a poultry dressing plant at Chandigarh which is expected to start functioning shortly; and assistance of World Food Programme for the supply of 20,000 tonnes of maize for poultry feed. Besides a new project has been accepted by the World Food Programme under which 25 intensive poultry development blocks will receive 50,000 tonnes of maize over a period of 5 years.

Piggery Development

Under a co-ordinated piggery development scheme, 7 bacon factories, 27 pig breeding farms and 105 piggery development blocks have so far been set up in various States. The bacon factories are expected to be commissioned during 1968.

Sheep and Wool Development

Sheep development has the main objective of increasing the supply of wool and improving the quality of clip. The policy is to cross local breeds with rams of exotic fine woolled types in the Western Himalayan regions and in selected areas of Deccan Plateau. Arrangements are made for importing exotic fine woolled sheep from other countries. In north Indian plains, the emphasis is on selective breeding among indigenous types.

A programme of sheep shearing, wool grading and marketing is under implementation in Rajasthan with UNDP (Special Fund) assistance. A wool grading and marketing centre has started functioning at Bikaner, besides the centres at Jaipur and Jodhpur. During 1968-69, this programme is proposed to be extended to other important wool producing States. A proposal for the establishment of a large sheep breeding farm with Australian assistance under the Colombo Plan is under consideration by the Government of Australia. Selection sites for establishment of four large scale sheep farms as a Central scheme is also being finalised.

Dairy and Milk Supply

The various dairy projects included under the Five Year Plans have a two-fold objective of providing remunerative market for the producer and assured supply of milk to the consumer at reasonable price.

The total number of dairy plants in operation during 1967-68 increased to 84, comprising 43 liquid milk plants, 34 pilot milk schemes, 4 milk powder factories and 3 creameries. This included a liquid milk plant with 10,000-litre installed capacity commissioned at Ernakulam. In addition, 43 other milk schemes and 6 milk-products plants were in different stages of implementation.

During 1967-68, the average daily through-put of milk of all plants was about 16 lakh litres as against 15.50 lakh litres in the preceding year. Manufacture of dairy equipment has developed satisfactorily and about 80 per cent of the equipment is now being manufactured indigenously.

The four milk powder factories at Anand, Amritsar, Mehsana and Rajkot produced on an average 17 tonnes milk powder and infant milk food daily. The three creameries at Aligarh, Barauni and Junagadh, together with the plants at Anand, Calcutta, Delhi, Amritsar, Mehsana and Rajkot manufactured on an average 15 tonnes of table butter and ghee per day. The construction of a milk products plant at Miraj and a milk powder factory at Vijayawada is complete and that of an infant milk food plant in co-operative sector at Moradabad (U.P.) is progressing satisfactorily. Three more milk powder plants, two in Punjab and one in Haryana, are proposed to be set up under Yugoslav Credit Programme.

The UNICEF Executive Board has approved an additional assistance of \$1,40,000 and \$1,75,000 for Calcutta milk scheme, and Vijayawada milk powder factory respectively. The Government of New Zealand, under Colombo Plan Programme, have agreed to extend assistance up to £ 1,00,000 for the establishment of a multi-purpose dairy at Siliguri. Under a Swedish Credit Programme, dairy equipment valued at Rs. 154.93 lakh is to be procured for 13 dairy projects and under a Danish Credit Programme, dairy equipment worth Rs. 38.02 lakh for 7 dairy projects has been received.

The six centres at Karnal, Bangalore, Aarey, Allahabad, Anand, and Haringhata impart training to dairy personnel.

FISHERIES

The production of fish during 1966 was 13.67 lakh tonnes as against 13.32 lakh tonnes in 1965. The estimated production for 1967 is 14.2 lakh tonnes. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish from 1964 to 1966.

TABLE 118
PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(in thousand tonnes)

Year	Total catch and landings	Disposal			Reduction
		Fresh marketing	Cured		
			Sun-dried	Salted	
1964	1,320	924	156	131	78
1965	1,332	909	126	216	55
1966	1,367	963	158	141	53

The value of exports of fish and fish products was 13.13 crores in 1966. During the first ten months of 1967, the value of exports was Rs. 16.90 crores as against Rs. 11.50 crores for the corresponding period in 1966.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries. Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for landing, preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fisheries aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised craft for different coastal regions were undertaken during the first two Plans. At present there are about 6,800 mechanised fishing boats operating in the country. With a view to augmenting exploratory fishing and fishing in distant waters it is proposed to acquire 2 large vessels of 106 ft. length and to construct 40 shrimp trawlers of 57 ft. length. Besides, three large fishing vessels have been received from Norway under the Indo-Norwegian Project.

The construction of fishing harbours at Bhatkal and Beypore taken up during 1966-67 has been completed while that at Porbander, Umbergaon, Karwar, Cannanore, Baliapatnam, Vizhinjam, Tuticorin and Cuddalore (II stage) is in progress. A project for pre-investment survey of fishing harbours has also been started under the auspices of United Nations Development programme (Special Fund).

Fisheries Extension and Training

The Fisheries Extension Units conduct short-term training courses on various fishery subjects, in which persons drawn from State fisheries departments, community development blocks, fish farmers and fishermen receive training. The Extension Units conduct surveys for the location of fish seed collection centres on rivers and render technical assistance on various specific problems and demonstrate improved techniques of fish breeding, live fish transport, deweeding, etc. They also conduct exhibitions, film shows and distribute publicity pamphlets.

Training of fisheries administrative personnel is carried out at the Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Bombay and at the training school attached to the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore. Additional training courses have been instituted at the Central Institute of Fisheries Operatives.

Fish Marketing and Co-operatives

The Central Fisheries Corporation set up by the Central Government in 1965 has organised a network of collection and distribution centres mainly with a view to supplying fish to Calcutta market. It procured 1,000 tonnes of fish during 1966-67 and the target for 1967-68 is 2,200 tonnes. The Corporation has taken over on lease the fisheries of Damodar Valley Corporation.

The six broad gauge refrigerated vans are running successfully and the construction of 3 more vans has been completed which are being released to traffic. Out of 50 ice-plants, 50 cold storage, 8 freezing plants and 11 frozen storages which are under construction, 4 ice-plants and 11 cold storages have been completed.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51, in 800 villages, covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55. The second Agricultural

Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57 in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from about 28,560 sample agricultural labour households. One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers.

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960. A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison with the corresponding data of the first enquiry has been published in the earlier editions of this *Reference Annual* (INDIA 1961—1965).

Rural Labour Enquiry

The National Sample Survey have been collecting data on consumption, expenditure and income of rural labour households (including agricultural labour household), employment, unemployment, earnings and indebtedness, among other items.

Minimum Wage Fixation in Agriculture

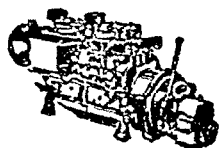
One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter alia* applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed in all the States and Union Territories except Madras and Maharashtra where such wages have so far been fixed in some specified areas. The Central Government has also fixed minimum wages for workers in certain agricultural institutions, military farms and archaeological gardens.

Revision of Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 also provides for review of minimum wages taking into consideration the increase in the cost of living since its last fixation at suitable intervals, within a period not exceeding five years and for revision of the rates wherever considered necessary. In 10 States and 2 Union Territories, the wages initially fixed have been revised. The Central Government has also revised minimum rates of wages in respect of various farms/institutes.



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CHAPTER XVI

LAND REFORM

Under the Constitution, the main responsibility for land legislation and its implementation is that of the State Governments. The land policy laid down in the Plans is a broad common approach to be adapted in the States in accordance with the local conditions, needs and requirements of each.

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development, and set out a broad outline of the policy to be followed in the States*. The policy was restated in the Second Plan and the objectives aimed at were, first, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arose from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

The Third Plan envisaged as the main task during this period the completion of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation of the various aspects of land reform undertaken by the States in pursuance of the accepted policies.

Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the legislation in various States. The progress was reviewed by the National Development Council in November 1963. The Council called upon all State Governments to complete implementation of land reform before the end of the Third Plan and set up a committee to suggest measures for strengthening and improving the implementation.

A Conference of Chief Ministers was held in July 1967 where it was emphasised that measures should be taken for expeditious and effective implementation of land reforms particularly regarding security of tenure, regulation of rents, etc., so that the cultivating tenant could effectively participate in agricultural production programmes. It also recommended that land reform measures, to be really effective, should be supported by provision of a minimum infrastructure of irrigation facilities and supply of fertilisers, high yielding varieties, credit, etc., to cultivating tenants and small holders. The recommendations are being taken into account in the formulation of the proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The measures so far taken regarding land reform relate to (1) abolition of intermediary tenures, (2) tenancy reforms including regulation of rents, security of tenure and giving opportunities to the tenants to become owners, (3) ceiling on land holdings, and (4) consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation. The progress and problems relating to these aspects are outlined below.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

Intermediary tenures like zamindaris, jagirs and inams were prevalent in about 40 per cent area of the country. The abolition of such intermediary tenures has been almost completed. As a result, over 2 crore farmers have come into direct contact with the State and been enabled to become owners. Considerable area of cultivable waste-lands belonging to intermediaries has been vested in the State and distributed to landless agricultural-

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'India 1958'.

tourists. The main problem now engaging the attention of the State Governments is the building up of the revenue agency and preparation of land records. In a number of States this has been completed. Action is still pending in States like Bihar and Orissa. This has resulted in delay in the assessment of the payment of compensation to ex-intermediaries. In the country as a whole, about Rs. 320 crores has so far been paid as compensation, out of an estimated total of Rs. 570 crores including rehabilitation grants and interest.

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reforms recommended in the Plans are (i) security of tenure, (ii) reduction of rent, and (iii) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions in different States is outlined below.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, the existing provisions for security of tenure are of a temporary nature and ejection of all tenants has been stayed. The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for irrigated lands (28-1/3 per cent for lands irrigated by baling) and 45 per cent of produce for dry lands. In the Telangana area, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act applies. The Act conferred protected tenancy rights on tenants who were in continuous possession of land on specified dates. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for irrigated lands and one-fifth in other cases, or 3 to 5 times the land revenue according to the class of soil, whichever is less.

The optional right of purchase under the Hyderabad Act was exercised by 14,284 tenants in the Telangana region in respect of 1.05 lakh acres. The provision of compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants has been enforced in Khammam District and in Mulug Taluq of Warangal District, and 18,700 tenants have been made owners of about 1 lakh acres. Recently orders have been issued for conferring compulsory ownership on protected tenants in the remaining districts of Telangana with effect from August 15, 1968.

Assam

Under-*raiya*ts and share croppers (*adhiars*) have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. Each under-*raiya*t or *adhiar* is, however, to be left with 3-1/3 acres until he is allotted alternative land of equivalent value in the locality.

The rights of resumption expired on February 18, 1963 and under-*raiya*ts and *adhiars* now enjoy complete security of tenure. The crop share payable by the *adhiar* is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord and one-fifth where the cost is met by the *adhiar*.

Bihar

The tenant acquires occupancy rights on 12 years' possession. The tenant holding land on a written lease is liable to ejection on the expiry of the term of the lease. Tenants holding land on oral lease cannot be evicted except for misuse of land or non-payment of rent. Most of the tenants (*bataidars*) hold land on oral lease and, therefore, have security of tenure in law. In practice, they are tenants at will. An under-*raiya*t of a landlord possessing more than the ceiling limit (20 to 60 acres depending upon the class of land) has been given fixity of tenure, subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. A minimum area is, however, to be left with the tenant. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

Gujarat

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land on the condition that every tenant generally retains half the area leased. The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 5 times the assessment, or one-sixth of the gross produce, whichever is less.

In the former Bombay area, 9.20 lakh tenants are eligible for acquisition of ownership of an area of 30.6 lakh acres. The actual ownership is transferred on payment of purchase price. So far work relating to price fixation has been completed in 4.6 lakh cases covering about 14 lakh acres. During the course of implementation, it came to the notice of Gujarat Government that in 65,000 cases, tenants would lose ownership due to inability to pay the purchase price. There were also reports that many tenants could not acquire ownership due to absence from court or unwillingness to purchase the land. The Act was amended to give another opportunity to the tenants to exercise the right of purchase. Tenants who were in arrears were permitted to pay the purchase price within three years. The Gujarat Government also framed rules to advance *Taccavi* loans to the needy tenants. So far Rs. 75 lakhs has been advanced to the tenants for acquiring ownership.

Jammu and Kashmir

Tenants have fixity of tenure, subject to the landlord's right to resume a limited area. A landlord whose holding exceeds 12½ acres is entitled to receive as rent one-fourth of the produce for wet land and one-third of the produce for dry land. Smaller landholders can receive up to half the produce as rent.

Under law, which has recently been amended, tenants in possession have the right of purchase. Government has also framed rules to grant *Taccavi* loans to tenants to enable them to acquire ownership of the land.

Kerala

The Kerala Land Reforms Act provided for fixity of tenure for tenants, subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation in specified cases. The right of resumption has since been suspended. The rate of maximum rent has been laid down for various crops. For paddy lands the fair rent normally is one-fourth of the gross produce. For fixation of fair rent, out of the 1,04,197 applications filed, 93,156 have been disposed of. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable land. The optional right of purchase came into force on April 1, 1964. Provisions relating to compulsory vesting of landlord's rights in respect of non-resumable land have yet to be enforced. In 1966 a president's Act was enacted to strengthen the provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, relating to voluntary surrenders, and provide for punishment to land owners trying to dispossess a tenant in contravention of the provisions of the Act. In 1967, legislation was enacted to stay eviction of tenants and Kudikidappukars and proceedings for recovery of arrears of rent, for restoration of possession of tenants and for extending the provisions relating to rent regulation to tenants of small owners as well.

The Kerala Government has set up a high powered committee to review the working of the Land Reforms Act and suggest suitable modifications.

Madhya Pradesh

Tenants have been conferred fixity of tenure in respect of a minimum area of 5 to 25 acres, depending on the class of land and the period of lease. The period in which a landlord could resume land held by a tenant in excess of this area has expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times

the land revenue. Provision has been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable lands; 4.2 lakh tenants have been conferred ownership of 9.40 lakh acres.

Madras

An interim measure for protecting tenants from eviction was enacted in 1955, giving tenants security, subject to the landlord's right to resume land under specified conditions. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of the produce for irrigated land (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33-1/3 per cent in other cases.

Maharashtra

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure. The landowners were permitted to resume a limited area for personal cultivation. The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has already expired. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 5 times the assessment or one-sixth of the produce, whichever is less.

Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants. In the former Bombay area ownership in respect of 16.5 lakh tenants would be transferred. Out of these about 14 lakh enquiries have been completed and nearly 6.8 lakh tenants have acquired ownership of 14.4 lakh acres of land. The law has been amended to give another opportunity to such tenants to acquire ownership as have failed to make payment for purchase so far. In the Vidarbha area, about 18,100 tenants have acquired ownership of about 1.70 lakh acres. In the Marathwada area even ordinary tenants in possession of non-resumable land were to be conferred compulsory ownership, on issue of a notification, on specified conditions. The provisions have been enforced and about 4,000 ordinary tenants have acquired ownership of 33,000 acres.

In Maharashtra ownership has been conferred on 7.40 lakh tenants in respect of 21.4 lakh acres.

Mysore

A comprehensive legislation applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was enacted in 1961, providing for fixity of tenure, subject to the landlord's right to resume up to half the leased area. The fair rent is not to exceed one-fourth to one-fifth of the gross produce, depending on the class of land. The Act has since been amended to remove certain defects. and enforced from October 1965.

Orissa

A comprehensive legislation was enacted and later amended in 1965, which provides for fixity of tenure, subject to the landlord's right to resume land not exceeding half the leased area; fair rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce. Tenants in non-resumable area are to be provided with ownership rights. Provisions relating to regulation of rent came into force in October and resumption for personal cultivation in December 1965.

*Punjab**

Tenants have been given security of tenure, subject to landlord's right of resumption. The tenant is to be left with at least 5 standard acres unless he is allotted alternative land by the State. The maximum rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce. Tenants have been given optional right to purchase in specified cases. Nearly 22,000 tenants have acquired ownership of 1.47 lakh acres.

*The information relates to the composite State before its linguistic reorganisation.

Rajasthan

Tenants have been given complete security of tenure for a minimum area varying from 15.6 to 125 acres in different parts of the State. The land owner was permitted, up to October 1953, to resume land held by a tenant in excess of this area. Provision has been made for transfer of ownership for non-resumable area. The rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the produce.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State and given complete security.

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-raiyats and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with it. Crop sharers (*bargadars*) do not get tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the area leased. In case a person owns less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, he can resume the entire area from the *bargadars*. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation and 40 per cent if he does not. The land reforms organisation has been reinforced and sub-divisional land reforms committees were set up at various places to facilitate implementation of the Land Reforms Act, particularly relating to protection to *bargadars*, and imposition of ceiling on holdings. Legislation has also been enacted for protecting the right of *bargadars* in the crops they cultivate.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. In special cases, where tenancies continue, rent is not to exceed one-fifth of the gross produce or four times the land revenue.

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State. The landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his Tenancy, subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. In the non-resumable area, tenants have a right to acquire ownership; 43,000 tenants have already done so in respect of 44,000 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce. In the areas transferred from Punjab, measures have been undertaken for the protection of tenants.

In Manipur and Tripura, comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landlord's right to resume, and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas. Rent is not to exceed one-fifth to one-fourth of the produce or four times the land revenue.

In Goa and Pondicherry, interim protection has been given to tenants, pending comprehensive legislation. In Mahe, comprehensive legislation has been enacted on the lines of the Kerala Act. Rent has been fixed at one-sixth of the produce. Tenants have been conferred security of tenure.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (i) ceiling on future acquisition, and (ii) ceiling on existing holdings. Laws imposing ceiling have been enacted in all States except in the former Punjab area where Government has the power to settle tenants on land in excess of the permissible limit.

The levels of ceilings vary in different States, in different regions of the same State in certain cases, and for different classes of land. Ceilings imposed in different States and Union Territories are as follows.

State	Future Acquisition	Existing Holdings
Andhra Pradesh	18 to 216 acres	27 to 324 acres
Assam	50 acres	50 acres
Bihar	20 to 60 acres	20 to 60 acres
Gujarat	19 to 132 acres	19 to 132 acres
Haryana	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Jammu & Kashmir	22-3/4 acres	22-3/4 acres
Kerala	15 to 36 acres	15 to 36 acres
Madhya Pradesh	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres
Madras	24 to 120 acres	24 to 120 acres
Maharashtra	18 to 126 acres	18 to 126 acres
Mysore	18 to 144 acres	27 to 216 acres
Orissa	20 to 80 acres	20 to 80 acres
Punjab	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Rajasthan	22 to 336 acres	22 to 336 acres
Uttar Pradesh	12-1/2 acres	40 to 80 acres
West Bengal	25 acres	25 acres
Delhi	24 to 60 acres	24 to 60 acres
Himachal Pradesh	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas.	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas.
Manipur	25 acres	25 acres
Tripura	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres.
Mahc	15 to 36 acres	15 to 36 acres.

Implementation of legislation has been taken up in several States. In Jammu and Kashmir, where implementation has been completed, 4.5 lakh acres were acquired and distributed. In Maharashtra, 2.46 lakh acres have been declared surplus and about 1.50 lakh acres have been distributed. In West Bengal, about 7.9 lakh acres have been declared surplus, out of which the Government has taken possession of 4.35 lakh acres of agricultural land which is being leased out temporarily to share-croppers and landless persons pending final disposal. In Uttar Pradesh, over 2.3 lakh acres have been declared surplus, of which about 1.10 lakh acres have been distributed. In Assam about 45,000 acres, in Gujarat about 41,000 acres, in Madhya Pradesh about 75,000 acres and in Madras about 24,000 acres have been either declared surplus or taken possession of by the State Government concerned. Taking all the States together, about 250 lakh acres have been declared surplus and taken possession of by the States. In Kerala, provisions relating to ceiling on land holdings will be enforced after non-resumable areas have been determined and fair rents fixed. However, provisions for disregarding transfers for purposes of determining surplus areas have been enforced. In Mysore, it will take some more time to determine the surplus area that might vest in Government. In Manipur, surplus land will be taken over and distributed after the record of rights has been completed. In Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan steps have been taken to determine surplus lands. In Orissa, provisions relating to ceiling have been held up due to legal difficulties. In other States and Union Territories they have either yet to be enforced or preliminary steps have been taken to implement them.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Progress has been made in consolidation of holdings in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Up to the end of the Third plan, 5.93 crore acres had been consolidated. During 1966-67 and 1967-68, another 84 lakh acres were likely to be consolidated. During 1968-69, it is proposed to consolidate an area of 50 lakh acres. The work of consolidation of holdings has been completed in Punjab and Haryana.

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. It has, however, not yet come into force in Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The role of co-operative farming in the reconstruction of Indian rural economy was emphasised in the First and Second Plans. The goal indicated in the Second Plan was that such essential steps were to be taken as would provide sound foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that over a period of ten years or so, a substantial proportion of agricultural lands was cultivated on co-operative lines.

During the Third Five Year Plan, 318 pilot projects, each comprising 10 co-operative farming societies, were to be organised in selected community development blocks in the country. Their purpose was to demonstrate to farmers that by pooling their land, manpower and other resources, they could increase agricultural production, develop agro-industries, improve employment opportunities and raise their standard of living. Societies formed outside the pilot areas were also to be encouraged and assisted.

As against the programme of 3,180 pilot co-operative farming societies to be organised during the Third Plan period, 2,749 were organised up to the end of March 1966, with a membership of 57,364 and covering an area of 2,77,482 acres. In addition, 2,752 societies were organised outside pilot projects areas with a membership of 61,471 and covering an area of 3,06,286 acres.

During 1966-67, another 521 farming societies were organised. Including the societies formed before the Third Plan, there were at the end of June 1967, a total of 8,254 co-operative farming societies functioning in the country, having 2,08,154 members and covering about 11 lakh acres of land.

A Committee of Direction, constituted to assess the performance of pilot projects, had suggested that, for the Fourth Plan, an intensive approach should be adopted in relation to both the established successful areas and the potentially successful areas. It has also emphasised the need for wider efforts in other areas to help disseminate the ideology. The programme of co-operative farming has been reviewed by the Planning Commission in the light of these recommendations.

The Third Plan laid down that preference should be given to co-operative farming societies in the grant of lands reclaimed by Government and cultivable waste lands under the management of Government or village panchayats and in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings. The Dandakaranya Development Authority took a decision to organise co-operative farming societies for the benefit of the displaced persons. A special scheme has been formulated for lands located in the Tungabhadra irrigation project area in Mysore State. The Andhra Pradesh Government have formulated a Master Plan under which 135 co-operative farming societies have been established in Konaseema (E. Godavari district) and 73 of the targeted 400 societies have been formed in Devisseema (Krishna district) mostly on erstwhile waste or river-island lands.

The National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board plans and promotes the programme of co-operative farming. In January 1968, the Board recommended that (i) State Governments should give priority to revitalisation—new societies should be organised only in areas having favourable circumstances for growth of the programme, (ii) every society should have a definite programme of total pooling of lands, (iii) joint cultivation must be practised in respect of all lands of the society, and (iv) financial assistance should be given only if a society adheres to the principles laid down for the programme. Emphasis is now on qualitative growth. The State Governments have been requested to implement the recommendations.

Fifteen States have also set up advisory boards. Co-operative farming wings have been set up in selected extension training centres to train secretaries and managers of co-operatives. These centres also organise orientation courses for extension staff and assist in the organisation of village camps for present and prospective members of co-operative farming societies.

BHOODAN

The *Bhoodan* or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave has said : " In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustment can be corrected without serious conflicts."

In its practical application, *Bhoodan* takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land from owners for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms, such as *Sampattidan* (donations of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the *Bhoodan* ideals), *Sadhandan* and *Grihadan*.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 5 crore acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into *Gramdan*, i.e. donation of village, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

About 42.7 lakh acres were donated under *Bhoodan* up to March 1967. Twelve lakh acres of this donation have been distributed. Nearly 39,672 villages have joined the *Gramdan* movement till August 1967.

Several States have promoted legislation for facilitating transfers of land offered in *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* and for the management of lands thus transferred. Bye-laws have been framed in some States for the management of *Gramdan* lands under the Co-operative Societies Act.

CHAPTER XVII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 1,300 sq. kms. with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance and initiative in the village community, whose efforts are encouraged through people's institutions like panchayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals and others.

Agriculture, the mainstay of about 70 per cent of the rural population, receives the highest priority in the programme. Other activities include improvement of communications, health, sanitation, housing, education, women's and children's welfare, cottage and small-scale industries, etc.

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 390-520 sq. kms. and a population of sixty to seventy thousand. Before April 1958, the programme was being carried out in three different phases. Under the revised pattern, on completion of the first stage of intensive development for five years the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision under the Community Development Programme for another five years but with increased provision from the respective subject-matter departments. By the time a block completes stage II, it becomes the permanent unit of planning and development and an established channel for developmental expenditure. Where this is not achieved to any substantial extent, the State Government provide post-stage blocks with a minimum outlay of Rs. 1 lakh a year. Before entering on the first stage, every block has to undergo a "pre-extension phase" of one year with the programme exclusively confined to agricultural development.

Coverage

Of the 5,265-1/3 community development blocks into which the entire rural India stood delimited as on January 1, 1968, 1,717½ blocks were in Stage I, 2,207-1/3 in Stage II, and 1,336½ in the post-Stage II phase, while four blocks were in the pre-extension phase.

Besides the 43 special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks started during the Second Plan and the 415 Tribal Development Blocks in the Third Plan, 31 blocks were set up in different States during 1966-67. No new Tribal Development Blocks were allotted during 1967-68.

Table 119 gives details of the coverage and State-wise distribution of community development blocks as at the beginning of 1968.

New Policy Approach

Early in 1966 the various aspects of Community Development and Panchayati Raj were closely examined to consider measures for improvements and to bring the Block programmes in tune with the pace of development and shifts in current priorities. The suggestions arising from the review were discussed with expert and other groups, considered by the Annual Conference of State Development Commissioners and subsequently by the State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj in their

TABLE 119
COVERAGE AND STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF C.D. BLOCKS
(as on January 1, 1969)

State/Union Territory	Total No. of delimited Blocks	No. of Blocks allotted				Total	Population covered (in lakh Nos.)	Villages covered ('00 Nos.)	Area covered ('00 sq. km.)
		Pre-extension	Stage I	Stage II	Post-stage II				
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	445*	—	90	227	128	445	334	271	2,749
Assam	160	—	76	39	45	160	118	257	1,220
Bihar	575	—	184	244	147	575	452	877	1,739
Gujarat	224	—	64	75	85	224	194	186	1,870
Haryana	82	—	20	34	28	82	70	71	436
Jammu and Kashmir	70	—	—	38	32	70	32	66	1,233
Kerala	143	—	48	60	35	143	162	16	387
Madhya Pradesh	416**	—	118	179	119	416	309	704	4,431
Madras	375	—	89	190	96	375	303	141	1,302
Maharashtra	425	—	132†	174‡	118	425	328	359	3,066
Mysore	268	—	119	75‡	73‡	268	217	264	1,920
Nagaland	21	4	7	4	6	21	4	8	165
Orissa	307	—	85	180	42	307	174	465	1,558
Punjab	116	—	33	49	34	116	91	129	617
Rajasthan	232	—	92	74	66	232	189	322	3,423
Uttar Pradesh	899***	—	324	388	187	899	690	1,126	2,936
West Bengal	341	—	186	110	45	341	301	385	874
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	—	3	2	—	5	0.6	4	83
Chandigarh	1	—	—	1	—	1	0.2	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	—	—	2	—	2	0.6	1	5
Delhi	5	—	—	—	5	5	3.0	3	15
Goa, Daman & Diu	11	—	11	—	—	11	5.5	2.5	37
Hyderabad	69†	—	13	28	28	69	45	117	448
Manipur	14	—	5	6	3	14	6.7	19	223
N.E.F.A.	41	—	16	19	6	41	3.4	22	814
Pondicherry	4	—	—	1	3	4	4	4	5
Tripura	15	—	2	8	5	15	9.4	49	105
ALL INDIA	5,265†††	4	1,717‡	2,207‡	1,336‡	5,265‡	4,046	5,669	31,661

*Since re-delimited into 321 Blocks.

**Being re-delimited into 678 Blocks.

†Provisional, as given by the Union Territory.
‡Excludes 101 additional C.D. Blocks on account of T.D. Blocks allotted to different States/U.T.s viz., Andhra Pradesh 3, Bihar 12, Gujarat 26, Madhya Pradesh 34, Maharashtra 17‡, Orissa 7 and Tripura 2.

conference held in October, 1966. The main elements in the suggested policy approaches which are under consideration of Chief Ministers are: continued maintenance of an integrated approach to rural development, combined with flexibility at the operational level; emphasis on nation-wide priority programmes like agriculture and family planning, other programmes of local relevance determined in accordance with the local needs and resources; intensification of special programmes like those for utilisation of Rural Manpower, Applied Nutrition, Wells Construction, etc.; and strengthening of the Panchayati Raj structure, especially at the district level with commensurate functions and resources to enable them to play a positive role in the development of local areas.

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from people in cash, kind or labour. When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3 : 1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Centre to the States in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bears half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in the blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till March 31, 1966, amounted to Rs. 151.30 crores, (excluding that in U.P. during the Third Plan), forming about 32 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs. 502.22 crores.

Expenditure Under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First and Second Plans amounted to Rs. 233.1 crores. The outlay for the Third Plan was Rs. 321.9 crores, of which Rs. 287.7 crores were earmarked for the C.D. programmes, Rs. 28.2 crores for the panchayats and Rs. 6 crores for Central schemes. The total expenditure incurred during the Third Plan on C.D. programme was Rs. 269.1 crores.

The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred are indicated below:

TABLE 120
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

Expenditure Head	(Rs. lakhs)		
	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan*
Block headquarters (including transport, office building, equipment, etc.)	10,51	54,76	81,69
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,55	11,00	31,06
Irrigation and reclamation	10,83	48,59	58,61
Village industries	2,18	7,01	13,73
Health and rural sanitation	3,79	16,87	23,11
Education	3,44	12,06	14,11
Social education	2,00	10,19	13,78
Communications	5,16	12,61	18,40
Housing	1,73	10,90	11,67
Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge etc.)	2,79	3,13	2,96
TOTAL	45,98	187,12	269,12

*Provisional.

ORGANISATION

The Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan had indicated an outlay of Rs. 190 crores for the programme. Due to the stringent resources position only 52 per cent of the requirements of outlay was approved in 1966-67 and 42 per cent in 1967-68. For 1968-69, the outlay approved by the Planning Commission amounts to Rs. 20.51 crores against the schematic requirements of Rs. 40.11 crores and an outlay of Rs. 26.44 crores proposed by the States. Outlays approved for different schemes for 1968-69 are: panchayats Rs. 1.24 crores; training and publicity (Central provision only) Rs. 50.28 lakhs, rural manpower programme Rs. 4.68 crores; well construction programme Rs. 3.32 crores, applied nutrition programme (Central provision only) Rs. 60 lakhs, development of Gramdan areas Rs. 12 lakhs and lok karya kshetra (rural) Rs. 12.40 lakhs.

Provisions for the different programmes are generally on the level of 1967-68 except for rural manpower programme where the funds provided are less than in the preceding year, due to stringent resources.

At the Centre

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy go before a high powered Central Committee. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the State

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of development departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates the activities of all development departments.

As recommended by a working group, in 1963, integrated Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development comprising agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, community development and panchayati raj, co-operation and allied departments, have been set up in Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal. The Secretary of the integrated department functions as Commissioner for Agricultural Production and Rural Development.

In the District

The statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and MPs and MLAs of the district.

In the Block

At the block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanchas (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations, like the youth club, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate

organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village levels is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, MPs and MLAs representing the area, function in States where decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Rural Manpower Programme

The programme seeks to provide additional employment to agricultural workers, especially landless, during the slack seasons through a works programme based on community action to create community assets. At present it covers 998 Community Development Blocks. During the Third Plan Rs. 19.33 crores were spent on the programme which generated employment of 8.25 lakh mandays in constructive programmes, such as creation of minor irrigation facilities, soil conservation and afforestation measures, flood protection, anti-waterlogging and land reclamation measures and inter-village road construction.

Owing to limitations of resources it has not been possible to cover additional areas, during the last few years. Presently, emphasis is on consolidation of the programme in the existing blocks. The desirability of taking up community irrigation works as also lift irrigation schemes, on a loan-cum-grant basis through panchayats with proper integration of the allied departmental schemes, has been commended to the States.

Expenditure incurred and employment generated under the programme in 1966-67 is estimated at Rs. 67.82 crores and 25.53 crore mandays, respectively. Evaluation studies made by several States have revealed that, even on its present modest scale, the programme has provided some relief to the unemployed and underemployed while the cost of providing employment per manday has been less than under the normal departmental arrangements.

Well Construction Programme

This programme seeks to provide simple sources of drinking water in the deficient villages. Hitherto a centrally sponsored programme, known as the Local Development Works Programme, it now forms part of the State Plans and is based on local initiative and resources. The cost of the schemes is shared 50-50 by the Central Government and public contributions or State Governments concerned. Preference is accorded to scarcity-affected, backward or predominantly tribal areas. During the Third Plan 1,61,506 wells/hand-pumps were dug with the help of a Central grant of Rs. 20.75 crores and public contribution of Rs. 12.76 crores. During 1967-68, Central grants aggregating Rs. 33.17 crores were released to the different States under the programme.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The programme of Applied Nutrition, implemented in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and WHO, seeks to educate the rural people in improved nutrition by promoting production and consumption of protective foods like fruits, vegetables, fish and poultry. Progress has been achieved particularly in the horticulture, poultry and pisciculture components of the programme in different States.

(The programme covered 221 blocks by the end of the Third Plan. Another 1,000 blocks would be covered during the five years 1966 to 1971. Of these 141 were allotted in 1966-67 and 181 in 1967-68 most of which have by now been selected. Besides 31 special blocks were allotted in the scarcity affected areas of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Mysore. Voluntary agencies abroad offered assistance through UNICEF for setting up such special blocks, a special feature of which is provision of drinking water supply.)

OTHER PROGRAMMES

The working of the community development programme in the States is regularly assessed by the Central Government through a system of periodic reports. The appraisal of progress in 1966-67 shows that there was an upward trend in the activities relating to distribution of improved seeds and chemical fertilisers, compost making, land improvement, minor irrigation, land reclamation, supply of improved birds, artificial insemination of animals, adult literacy, organisation of Gram Sahayak Camps, construction of pucca drains, renovation of drinking water wells, improvement of existing and construction of new kucha roads. Programmes relating to agricultural production receive high priority; within the resources available, amenities programmes also received attention.

Agriculture

Planning for agricultural production is a specific function assigned statutorily to Panchayati Raj bodies in all the States where Panchayati Raj legislation has been enacted. Their functions include *inter alia* the development of agriculture and horticulture, popularisation of improved agricultural techniques and improved implements, encouragement of fruit and vegetables cultivation, propagating and assisting plant protection measures, laying out demonstration farms and working out better methods of farm management, holding of agricultural shows and promotion of co-operative marketing. The new strategy based chiefly on intensification of efforts in selected areas having the maximum potential and concentration of the needed inputs, credit and organisational support in those areas. The field agency for implementation whether in the intensive or non-intensive areas, is the Block organisation; popular support is to be mobilised through the Panchayati Raj institutions. Preparation of the village plans and their implementation is the responsibility of the Village Panchayat and, for plans at the block and district levels, of the Panchayat Samiti and the Zila Parishad respectively. With 29,27,000 farm families in the 15 IADP districts, the number of farm production plans has moved up progressively from 55,287 in 1960-61 to 14,90,153 in 1966-67.

Minor Irrigation

Programmes for minor irrigation works receive high priority. Such works carried out in the blocks provided additional irrigation potential of 13.4 lakh hectares during the year ending June 1967 as against 11.6 lakh hectares during the year ending 1966. The average area per block provided with additional irrigation worked out to 244 and 286 hectares in 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively.

Village and Small Scale Industries

In pursuance of the programme for village industries sponsored by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the target of a minimum of four cottage industries per block has been reached in almost all States; attempt is now being made to set up eight industries per block.

Health and Family Planning

By the end of 1966-67, primary health centres had covered 4,920 of the 5,200 odd blocks in the country. Shortage of medical and para-medical staff, however, continues.

Family Planning has been accorded high priority in block programmes. There are about 29,075 rural family welfare planning centres, of which 4,683 are main centres 16,198 sub-centres and 8,194 other medical centres, which distribute contraceptives.

Area Planning

Under a Third Plan scheme for evolving suitable techniques for local planning, 28 districts in 12 States had been selected as pilot areas for studying the processes involved in, and evolving appropriate techniques for formulation of integrated area plans. The work is proposed to be taken up in 50 selected districts including those where it has been already initiated in the previous plan period.

Tribal Development

During the Third Plan period, Tribal Development Blocks were constituted in areas with concentration of two-thirds or more of tribal population; areas with 50 per cent tribal concentration are now to be covered by such blocks.

TRAINING

A proper understanding of the basic concepts and objectives underlying the community development and panchayati raj programmes with their changing emphasis in field programmes requires training of both officials and non-officials connected with these programmes.

The National Institute of Community Development made autonomous two years ago, pursue the realisation of its four-fold objectives, namely to: (i) function as an apex institute, for providing orientation and training in the philosophy and aims of community development and Panchayati Raj to senior officials as well as non-officials, working at policy-making levels; (ii) promote a programme of study and research in applied social sciences, with particular emphasis on planned change through community development; (iii) provide academic guidance to the training centres in different parts of the country and impart necessary training to the instructors of these training centres in teaching techniques and methods; and (iv) function as a clearing house of information on community development and Panchayati Raj.

During the year, the Institute conducted five orientation courses for 153 senior officials and non-officials; the participants included 28 foreigners. Research activities of the Institute were conducted through its own staff and also universities and training centres. The Institute has in hand the publication of a series of studies based on the field data compiled.

The National Institute has been awarding research fellowships tenable at universities for studies in the field of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. It has also rendered financial assistance to universities for conducting research studies on subjects relating to these programmes. Seminars bearing on subjects relating to community development and Panchayati

Raj were organised by a number of universities with assistance from the special fund of Rs. 10 lakhs, set up under the University Grants Commission, with equal contributions from the Ministry and the Commission.

The existing middle level training institutions have been reorganised to provide emphasis on area-based special programmes and secure closer association of State Governments. Composite Training Centres, roughly one in each State, run by the State Governments concerned, have been established from April, 1967; Assam, Kerala and Punjab have, however, yet to set up such centres. Training programmes, hitherto conducted at the Orientation and Study Centres/Tribal Orientation and Study Centres, Social Education Organisers Training Centres and Mukhya Sevikas Training Centres, are being carried out at the Composite Training Centres, with flexible enough training schedules to meet local requirements. The Central Government continues to provide necessary financial assistance. By the end of 1967, an estimated 2,044 persons of different categories had received training at these Centres. Extension officers, Gram Sahayaks and youth and women received training in their respective fields during 1967. A total of about 53,000 officials and non-officials involved in applied nutrition programme have so far been trained.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Achievements in selected items of activity under the Community Development Programme are given in Table 121.

TABLE 121
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—PROGRESS UNDER
SELECTED ITEMS OF ACTIVITY

Particulars	Total achievement during year ending June		Average achievement per Block during year ending June	
	1965-66	1966-67	1965-1966	1966-1967
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agriculture				
1. Improved seeds distributed (quintals)	57,70,000	59,12,000	1,200	1,265
2. Chemical fertiliser distributed (quintals)	2,69,37,000	275,78,600	5,609	5,903
3. Chemical pesticides distributed (quintals)	2,93,204	282,981	78	61
4. Improved implements distributed (Nos.)	7,92,297	7,44,507	164	159
5. Agricultural demonstrations held (Nos.)	10,88,000	8,42,200	226	180
6. Compost pits dug (Nos.)	54,54,000	74,14,200	1,134	1,587
II. Land Improvement				
1. Net additional area likely to be irrigated (Hect.)	11,55,506	13,38,731	244	286
2. Land reclaimed (Hect.)	4,93,666	5,53,164	103	118
3. Area bunded & terraced (Hect.)	18,45,007	18,93,429	384	405
III. Animal Husbandry				
1. Improved animals supplied (Nos.)	39,340	30,972	10.5	8.1
2. Improved birds supplied (Nos.)	15,30,969	16,12,390	318	345
3. Animals castrated (Nos.)	34,78,000	34,36,600	723	736
4. Animals artificially inseminated (Nos.)	11,52,647	12,36,253	240	265
IV. Health and Rural Sanitation				
1. Rural latrines constructed (Nos.)	81,330	68,759	17	15
2. Pucca drains constructed (Nos.)	19,44,000	19,80,827	406	424
3. Village lanes paved (sq. metres)	12,65,000	14,72,623	306	385
4. Soakage pits constructed (Nos.)	2,08,180	1,74,591	50	37

TABLE 121 (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
5. Drinking water wells constructed (Nos.)	41,064	34,731	8.5	7.4
6. Drinking water wells renovated (Nos.)	50,631	52,438	10.5	11.2
<i>V. Social Education</i>				
1. Adult literacy centres started (Nos.)	56,718	45,556	12.6	10.5
2. Adults made literate (Nos.)	10,32,002	10,36,774	215	222
3. Functional Gram Sahayak camps organised (Nos.)	14,325	21,254	3.6	4.5
4. Leaders trained (Nos.)	4,64,186	4,27,654	97	92
<i>VI. Communications</i>				
1. New kucha roads constructed (kms)	30,839	35,449	6.4	7.6
2. Existing kucha roads improved (kms)	49,846	52,614	10.4	11.3
3. Culverts constructed (Nos.)	24,785	20,660	5.2	4.4
<i>VII. Village & Small Industries</i>				
1. Value of improved tools & appliances distributed:				
(a) Blacksmithy (Rs.)	6,49,399	6,45,471	149	138
(b) Carpentry (Rs.)	9,02,212	6,59,099	203	141

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Study Team on Community Development and National Extension Service, of the Committee on Plan Projects, with Balwantrai Mehta as Chairman, had recommended that "there should be a devolution of power and a decentralisation of machinery, and that such power be exercised and such machinery controlled and directed by popular representatives of the local area".

On January 12, 1958, the National Development Council endorsed the recommendations on democratic decentralisation and laid down broad principles for the establishment of Panchayati Raj, a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies, at the village, block and district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Coverage

Village panchayats have since been established in all States and almost all Union Territories. The higher tier bodies viz., Panchayat Samities at the block level and Zila Parishads at the district level, have also been established in most of the States, except Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh and parts of Bihar.

The panchayat, the co-operative and the school are the basic institutions at the village level for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere, and the village school, which is also a community centre, looks after educational, cultural, recreational and allied fields. Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers' and artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work.

With most of the country covered by Panchayati Raj, the emphasis now is on consolidation of these institutions and bringing into sharper focus their role in the rural development effort. Review of the working of the Panchayati Raj bodies for strengthening them at various levels is a continuous process. The States have also reviewed from time to time their own legislative provisions, organisational arrangements and administrative procedures with a view to improving them, as necessary.

Taxation

The Panchayati Raj institutions have their own powers of taxation under the respective legislations. The table given below shows the tax collections realised by Panchayati Raj institutions in the reporting States in the Third Plan period.

TABLE 122
TAX COLLECTIONS BY PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Zila Parishads		Panchayat Samities		Panchayats		Total tax collected
	No. of States covered by the data	Tax collected	No. of States covered by the data	Tax collected	No. of States covered by the data	Tax* collected	
1961-62 ..	1	23.56	3	1,13.50	9	9,03.46	10,40.52
1962-63 ..	2	1,80.21	3	1,70.28	8	9,72.78	13,23.27
1963-64 ..	3	3,62.08	4	3,13.27	10	11,39.37	18,14.72
1964-65 ..	3	4,05.35	5	4,84.45	9	13,81.29	22,71.09
1965-66 ..	N.A.	N.A.	4	5,71.75	10	14,76.73	20,48.48
TOTAL ..		9,71.20		16,53.25		58,73.63	84,98.08

Nyaya Panchayats

Nyaya (judicial) Panchayats are functioning in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, parts of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Mysore, West Bengal and entire rural area in Manipur. In Assam, Nyaya Panchayats are proposed to be constituted after the expiry of the current term of the Panchayats in 1968. Legislation for this purpose is to be enacted in Madras.

Training

An Evaluation Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri G. Ramachandram, M.P., has recommended strengthening the existing Panchayati Raj Training Centres after readjusting their numbers to ensure optimum utilisation.

The Central Institute of Panchayati Raj which was responsible for training instructors from Panchayati Raj Training Centres was closed in April 1967. The training of the few remaining instructors has now been entrusted to the National Institute of Community Development.

*Information includes non-tax revenue of Panchayats in respect of one State.

CHAPTER XVIII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

An integrated programme of co-operative development was first drawn up for the Second Plan period. Earlier* virtually restricted to the provision of credit, the movement was eventually extended to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat. The targets suggested for the Fourth Plan as against the achievements at the end of the Second and Third Plans are as follows :

TABLE 123
PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Particulars	Achievements under Second Plan (1960-61)	Achievements under Third Plan (1965-66)	Targets for Fourth Plan**
Number of primary credit societies (in lakhs) ..	2.1	1.97	1.28
Membership (crores)	1.7	2.70	4.5
Coverage of villages (per cent)	75	90	100
Coverage of agricultural population (per cent) ..	30†	45	75
Loans through co-operatives :			
Short-term and medium-term (Rs. in crores) ..	203	346†	650
Long-term (outstanding) (Rs. in crores)	38	165	300

The more important developments in the field of co-operation during 1966 and 1967 are indicated below.

As part of the programme for creation of viable primary credit societies, schemes involving liquidation of dormant societies and amalgamation of weak societies were launched in the States. The programme aims at reducing the number of primary credit societies from about 2.08 lakhs to about 1.30 lakhs at the end of the Fourth Plan.

The role of co-operative credit in special schemes for improved agricultural production was stressed at the annual conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in New Delhi in October 1966. The conference recommended *inter alia* that the introduction of crop loan system should be completed throughout the country by 1967-68.

The crop loan system has been accepted as a basic feature of the programme of co-operative development. Provision of short-term credit under the system is related to the cost of cultivation of each crop including the value of inputs such as fertilisers, etc., subject to the repaying capacity of the borrower, which is judged in relation to the expected value of produce rather than the security which he can offer.

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the co-operative movement till 1956 see Chapter XXII in 'INDIA 1962'. Also, for information on co-operative farming, see Chapter XVI on 'Land Reform'.

†Revised.

**As originally fixed, subject to revision.

The Banking Laws (Application to Co-operative Societies) Act, 1965, which came into force from March 1966 brought co-operative banks within the purview of the general banking legislation of the country. Some of the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, relating to licensing of banks, maintenance of cash reserves and liquid assets, regulation of advances, issue of directions, etc., also became applicable to co-operative banks. The voluntary inspection of co-operative banks by the Reserve Bank has been replaced by statutory inspection under the Banking Regulation Act.

The All India Rural Credit Review Committee set up by the Reserve Bank in July 1966 for reviewing the supply of rural credit issued questionnaires to State Governments, State co-operative banks and leading co-operators in the country. It held discussions with representatives of State Governments, State Bank of India, commercial banks, Food Corporation of India, etc. It is expected to submit its report in 1968.

As recommended by the Reserve Bank's Standing Advisory Committee on Rural and Co-operative Credit, a Working Group on Industrial Financing by Co-operative Banks was set up in June 1967 to study the problem of ensuring an adequate flow of funds for industrial finance through co-operative banks. The Working Group is to examine the existing position regarding the resources available to co-operative processing industries and co-operative cottage and small-scale industries from the co-operative banking structure, suggest measures to ensure flow of adequate funds to them, study the role of urban co-operative banks in industrial financing, and also examine the question of bringing a closer inter-relationship between co-operative banks and the higher financing agencies for the purpose.

A bill, providing for the establishment of agricultural credit corporations as a transitional arrangement, in the Eastern States, Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura where co-operative credit has made comparatively little headway, is being introduced in Parliament.

A proposal to set up Agricultural Development Corporations in selected areas of some States was discussed in a meeting convened by the Government of India with the authorities concerned. It was decided initially to set up the corporations in selected areas of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. The initial capital for the corporations is to come from State Governments, Central Government, private investment, World Bank, USAID, etc. The Corporations would be empowered to engage in any activity vital to advancement of agricultural practice or performance, and would concentrate in whatever activities demanded priority attention for a balanced development of agriculture.

A bill called the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1967 was introduced in Parliament on July 17, 1967. Some States have agreed in principle to amend their respective Co-operative Societies Acts to enable the Deposit Insurance Corporation to extend the benefit of insurance of deposits to co-operative banks. The other States/Union Territories are also likely to amend their respective legislation for the purpose.

In order to provide adequate financial assistance to the co-operatives to take up the distribution of fertilisers on an increased scale, the Reserve Bank indicated its willingness to sanction short-term credit limits to State co-operative banks at Bank rate against Government guarantee under section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act for financing, stocking and distribution of chemical fertilisers.

Certain relaxations were introduced by the Reserve Bank in the sphere of medium-term loans also. Thus the facility of medium-term loans for purchase of share by cultivators was extended to three additional types of processing societies besides co-operative sugar factories, viz., cotton ginning and pressing units, groundnut oil mills and rice mills. Poultry farming

activities were also included as an approved purpose for utilisation of the Reserve Bank's medium-term credit limits.

Commercial banks showed increasing desire to enter the field of agricultural credit in a big way. They enlarged their contribution to the debentures of central land mortgage banks very considerably. The definite role of the commercial banks in financing agriculture has yet to take concrete form. Two meetings of the representatives of commercial banks, Reserve Bank of India and Government of India were held during the year at the instance of the Indian Banks' Association to discuss the aspects of the role of commercial banks in the provision of agricultural credit. Emphasis was placed upon commercial banks adopting an area approach in the sphere of agricultural financing. Certain State Governments also held initial discussions with the representatives of commercial banks operating in the States to formulate the future course of action.

The Fifth Indian Co-operative Congress was held in New Delhi in December 1967. The Congress suggested that in the Fourth Five Year Plan, co-operation ought to be assigned a greater role in socio-economic development and in raising the standards as a whole.

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1965-66 are indicated in the table below :

TABLE 124
NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66*
Number of societies	1,85,630	3,41,841	3,42,292
Membership of primary societies (in thousands)	1,37,92	3,78,36	5,00,92
Working capital ** (in lakhs of rupees) ..	3,06,34	15,34,78	27,93,96
(a) Share capital	49,80	2,59,69	4,50,42
(b) Reserve and other funds	43,51	1,09,10	1,90,57
(c) Loans from :			
(i) Central financing agencies	49,77	4,76,78	10,00,70
(ii) Government	14,12	69,06	1,49,63
(iii) Other sources	9,73	1,07,40	2,00,17
(d) Deposits from :			
(i) Central societies	4,76	38,06	6,23,24
(ii) Primary societies	15,86	67,37	
(iii) Individuals and other sources	96,44	2,23,87	
(e) Deposits held by marketing societies	—	3,99	9,67
(f) Debentures of land mortgage banks	7,91	47,74	1,78,38

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of June 1966, roughly 25.06 crores of the population was served by the co-operative movement.

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The credit societies have a three-tier structure consisting of the State co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central

*Provisional.

**Excludes figures relating to general insurance societies.

and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of State co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52, 1961-62 and 1965-66 are given below:

TABLE 125
STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66
Number	16	21	22
Membership (in lakhs of rupees)	23,272	30,468	21,010
Share capital	1,90	21,26	[28,83
Reserve and other funds	2,36	7,59	16,13
Deposits	21,18	81,44	146,51
Other borrowings	11,27	1,45,79	198,52
Working capital	36,72	2,56,09	389,98
Cash in hand and with banks	2,81	20,05	25,93
Investments:			
Government and other trustee securi- ties	10,52	26,18	42,17
Others	78	17,53	2,07
Loans advanced	55,27	2,56, 29	4,74,22
Loans outstanding	20,01	1,96,51	3,07,93
Loans overdue	3,22	8,10	9,34

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act at the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to provide finance to the primary societies. Table below gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 126
CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66
Number	509	387	346
Membership	2,31,319	3,95,600	3,62,156
Loans advanced (Rs. lakhs)	1,05,64	3,84,40	7,71,66
Working capital (Rs. lakhs)	60,11	3,52,65	5,83,52

The composition of their working capital is shown below.

TABLE 127
COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL
CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Particulars	Amount (Rs. crores)		Percentage of working capital	
	1951-52	1965-66	1951-52	1965-66
Owened funds	9.80	101.94	16.3	17.5
Deposits	38.23	236.59	63.6	40.5
Other borrowings	12.08	244.99	20.1	42.0

Loans outstanding at the end of June 1965 against individuals and against banks and societies totalled Rs. 3.36 crores and Rs. 434.36 crores respectively. Total overdues amounted to Rs. 87.05 crores, constituting 19.8 per cent of the outstandings.

Agricultural Credit Societies

During 1965-66 there were 1,91,904 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 2,61,35,000. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 546.56 crores; loans advanced amounted to Rs. 341.75 crores; loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 426.90 crores and the overdues stood at Rs. 125.36 crores. An analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital was only 6.3 per cent. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 128
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66
Membership per society (in rupees)	44	91	136
Share capital per society	827	3,190	6,009
Share capital per member	19	35	44
Deposits per society	408	820	1,797
Deposits per member	9	9	13
Working capital per society	4,190	15,126	28,481

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1966, there were 7,571 grain banks with a membership of 11.31 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 6.84 crores. In Orissa, particularly, the banks play a significant role in providing credit. The number of grain banks in the State was 1,701 with a working capital of Rs. 4.35 crores and a membership of 5.84 lakhs. Loans advanced by all grain banks in the country during 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 2.66 crores.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Of the 18 banks functioning in 1965-66, 13 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 54.35 crores. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 5.23 crores to the debentures issued during the year. Table 129 indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1965-66.

TABLE 129
CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66
Number	6	17	18
Membership (in lakhs of rupees)	34,579	2,99,383	4,02,934
Share capital	44	5,73	15,39
Reserve fund	25	74	1,57
Other funds	12	56	1,08
Debentures	7,83	47,74	1,78,37
Borrowings	1,53	5,46	7,26
Working capital	10,17	61,70	2,06,59
Sinking fund investments	1,27	10,92	38,07
Investments including cash and bank balances	77	3,62	9,06
Loans advanced	2,51	14,75	56,41
Loans recovered	44	3,93	11,00
Loans due	8,05	47,90	1,63,26

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of the 673 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of June 1966, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Madras continued to account for the bulk of the total. The membership stood at 10.48 lakhs and working capital at Rs. 137 crores. The outstanding loans of these banks amounted to Rs. 124.33 crores at the end of June 1966 as against Rs. 93 crores at the end of 1965. The table below indicates the progress made by primary land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1965-66.

TABLE 130
PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66
Share capital	58	2,83	11,18
Reserve fund	13	39	88
Other funds	5	23	67
Debentures and other borrowings ..	6,84	34,87	1,19,84
Working capital	7,60	38,31	1,36,93
Loans advanced	1,30	12,59	41,23
Loans repaid	48	2,19	9,99
Loans due	6,96	35,28	1,24,33

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1966, there were 13,449 societies with a membership of 64.84 lakhs. Deposits stood at Rs. 176.88 crores at the end of June 1966. Table below indicates the progress made by the societies between 1951-52 and 1965-66.

TABLE 131
OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(in lakhs of rupees)

Particulars	1951-52	1961-62	1965-66
Share capital	13,36	36,98	57,98
Reserve fund	3,78	8,47	12,94
Cash in hand and with banks	5,65	12,08	19,74
Investments in :			
Land and buildings	73	1,95	2,97
Trustee securities	6,67	14,28	21,37
Others	4,68	13,75	27,54
Loans advanced	50,67	1,61,63	2,70,31
Loans recovered	47,01	1,48,73	2,45,25
Loans due	44,36	1,29,89	2,13,50
Loans overdue	4,16	8,16	11,19

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies as at the end of June 1966 are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

TABLE 132
**NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-
 CREDIT SOCIETIES (JUNE 1966)***

Type of society	Number	Membership	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)
<i>Marketing societies</i>			
National	1	22	31
State	20	6,282	40.07
Central	160	69,453	17.31
Primary	3,196	21,80,363	63.70
<i>Sugarcane supply societies</i>			
State	2	146	40
Central	72	7,913	1.17
Primary	8,071	27,22,270	16.05
Milk Unions	136	25,016	8.12
Milk Supply societies	8,057	6,17,208	5.68
Farming societies	7,295	1,87,870	11.14
Irrigation societies	1,558	72,108	3.82
Sugar factories	78	2,95,965	1.23.08
Cotton ginning & pressing societies	155	1,06,456	7.14
Other processing societies	1,663	1,88,826	6.69
<i>Weavers' societies:</i>			
State	20	9,292	9.65
Central	109	5,650	1.54
Primary	12,947	10,29,196	32.10
Spinning mills	65	93,774	26.67
Other industrial societies	32,749	13,81,893	30.89
<i>Consumers' societies</i>			
Wholesale	280	5,21,226	33.13
Primary	13,100	29,39,277	18.18
<i>Housing societies</i>			
State	13	5,387	27.40
Primary	11,765	7,56,808	1,13.33
Fishermen's societies	3,338	3,47,865	4.26
Insurance societies	7	12,264	1.42
Other non-credit societies	21,871	17,43,084	93.61

OTHER SOCIETIES**

Supervising Unions

In 1965-66, there were 829 supervising unions with 48,651 affiliated societies, for supervision of credit societies and special types of societies like housing, farming, purchase, sale, etc.

Co-operative Unions and Institutes

At the end of June 1966, there were 22 State co-operative unions and institutes and 207 district unions and institutes. The number of societies affiliated to them was 45,437 and 54,628 respectively. These unions and institutes imparted training to 3,06,083 members, 3,92,296 honorary office-bearers and 43,877 paid staff of co-operative societies. The total income of district unions and institutes amounted to Rs. 35.75 lakhs of which Rs. 10.48 lakhs constituted government grants.

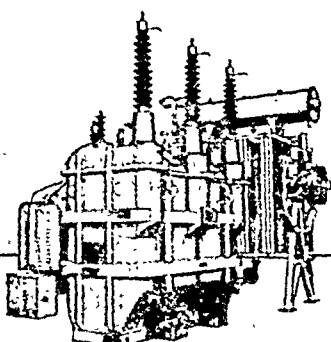
Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1965-66—31,213 co-operative societies were under liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 93.18 lakhs and Rs. 93.07 lakhs respectively.

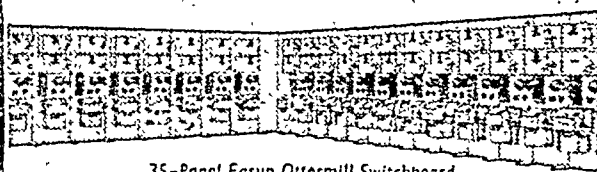
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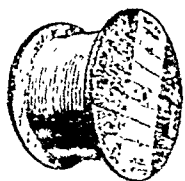
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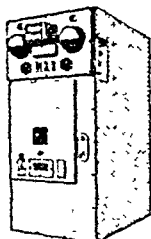
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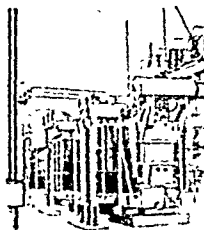
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CHAPTER XIX

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

The total water potential of India by way of mean annual river-flows is estimated at 1,67,500 crore cu. metres. Of this, the utilisable resource is estimated at 55,500 crore cu. metres. By 1951, only about 9,300 crore cu. metres had been utilised by the irrigation projects of the pre-Plan period representing 17 per cent of the estimated utilisable resource or 5.6 per cent of the total annual flow. By the end of the Third Plan, the major, medium and minor projects enabled the utilisation of nearly 19,300 crore cu. metres of water, i.e. 36 per cent of the utilisable resources.

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, increasingly aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

Central Organisations

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 21 research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission (CW & PC) is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

A Technical Committee constituted by the Planning Commission, in which CW&PC is represented, is charged with the assessment of water resources and their utilisation. The CW&PC has undertaken the assessment of surface water resources and their utilisation for major and medium river valley schemes and the co-ordination of the data collected by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Health and Transport pertaining to minor irrigation works and domestic and navigational purposes. The ultimate aim is to draw up a balance sheet of water to be utilised for additional benefits in the country.

IRRIGATION AND MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS*

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country completed up to the end of the Third Plan and the principal irrigation schemes continuing are given at the end of this chapter in Tables 141 and 142. The major irrigation and multi-purpose projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Nagarjunasagar Project (Andhra Pradesh)

The Nagarjunasagar project, comprises the construction of a 1,450 metre-long masonry dam with 3,223 metre-long earthen flanks on the

*Description of only selected projects is given.

Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 144 km. from Hyderabad and two canals, one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 203 km. long and the left bank canal, 179 km. long, will together irrigate 8.3 lakh hectares including stabilisation of irrigation in Krishna delta. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 808 crore cubic metres and its water-spread will be 22,650 hectares. The dam is nearing completion and an irrigation potential of 2.33 lakh hectares has already been created. The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 4.88 metre diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project.

The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 164.5 crores.

Tungabhadra Project (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 2,444 metre-long and 49.39 metre-high dam on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram about 4.8 km. from Hospet town, a 227 km-long canal (called the left bank canal) with a power house on the left side; a 349 km-long canal (called the low level canal) with two power houses, and a 196 km-long canal (called the high level canal) on the right side.

The dam was completed in July 1956. The reservoir has a water-spread of 37,800 hectares. The left bank canal and the low level canal (on the right side) will together irrigate nearly 3.32 lakh hectares in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. The high level canal (on the right side) will, on completion, irrigate 1.85 lakh hectares. There are two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail-end of the 22.5 km-long hydel channel at Hampi. Four generating units of 9,000 kw each in the dam power house and four units of the same capacity in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station has also been constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw each have been installed. The low level canal, including the hydel channel and its major distributaries and the distribution system and the left bank canal up to 220.5 km. and the distribution system have been completed. Bulk of the work on the construction of the high level canal, stage I, has also been completed and work on Stage II has commenced. The total irrigation potential created so far is 3.65 lakh hectares and the total installed capacity for power generation is 99 mw.

Gandak Project (Bihar and U.P.)

An agreement on the Gandak irrigation and power project was signed between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India on December 4, 1959. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States and Nepal would also derive irrigation and power benefits from it.

The project comprises the following components:

- (i) A 743-metre long barrage with road-bridge across the river Gandak at Valmikinagar in Bihar.
- (ii) Main western canal to irrigate 4.88 lakh hectares in the Saran district of Bihar, and about 2.88 lakh hectares in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh. A separate canal will also take off from the western bank to irrigate 13,154 hectares in the Bhairwa district of western Nepal.
- (iii) Main eastern canal to irrigate 6.90 lakh hectares in the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts of Bihar, and 0.37 lakh hectares in Parasa, Bara and Rautuhat districts of Nepal.
- (iv) A power house with an installed capacity of 15 mw at the 14th km. of the main western canal in Nepal territory, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as a gift when the connected load in Nepal has developed to a firm potential of 10 mw.

Construction of the barrage and excavation of canals is in progress.

The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 141.71 crores will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities to the people of Nepal and India.

Kosi Project (Bihar)

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 68.13 crores, consists of:

Unit I—A barrage near Hanumannagar in Nepal and appurtenant works;

Unit II—About 270 km-long flood embankments and other protective works; and

Unit III—The eastern Kosi canal system.

The barrage and headworks including the road bridge were completed and inaugurated by H.M. the King of Nepal on April 24, 1965.

About 242 km. flood embankments on the eastern and western banks of Kosi were completed in 1959. The flood embankments have freed an area of about 20,720 sq. km. in Bihar and Nepal from the ravages of the Kosi and afforded direct protection to about 0.61 lakh hectares of cultivable land in Nepal and 2.02 lakh hectares in Bihar from recurring submergence. The eastern Kosi canal system taking off from the left bank of the barrage will irrigate 5.79 lakh hectares in the districts of Purnea and Saharsa in North Bihar.

In addition to the above components, the following schemes have been sanctioned as stage II of the project:

- (i) *Kosi Power House*: A power station with an installed capacity of 20 mw on the eastern Kosi canal along with connected transmission lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.17 crores is under construction. Half of the power generated at the power house will be supplied to Nepal and the other half will be available for use in Bihar. The design of the power house has been finalised by the CW&PC.
- (ii) *Western Kosi Canal*: This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 19.69 crores comprises the construction of a main canal, 112 km long taking off from the right flank of the Kosi barrage to irrigate 3.12 lakh hectares in Darbhanga district of Bihar, and 12.120 hectares in Saptari district of Nepal.
- (iii) *Extension of Eastern Kosi Canal*: This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 6.82 crores, comprises the construction of a canal system taking off from the eastern Kosi main canal to irrigate 1.60 lakh hectares in Saharsa and Munghyr districts.

Kakrapara Project (Gujarat)

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 621 metres long and 9.45 metres high, above the river bed near Kakrapara 80 km. upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Most of the earth work of canals and on distributaries has been completed. The project will irrigate 2.27 lakh hectares in Surat district.

Ukai Project (Gujarat)

The Ukai multipurpose project estimated to cost Rs. 96.33 crores, envisages the construction of an earth-cum-masonry dam across the river Tapi near the village Ukai, 116 km. upstream of Surat town, river bed power house and canals on right and left banks. The total length of the dam is 4,928 metres and height 68.58 metres above the river bed. Besides irrigating 1.55 lakh hectares, the project will firm up irrigation planned under

the Kakrapara project. A total installed capacity of 300 mw has been proposed under this project.

Periyar Valley Scheme (Kerala)

This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 6.4 crores, envisages the construction of a masonry barrage 210.92 metres long across the river Periyar near Alwaye, in Ernakulam district. The 29 km. long main canal will irrigate 41,000 hectares. The construction of the head works, main canal and major length of the branch channels has been completed and the scheme has been partially commissioned.

Tawa Project (Madhya Pradesh)

The Tawa project, estimated to cost Rs. 34.14 crores, envisages the construction of a reservoir across the Tawa river (a tributary of the Narmada river) less than a kilometre downstream of its confluence with its tributary Denwa in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh.

The 2,092 metre long dam will be earth-cum-masonry type. Two canals, together 224 km. in length, will take off from the right and left flanks and will provide irrigation facilities to a total area of 3.036 lakh hectares annually. The installed generating capacity under the project would be 42 mw.

Chambal Project (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)

The first phase of the project which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar dam, Gandhi Sagar power station, transmission lines, Kotah barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar dam will have a gross storage capacity of 77,460 lakh cubic metres of water. The canal system will irrigate 4.46 lakh hectares in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 80,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor will be generated from the five generating sets at the Gandhi Sagar power station. The Gandhi Sagar dam and power station with five units have been completed and power generation was started from November 19, 1960. The Kotah barrage has also been completed and water for irrigation was released on November 20, 1960. Work is nearing completion on the second stage of the project estimated to cost Rs. 34.13 crores and envisages the construction of the Rana Pratap Sagar dam and a power house below it. When completed, it will provide irrigation facilities to 1.21 lakh hectares and generate 90,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor. Work has also been undertaken on the third stage of the project estimated to cost about Rs. 16.00 crores, which comprises the construction of the Jawahar Sagar (Kotah) dam and a power station at its toe, which will have three units of 33,000 kw each with provision for the installation of a fourth one. On completion, it will produce 60,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor.

On completion of all the three stages, the project will provide irrigation to 5.66 lakh hectares of land and will have an installed generating capacity of 386 mw of power.

Parambikulam Aliyar Project (Madras and Kerala)

This project, estimated to cost Rs. 50.94 crores is a joint venture of Madras and Kerala State. It envisages the integration of eight rivers, six on the Anamalai Hills viz. Ninar, Sholayar, Parambikulam, Tuncadavu, Peruvuripallam, and Tekkadi and two on the plains viz. Aliyar and Palar, by constructing reservoirs across these and inter-connecting them through tunnels. These tunnels will divert the waters thus impounded to the reservoirs, to the plains of the Coimbatore district in the Madras State and Chittur area of the Kerala State. The project will bring under irrigation 97,128

hectares of land through a series of canals and will produce firm power of 185 mw.

Girna (Maharashtra)

Estimated to cost Rs. 12.75 crores, this project envisages the construction of a dam near village Panzan and two weirs near Jamda and Dahigaon across the river Girna in district Nasik. The 905 metre-long and 55 metre-high dam will be of composite type. Canals 144 km. in length will irrigate an area of 57,208 hectares. The project is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Purna (Maharashtra)

This multi-purpose project envisages the construction of two earthen dams across the river Purna, one 4,786 metres long and 51.36 metres high, at village Yeldari and the other 6306.4 metres long and 38.25 metres high at Siddeshwar village of Parbhani district. Estimated to cost Rs. 15.34 crores, the project is intended to provide irrigation to 61,514 hectares. The installed generating capacity under this project will be 22.5 mw. The project is likely to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Bhadra Reservoir Project (Mysore)

This multipurpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 31.93 crores (irrigation) across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 99,015 hectares of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. It has two power stations with a total installed capacity of 33 mw.

Upper Krishna Project (Mysore)

The Upper Krishna project consists of Narayanpur dam across the Krishna river and two canals to benefit 2.43 lakh hectares. Provision is also made for the foundation of the Alarnati dam. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 58.2 crores.

Malaprabha Project (Mysore)

The Malaprabha project envisages the construction of a 134.5 metre long and 44.2-metre high masonry dam across the Malaprabha river, a tributary of Krishna, in Belgaum district of Mysore State. The right bank canal of the project will irrigate 1.2 lakh hectares in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 19.92 crores.

Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa)

The 4,800-metre long main Hirakud dam is the world's longest dam. Flanked on both sides by 21 km. of dykes, it impounds 810 crore cubic metres of Mahanadi water. The project is divided into two stages. Stage I of the project has been completed in all respects at a cost of Rs. 67.82 crores providing perennial irrigation to 2.43 lakh hectares in the two districts of Sambalpur and Bolangir in Orissa. The total installed capacity of the power house at Hirakud is 1,23,000 kw. Power is being supplied to various industrial and metallurgical plants at Hirakud, Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Joda, Brajrajnagar and other places in Orissa besides several towns, including Puri, Sambalpur, Hirakud, Sundergarh, Bargarh and Cuttack.

The Mahanadi Delta irrigation scheme is being executed by the Government of Orissa as an adjunct to stage I of the Hirakud dam project at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.34 crores. It consists of a diversion weir at Mahanadi to pick up the regulated release from Hirakud and remodelling of the existing canal system and weirs on the Mundali and Birupa rivers. On completion, it will irrigate 6.5 lakh hectares in Cuttack and Puri districts. The diversion weir at Mundali and the canals have been completed and

an irrigation potential of 2.92 lakh hectares was created by the end of 1966-67.

Stage II of the project, estimated to cost Rs. 14.95 crores, has also been virtually completed with the installation and commissioning of three generating units of 24 mw each at the Chiplima power house and two generating units of 37.5 mw each at the Hirakud power house bringing the installed capacity of the former to 72 mw, the latter to 198 mw and the overall total of the Hirakud Project to 270 mw.

Bhakra Nangal Project (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)

A joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, the Bhakra Nangal project is India's biggest multi-purpose river valley scheme and is estimated to cost Rs. 175.14 crores. It consists of a 226-metre high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra; 29-metre high Nangal dam; 64-km. long Nangal hydel channel; one power house on the left bank of Bhakra dam; two power houses on the hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla and about 1,104 km. of canals and over 3,360 km. of distributaries. Started in 1948, the project has been practically completed. The project was dedicated to the nation by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on October 22, 1963.

The Bhakra canal system commands a gross area of about 27.4 lakh hectares, of which the cultivable commanded area is 23.7 lakh hectares. On full development an area of 14.60 lakh hectares is expected to be irrigated annually. Actual irrigation achieved during 1967-68 was 14.45 lakh hectares. In addition, about 14.60 lakh hectares will get increased water supply.

The three power houses at Bhakra left bank, Ganguwal and Kotla have a combined installed capacity of 604 mw.

A power house on the right bank of Bhakra is under construction as a separate project at an estimated cost of Rs. 59.7 crores. Four units of 120 mw each have since been commissioned and the fifth unit of 120 mw is likely to be commissioned shortly.

The Bhakra Management Board was set up with effect from the 1st October, 1967, under the provisions of the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, and is charged with the administration, maintenance and operation of the works enumerated under sub-section (i) of Section 79 of the said Act. The Board has also been entrusted with the construction of such of the remaining works connected with the Bhakra right bank power project as the Central Government may specify.

Beas Project (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)

This project, which is a joint venture of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, consists of two units, viz., (i) Beas-Sutlej link, and (ii) Beas dam at Pong. The former provides for a diversion dam at Pandoh, a 24-mile water conductor system comprising two 8 mile-long tunnels and an open hydel channel, and a power plant with an installed capacity of 660 mw. It will also provide irrigation to a culturable commanded area of 5.3 lakh hectares in Punjab and Haryana. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 110.5 crores and is likely to be completed during Fifth Plan.

The dam at Pong is mainly an irrigation scheme. It consists of a dam 116-metre high intended primarily to provide winter supplies to the Rajasthan canal. It will ensure extension of perennial irrigation to about 21 lakh hectares in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. It also provides for a power plant of 240 mw capacity. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 130 crores. The total installed capacity of the Beas complex will be 1,010 mw, including one unit of 120 mw at the Bhakra right bank power house.

The Beas Construction Board was set up with effect from the 1st October, 1967, under the provisions of Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966, to advise the Central Government in the discharge of its functions for the construction of Beas Project.

Rajasthan Canal Project (Rajasthan)

The Rajasthan canal project, estimated to cost Rs. 184 crores, is intended to provide irrigation by flow supplies to about 11.6 lakh hectares in the districts of Bikaner, Ganganagar and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts:

(a) Rajasthan feeder : 215.74 km. long, of which the first 179.6 km. lie in Punjab and Haryana.

(b) Rajasthan canal : 469.8 km. long lying entirely in Rajasthan.

To begin with, the Rajasthan canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers. Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from dams to be constructed on these two rivers.

The project is now proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage, comprising the Rajasthan feeder and the first 196.42 km. of the Rajasthan canal, including take-off channels, is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period. The second stage envisages the completion of the remaining length together with the distribution system below Naushera branch. The Rajasthan feeder is complete. Of the Rajasthan main canal the first 85 km. are complete and the construction of distributaries and branches is in progress.

The entire length of the canal and the feeder will be lined to save water losses through seepage. The intensity of irrigation is proposed to be increased from the present 78 to 110 per cent.

Ramganga Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The river Ramganga, one of the major tributaries of the Ganga, is being harnessed by constructing a 125.6 metre high earth and rock fill dam, 3.2 km. upstream of Kalagarh in district Garhwal and 72.24 metre high saddle dam. Power will be generated at the saddle dam. The project will irrigate an area of 7.45 lakh hectares and generate 198 mw of power. It will also reduce the intensity of floods in central Uttar Pradesh.

The scheme likely to be completed in the Fifth Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 95.64 crores.

Mayurakshi Project (West Bengal)

This project estimated to cost Rs. 20.46 crores is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of 4,000 kw hydro-electric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 3.2 km. below the dam in West Bengal. The 47.24 metre high and 640 metre long Massanjore dam, now named Canada dam, was completed in June, 1955. The canals will irrigate 2.28 lakh hectares annually. The Canada dam with a capacity of 6,160 lakh cubic metres of water will provide rabi irrigation for nearly 20,235 hectares. The first 2,000 kw generating set was commissioned in December, 1956 and the second in February, 1957.

Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta (West Bengal)

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the port of Calcutta requires immediate remedial measures.

The problem of the Calcutta port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga barrage project envisages the following principal components :

- (i) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka;
- (ii) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal; and
- (iii) a feeder canal, 42.6 km. long, taking off upstream of the Ganga barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply fluctuating hydrographs in the river thus counter-acting the deteriorating effects of the preponderance of the tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region and improvements in communications, inland navigation, etc. Work on the Farakka barrage, taken up on both banks of the river, is proceeding according to schedule. The project is expected to be substantially completed by 1970-71.

Damodar Valley Corporation (West Bengal and Bihar)

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses of a total designed capacity of 140 mw attached to all the dams except Konar, three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 935 mw, an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries.

The Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extensions on either side, was completed in 1953. The Konar dam was completed in October 1955. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 13,570 lakh cubic metres of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in 1958.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam on river Damodar, completed in December 1959, stores 14,970 lakh cubic metres of water. A 40,000 kw hydro-electric station built near the dam was commissioned in September 1959.

The 692 metre long and 11.58 metre high barrage on river Damodar at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. The operation and maintenance of the barrage and irrigation system was transferred to the Government of West Bengal from April 1, 1964. Nearly 137 km. of the main left bank canal have been made navigable.

The Bokaro thermal power station with an installed capacity of 150 mw was commissioned in March, 1954. An additional unit of 75 mw has since been added to this station. At Durgapur two units of 75 mw each and one unit of 140 mw have been commissioned. One of the two units of 140 mw each at Chandrapura was put into commercial operation on December 1, 1964, while the second was commissioned in May 1965. One more unit of 140 mw at Chandrapura is due to be commissioned in July 1968.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957, with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores, fully contributed by the Central Government and the State

Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab (composite), Assam, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and West Bengal.

The Corporation has in hand execution of works costing over Rs. 11 crores; the major works are at Farakka barrage, Gandak barrage, Chandan dam; Gumti project, Hidkal project and Mulla dam project.

INDUS WATERS TREATY, 1960

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. Upon the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi, the Indus Waters Treaty came into force with retrospective effect from April 1, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, the Governments of India and Pakistan each created a permanent post of Commissioner for Indus Waters. The two Commissioners appointed by the respective Governments together form the Permanent Indus Commission whose function is to establish co-operative arrangements for the implementation of the Treaty.

The Commission has so far submitted to the Governments of India and Pakistan annual reports for eight years, the last one relating to the year ending March 1968.

As required under Article V of the Treaty, eight out of the ten annual instalments of £62,06,000 each, of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan, have been paid to the World Bank for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

By the end of March, 1968, India completed three Five Year Plans and two Annual Plans. During the three Five Year Plans and the subsequent Annual Plans more than 500 major and medium irrigation projects were taken up of which 73 were major projects. By the end of March 1968, more than 250 schemes have been completed and the ultimate irrigation potential expected from them created.

When India started planned development in 1951, the irrigated area from major and medium irrigation schemes was 97 lakh hectares and from minor schemes 129 lakh hectares, totalling 226 lakh hectares. The following table shows the growth of irrigation and the corresponding utilisation from major and medium schemes since the advent of planning:

TABLE 133
GROWTH OF IRRIGATION (MAJOR AND MEDIUM SCHEMES)

	Pre-Plan	During First Plan	At the end of		
			Second Plan	Third Plan	1966-67
Potential	97	26	47	71	76
Utilisation	97	13	34	55	62

The additional potential created since 1951 up to the end of March 1967, by major and medium irrigation schemes, was 76 lakh hectares as compared to 97 lakh hectares irrigated at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan.

The outlay of Rs. 300 crores in the First Five Year Plan steadily increased in the subsequent Plans. The First Plan mainly included the schemes which were taken up in the post-independence period prior to the planning. The following table shows the outlays on major and medium irrigation schemes during the various Plans.

TABLE 134
OUTLAYS FOR IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

(Rs. crores)

Particulars	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	1966-67
Total outlay	1,960	4,600	7,500	2,221**
Outlay for irrigation	380*	380	580	130
Outlay for flood control	14	49	86.4	14.70

The additional area irrigated by minor irrigation schemes since 1951 to the end of March, 1967, was 48 lakh hectares (after allowing for depreciation) raising the pre-Plan figure of 129 lakh to 177 lakh hectares. The expenditure incurred on minor irrigation schemes during the three Five Year Plans and Annual Plan 1966-67 was Rs. 778.70 crores.

It has been estimated that the ultimate area that can be irrigated from major and medium schemes is of the order of 4.53 crore hectares and that from minor irrigation is about 3.64 crore hectares. The irrigation potential of the major and medium projects so far undertaken has been estimated at 1.73 crore hectares, of which a potential of 76 lakh hectares was created to the end of March, 1967, leaving a balance of 97 lakh hectares for development through the continuing schemes. There is also scope for irrigating 1.83 crore hectares through new major and medium irrigation schemes.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The 137 km. long left bank canal of the Damodar Valley project, from Durgapur to Tribeni, has been designed as irrigation-cum-navigation canal. It links the lower Raniganj coalfields with Calcutta via the Hooghly. Its utilisation for transport of coal and other commodities is being considered with the construction of Hirakud Dam project and remodelling of the Mahanadi delta canal system. The navigation on the Mahanadi and its canal system has considerably improved as a result of regulated discharges from the Hirakud Dam. Preliminary hydrographic surveys of the river carried out during 1960-61 had revealed that introduction of navigation by shallow draft craft from Cuttack to Dholpur (a distance of about 170 km.) might be possible with proper river conservancy works. Incidentally, with the completion of the Farakka barrage project, being constructed for the preservation of Calcutta Port, inland navigation between the Ganga and the Hooghly via the Bhagirathi will also develop.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw; by 1945, it had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1966 was 90,27,019 kw. an increase of nearly 392 per cent since 1951. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 585,84 lakh kwh to 3,29,901 lakh kwh showing an increase of about 463 per cent. The growth in steam,

*Includes Rs. 80 crores of pre-Plan expenditure.

**Approximately.

diesel, and hydro plant capacity during the period was 302, 199 and 617 per cent respectively. The total installed capacity in 1950 was 23 lakh kw and at the end of the Third Plan it was 101.7 lakh kw. The progress of electricity supply in India during 1939 to 1966 in actual figures and in terms of index numbers during March 1961 to March 1966 is shown in Tables 135 and 136.

TABLE 135
PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Year	Installed capacity of generating plants (utilities) (mw)				Aggregate of max. demand in the year (mw)	Energy generated (crore kwh.)	Energy sold (crore kwh.)	Average load factor (per cent) ^a	Average plant utilisation (per cent) ^{**}
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
1939	541	87	442	1070	576	244	203	49.4	53.8
1947	757	98	508	1363	883	407	336	52.7	64.3
1951	1097	163	575	1835	1205	586	479	55.5	65.7
1956	1598	228	1061	2886	1990	966	796	55.4	68.9
1960-61	2436	300	1917	4653	3546	1,694	1,395	54.5	76.2
1961-62	2471	329	2419	5219	3971	1,967	1,645	56.5	76.3
1962-63	2538	327	2926	5801	4635	2,236	1,868	55.1	79.9
1963-64	3008	401†	3167	6576	5549	2,682	2,179	55.2	84.4
1964-65	3605	403††	3389	7397	6257	2,956	2,422	53.9	84.6
1965-66	4417	486†	4124	9027	7306	3,299	2,673	51.4	80.9

TABLE 136
INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (1951=100)

Major Head	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966
<i>Installed generating capacity</i>						
Steam plant	222.0	225.1	231.2	274.0	328.4	402.4
Oil plant	184.5	202.1	201.1	246.7	241.0	298.8
Hydro plant	333.2	420.3	510.6	550.6	578.6	716.9
Index of total generating capacity	253.5	284.3	316.1	358.3	403.0	491.8
<i>Generation of electricity</i>						
Steam plant	314.2	341.0	366.2	450.0	517.8	625.1
Oil plant	167.5	172.9	174.6	161.5	170.4	178.6
Hydro plant	274.0	343.2	412.8	488.0	517.5	532.4
Index of total generation	289.1	335.5	381.8	457.8	504.6	563.1
Coal consumption	270.3	292.0	322.6	323.4	388.9	452.1
Fuel oil consumption	153.1	161.6	163.3	154.6	170.9	233.1
<i>Sale of electricity</i>						
Domestic or residential	251.2	285.8	322.8	347.2	378.1	396.4
Commercial, light & small power	256.9	283.0	317.7	357.5	432.5	500.0
Industrial	317.0	377.4	428.6	517.9	568.1	617.1
Traction	137.3	177.4	219.6	229.6	272.6	324.4
Irrigation	410.2	488.1	543.5	567.9	687.9	931.7
Public lighting	285.8	318.8	362.2	361.6	400.6	413.6
Water works	207.6	228.1	252.5	265.0	286.1	297.5
Index of total sale	288.9	345.3	389.6	454.7	505.3	557.8

*Based on Cols. 6 and 7.

**Based on Cols. 5 and 6.

†Includes 30,000 kw gas turbines.

††Includes 52,500 kw gas turbines.

‡Includes 1,34,000 kw gas turbines.

The Boards are advisory and are entrusted with the following functions :

- (i) reviewing the progress of power development schemes in the region;
- (ii) planning and ensuring integrated operation of the system in the region in such a manner that at any time the total amount of electricity generated and transmitted shall give the maximum possible benefits to the region as a whole;
- (iii) preparation of a co-ordinated overhaul and maintenance programme for the generating plants in the region;
- (iv) determining the operation schedules to be followed by the constituent systems;
- (v) determining the quanta of power available for exchange from time to time between the States, over and above the requirements of each State; and
- (vi) suggesting a suitable tariff structure to govern exchange of power within the region.

Electric Power Surveys

Under the auspices of the Electric Power Survey Committee set up by the Government of India in December 1962, the first annual electric power survey was carried out and finalised in July 1963. The report embodying the results of the survey also presents a broad picture of the country's power requirements during the next few years. The project was assisted by USAID which arranged for the participation of a number of foreign experts in the survey.

The second, third and fourth annual power surveys were finalised and published in May 1964, May 1965 and June 1967 respectively. The fifth survey is under way at present.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1966, private companies owned about 19.9 per cent of the total installed capacity as shown in Table 137.

TABLE 137
OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS
(March 1966)

Owner	Number of under-takings (reckoned on the basis of ownership)	Installed generating capacity (in mw.)
State Governments or State electricity boards	23	6,352
Power corporations	1	804
Municipalities	47	132
Private companies	180	1,739
TOTAL	251	9,027

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1964-65 and 1965-66.

TABLE 138
CLASSES OF CONSUMERS
(1964-65 and 1965-66)

Nature of use	Consumers		Connected load		Energy sales			
					1964-65		1965-66	
	Number in 1965-66	Percentage of total	Total (thousand kw.)	Percentage of total	Crore kwh.	Percentage of total	Crore kwh.	Percentage of total
1. Domestic	63,79,240	73.5	3,639	27.1	224.6	9.3	235.5	8.9
2. Commercial	14,08,858	16.2	1,023	7.5	142.7	5.9	165.0	6.2
3. Industrial power	3,24,652	3.8	6,383	46.9	1,737.9	71.7	1887.6	70.6
4. Public lighting	51,181	0.5	105	0.8	27.1	1.1	28.0	1.0
5. Traction	270	—	189	1.4	89.8	3.7	105.7	3.9
6. Irrigation	5,08,572	5.9	2,037	15.0	139.7	5.8	189.2	7.1
7. Public water works and sewage pumping	5,878	0.1	177	1.3	60.1	2.5	62.5	2.3
TOTAL	86,78,651	100.00	13,553	100.00	2,421.9	100.00	2673.5	100.00

Rural Electrification

From a meagre 3,619 villages electrified prior to the commencement of the First Plan, the total number of villages electrified by the end of the Third Plan was about 47,705. The tempo of rural electrification gained momentum during the First and Second Plan periods and during the Third Plan about 22,000 villages were electrified against the target of 20,000 additional villages. The all-India percentage of villages electrified thus stood at 8.43 per cent at the end of the Third Plan. Many of the States, however, have gone beyond this average figure except Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Nagaland and Assam. Although till the end of the Third Plan, the rural electrification programme was mainly for domestic lighting, a little over 5 lakh pump sets were also energised. In the Annual Plans the main emphasis of rural electrification has been shifted so as to subserve the needs of agriculture, in the context of the scarcity of food and need to rapidly build up irrigation facilities.

The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms of population range, number electrified during different Plan periods, and those electrified by the end of March, 1967.

TABLE 139
TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

Population range	Total number (1961 census)	Number electrified by March 31				
		1951*	1956*	1961*	1966**	1967**
Over 1,00,000 ..	107	49	73	73	107	107
50,000 to 1,00,000 ..	139	88	111	111	139	139
10,000 to 50,000 ..	2,114	500	716	1,099	49,992	57,562
Below 10,000 ..	5,67,217	3,677	10,245	26,878	—	—
TOTAL	5,69,577	4,314	11,145	28,161	50,238	57,808

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The total installed generating capacity in the country, at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 23 lakh kw. During the First Plan, the aggregate installed generating capacity increased by 11.2 lakh kw or by about 49 per cent. During the Second Plan there was an increase of 64 per cent in the generating capacity which rose from 34.2 lakh kw to 56 lakh kw. By the end of the Third Plan, the aggregate capacity rose to 1.017 crore kw. With the completion of this programme, per capita generation of electricity has risen from 18 kwh in 1951 to 28 kwh in 1956 and from 47 kwh in 1961 to about 85 kwh in 1966.

The following table shows the growth of installed capacity and energy generated at the beginning and end of the First, Second and Third Plans.

TABLE 140
POWER GENERATION UNDER THE PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66
Installed capacity (in lakh kw)				
Public utility undertakings :				
(a) State-owned	6	15	32	72.9
(b) Company-owned	11	12	14	17.4
Self-generating industrial establishments	6	7	10	11.4
TOTAL	23	34	56	101.7
Energy generated (in crore kwh)				
Public utility undertakings :				
(a) State-owned	210	457	1,102	2,607
(b) Company-owned	300	402	592	692
Self-generating industrial establishments	147	219	319	384
TOTAL ..	657	1,078	2,013	3,683

The outlay on power development in the public sector in the Third Plan was Rs. 1,311 crores. Investment in the private sector was of the order of Rs. 72 crores. The approximate break-up of the programme in the public sector is Rs. 950 crores for hydro and thermal generating schemes, about Rs. 308 crores for transmission and distribution schemes and Rs. 125 crores for rural electrification. The expenditure on power schemes in 1966-67 and 1967-68 are Rs. 395 crores and Rs. 410 crores respectively.

*As per 1951 Census.

**As per 1961 Census.

Nuclear Power

Having regard to the available energy resources, nuclear power is expected to play a progressively increasing part in meeting energy demands in future years. A nuclear power station is under construction at Tarapur, near Bombay and is expected to be commissioned in 1968-69. It will consist of two reactors, each producing 190 mw of power. A nuclear power station of the capacity of 200 mw is also under construction at Rana Pratap Sagar in Rajasthan and is expected to be commissioned in 1970-71. Extension of the Rana Pratap Sagar nuclear station by 200 mw and the establishment of the third nuclear station of 400 mw capacity at Kalpakam in Madras State have been sanctioned under the Fourth Plan.

MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

The principal power generation schemes for the period 1966-67 to 1970-71 are given in Table 143 at the end of this chapter. Some of the major power projects existing or those under way are briefly described below.

Machkund Project (Andhra Pradesh)

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam 53.5 metres high above foundations and 410 metres long, has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw each and three units of 21,250 kw each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

Srisailem Hydro-electric Project (Andhra Pradesh)

The Srisailem project (estimated cost Rs. 38.48 crores) envisages the construction of a 117.5 metres high and 512 metres long stone masonry dam across the Krishna river, about 105.4 km. upstream of Nagarjunasagar dam site. The releases from the reservoir are proposed to be utilised for power generation at the toe of the dam, with an initial installation of four units of 110 mw and with provision for adding three such units at a later stage. The project is in the early stages of construction and its benefits are expected to be realised in the early Fifth Plan period.

Kothagudem Thermal Power Station (Andhra Pradesh)

The Kothagudem thermal power station, stage I, involved installation of two generating units of 60 mw each. The cooling water required for this project is supplied from Kinnarsani dam. The two generating units were commissioned in 1966-67. The revised estimated cost of the power station including Kinnarsani dam is Rs. 28.96 crores. Stage II extension of the power station by two more generating units of 60 mw each, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.17 crores was completed in 1967.

It is proposed to instal two more generating sets of 100 mw capacity each under stage III at an estimated cost of Rs. 44 crores under the Fourth Plan.

Lower Sileru Hydro-electric Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)

This scheme envisages the construction of a 61-metre high dam across Sileru river at Donkarayi village to form a reservoir with a storage capacity of 34.26 crore cubic metres. The water will be utilised at a head of 202 metres to generate 122 mw of power at 100 per cent load factor. Initially four generating sets of 100 mw each will be installed with provision

to add two more similar sets at a later stage. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 40 crores in the I Stage of development.

Naharkatiya Thermal Project (Assam)

Stage I of the project which involves installation of three gas-turbo generating units of 23 mw each mainly for supplying power to the Namrup fertiliser factory has been completed. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 8.86 crores. The power station utilises natural gas available from the Naharkatiya oil fields as fuel. It is proposed to extend this power station with the addition of one gas-turbo set of 27 mw, and one steam turbo-set of 30 mw under the Fourth Plan.

Barauni Thermal Power Station (Bihar)

In order to meet the growing demand for power in north Bihar, installation of a steam power station of 30 mw capacity (2 units of 15 mw each) was sanctioned under the Second Plan and completed in 1963-64. Following the installation of the oil refinery at Barauni it was decided to instal a third set of 15 mw and two units of 50 mw each. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 15.17 crores. The 15 mw set was commissioned in 1965-66 and work on the two 50 mw sets is in progress. The first and the 2nd units of the project are likely to be commissioned in December 1968 and May/June 1969 respectively.

Pathratu Thermal Power Station (Bihar)

The Pathratu thermal power station (cost Rs. 52.17 crores for stage I) is located 5.4 km. from Pathratu railway station and about 40 km. from Ramgarh in Hazaribagh district. In the first stage, this power station will have an installed capacity of 400 mw comprising four units of 50 mw each and two units of 100 mw each. Three 50 mw units have been commissioned and the remaining works will be completed by 1970. The second stage extension approved for implementation during Fourth Plan involves providing facilities for installation of four units of 100 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 crores, of which two sets will be commissioned initially.

Dhuvaran (Cambay) Thermal Power Station (Gujarat)

In order to meet the growing demands in the Saurashtra and Gujarat areas, a thermal power station (cost Rs. 32.8 crores) was installed at Dhuvaran, a village situated near the Gulf of Cambay. The power station has four generating units with an installed capacity of 62.5 mw each. The extension of the power station by installation of two units of 125/140 mw has been sanctioned for the Fourth Plan and is estimated to cost Rs. 36.58 crores.

Iddiki Hydro-electric Scheme (Kerala)

The project (estimated cost Rs. 68 crores) located in the high ranges of Periyar about 160 km. south-east of Ernakulam envisages, (i) a common storage reservoir formed by two main dams, one 171 metre high across Periyar at Iddiki gorge and the other 136 metre high across Cheruthoni, a tributary of the Periyar, (ii) a power house with three units of 130 mw each initially and three similar units at a later date. The first generating unit is scheduled to be commissioned in 1971-72. This project is being executed with Canadian assistance.

Satpura Thermal Power Station (Madhya Pradesh)

This is a joint project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (estimated cost Rs. 39.25 crores) and is being executed to meet the anticipated load

demand in the areas of western Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan served by the Chambal grid system. This is a thermal station in the Patherkheda coalfields in Betul district where five generating units each of 62.5 mw are under installation. The cost and benefits of the project are to be shared between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan in the ratio of 3:2. Two units were commissioned in 1967 and the project is expected to be completed by 1968-69.

Ennore Thermal Power Station (Madras)

The scheme envisages the installation of 340 mw thermal generating capacity at Ennore near Madras comprising 2×110 mw imported generating units and 2×60 mw generating units procured from Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hyderabad. Estimated to cost Rs. 56 crores, the scheme is expected to be completed within the Fourth Plan period.

Mettur Tunnel Hydro-electric Scheme (Madras)

The scheme (estimated cost Rs. 11.82 crores) provides for the utilisation of the discharge of 20,000 cusecs from the Mettur Reservoir during the irrigation period for power generation by installing four units of 50 mw each. All the four units have been commissioned.

Koyna Project (Maharashtra)

The first stage of the project inaugurated in January 1954, envisaged the construction of a 63.5 metre high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel for diverting the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 478 metres. The underground power house has four units of 60 mw each, all of which have been commissioned.

The second stage of the project envisages the raising of the gross storage capacity of the reservoir to 277.5 crores cubic metres and the addition of four more generating units of 75 mw each and has been completed. The project supplies power to Bombay-Poona area and the adjoining districts. The two stages are estimated to cost Rs. 56.44. The third stage, sanctioned for Rs. 31.89 crores, envisages the construction of a gravity dam, an underground power house with four units of 80 mw each, 11.2 km. long 220 kv transmission line and three tunnels. The first two generating units are scheduled to be commissioned in 1970-71 and the remaining two units in 1971-72.

As a result of an earthquake of severe intensity on 11th December, 1967, all the generating units at the underground power house at Pophali went out of operation. These units were put back into operation within a few days.

The Government of India appointed an expert committee of engineers, seismologists, geologists and geophysicists to study the behaviour of the earthquake and assess its effect on the Koyna Dam. A team of foreign experts was also associated with this committee which has submitted its report.

Nagpur (Koradi) Thermal Station (Maharashtra)

The scheme provides for the setting up of a thermal power station with four 120 mw generating sets at a site close to village Koradi, about 10 km. north of Nagpur. The requirements of coal will be met from the Kamptee-Silewara coal belt. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 67.83 crores. The station will be commissioned in the Fourth Plan period.

Sharavathy Hydro-electric Project (Mysore)

The Sharavathy valley project is proposed to be developed in three stages. The first stage consists of the construction of a 55.2 metre high

dam near Linganamakki village with a reservoir, necessary water conductor system and installation of two generating units of 89.1 mw each. The first stage works have been completed. The second stage envisages construction of other civil works and installation of six more generating units of 89.1 mw each. Three units under stage II have been commissioned and the works are likely to be completed in 1969-70. The third stage which envisages installation of the 9th and 10th 89.1 mw generating units has been approved for implementation during the Fourth Plan. The three stages are estimated to cost Rs. 52.80 crores, Rs. 40.98 crores and Rs. 8.77 crores respectively.

Talcher Thermal Station (Orissa)

The scheme (cost Rs. 29.67 crores) envisages the construction of a thermal power station comprising four generating units of 62.5 mw each at Talcher, where abundant reserves of low grade coal are available. Two sets are already commissioned and remaining two units will be commissioned in 1968-69.

Balimela Dam and Hydro-electric Project (Orissa)

The Balimela dam scheme is a joint project of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, the cost and benefits to be shared equally by the two States. The dam, estimated to cost Rs. 24 crores, will provide a regulated discharge of 4,200 cusecs for power generation. Under the Balimela hydro-electric project of Orissa Government, the State's share of 2,100 cusecs will be conveyed through a water conductor system to a power station with an installation of six generating sets of 60 mw each. The hydro-electric works are estimated to cost Rs. 26.24 crores and are expected to be completed in the Fourth Plan. As regards 2,100 cusecs for Andhra Pradesh, the water will be utilised for power generation at Upper Sileru and Lower Sileru hydro-electric schemes.

Yamuna Hydel Scheme (Uttar Pradesh)

The scheme is to harness the river Yamuna and its tributary Tons in two stages. Under stage I, two power houses on the power channel, one at Dhakrani and the other at Dhalipur with an installed capacity of 33.75 mw and 51 mw respectively are under construction. Two generating units at each of the power stations have already been commissioned. The project will be completed in 1968-69.

Stage II envisages the construction of a diversion dam near village Ichari on river Tons, situated 28.8 km. upstream of its confluence with Yamuna. Two power houses are under construction, one with four units of 60 mw each and the other with four units of 30 mw each. The first stage is estimated to cost Rs. 16.83 crores and the second Rs. 54.52 crores.

Rihand Dam Project (Uttar Pradesh)

The Rihand project, estimated to cost Rs. 37.5 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam across the river Rihand near the village Pipri in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 46.4 km. south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The power house at the foot of the dam has six generating units of 50 mw each. A net-work of 132 kv and 66 kv transmission lines with the necessary sub-stations covers the entire eastern and south-eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. Power is being supplied for use by cottage, medium and major industries and for irrigation pumping. All the six generating units have been commissioned.

Obra Thermal Power Station (Uttar Pradesh)

The first stage of this project involves installation of five generating units of 50 mw each at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.37 crores. The power station is located near Singrauli coal fields and is designed to use low grade coals. Two generating units have already been commissioned. The first stage is expected to be completed in 1969. Stage II envisages extension of the power station by three units of 100 mw each and is to be executed under the Fourth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 42 crores.

Bandel Thermal Power Station (West Bengal)

This power station (cost Rs. 33.63 crores) is located about 46 km. north of Calcutta close to the river Hooghly, by the side of Bandel-Baharwa railway line and at the centre of a rapidly growing industrial area. The project envisages installation of four generating units of 82.5 mw each, all of which have been commissioned.

Santalidih Thermal Station (West Bengal)

This scheme provides for the installation of four 120 mw generating units and other auxiliary equipments at Santaldih in Purulia district utilising the middlings and rejects available from the adjoining coal washeries. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 75.56 crores and is expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Badarpur Thermal Power Station (Delhi)

A central thermal (steam) power station with three generating units of 100 mw each has been approved for installation at Badarpur near Delhi. Estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crores, the project is intended to supply bulk power to the northern region, viz., Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and will be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive national programme of flood control in September, 1954. Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, envisaged flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc. The third phase envisages long-term measures, like the construction of flood-moderating reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin. Special attention is being paid to drainage and anti-water-logging measures.

Flood Control Boards assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees exist in 16 States with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre. Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. Eight major schemes, each costing more than Rs. 1 crore, and 1,369 minor schemes each costing Rs. 1 crore or less received from the various States, have been approved by the Centre since 1954-55, involving an outlay of Rs. 24.77 crores and Rs. 70.28 crores respectively. In addition, the State Governments have approved 331 schemes costing Rs. 25 lakhs or less each involving an outlay of Rs. 10.67 crores.

About 7,360 km. of embankments and excavation of 8,300 km. of drainage channels were completed in various States. These works and other

flood control works have benefited an area of about 52 lakh hectares. In addition 150 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion and the level of 4,500 villages has been raised above flood-level.

Flood control, drainage and anti-water-logging are closely related to irrigation and have to be viewed together in formulating comprehensive development programmes. Owing to the dearth of data, the flood control programme was taken up on an ad hoc emergency basis during the Second Plan period. In the Third Plan, flood control, drainage, and anti-water-logging schemes were incorporated in the irrigation plans of the States.

Anti-sea erosion measures were taken up in Kerala to protect stretches of the coast-line seriously exposed to erosion by the sea. The total outlay on these flood-control, drainage, anti-water-logging and anti-sea-erosion measures upto the end of Third Plan was about Rs. 148 crores. The expenditure during 1966-67 was Rs. 14.70 crores and anticipated during 1967-68 is Rs. 14.80 crores.

TABLE 141
PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS COMPLETED UP TO THE
END OF THE THIRD PLAN**

State/Project	Estimated total cost (irrigation) (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)
ANDHRA PRADESH		
<i>pre-plan Projects</i>		
Godavari delta system (1890)*	295.5	449.64
Nizam Sagar (1931)*	391.8	111.29
<i>Plan projects</i>		
K.C. Canal	757.70	122.22
Musi	334.15	16.92
Rallapad	105.81	4.45
Ramperu drainage	126.60	4.17
Upper canal	158.48	3.93
Tungabhadra low level canal	1281.28	60.18
BIHAR		
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>		
Sone Canal (1891)*	268.2	347.23
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Bidua	628.00	42.49
Kanchi	152.10	18.21
Lower Kiul Valley	88.56	25.90
Mayurakshi lower bank canal	81.10	10.12
Roro	98.81	10.92
Sone barrage	1639.30	124.24
Tribeni canal extension	112.90	25.13
GUJARAT		
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Brahmani	90.85	10.93
Karad tank	99.88	4.53
Machhu I	158.34	6.76
Moj	96.45	4.81
Patadungri	85.28	3.08
Sasoi	86.83	3.06
Shetrunji	696.00	34.80
JAMMU & KASHMIR		
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Kathua canal	75.94	9.05

*Year of completion.

**This is not an exhaustive list but contains selected works whose estimated cost is above Rs. 80.09 lakhs. These are completed, in the sense that full potential has been achieved.

TABLE 141 (contd.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
KERALA			
<i>Plan projects</i>			
Chalakkudi stage I		153.25	22.99
Malampuzha		580.00	38.53
Mangalam		106.00	6.48
Peechi		235.00	28.08
Vazhani (Wadakancheri)		107.57	7.13
Walayar		131.66	6.48
MADHYA PRADESH			
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>			
Mahanadi canals (1927)*		159.00	84.46
Tundula canals (1931)*		120.10	66.76
<i>Plan projects</i>			
Saroda tank		166.73	7.35
MADRAS			
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>			
Periyar System (1897)*		108.4	57.7
Kaveri Mettur (1934)*		662.9	134.00
<i>Plan projects</i>			
Amravathy		329.76	21.65
Aranar		105.89	2.46
Gomukhinadi		121.06	2.02
Krishnagiri		202.43	3.64
Lower Bhavani		1034.00	78.92
Manimuthar		505.00	41.69
Mettur canal		192.91	18.21
New Kattali high level canal		224.58	8.34
Neyyar stage II		90.30	3.84
Pullambadi canal		205.38	8.95
Sathanur		258.00	8.50
Vidur		88.94	1.30
Vaigai		330.00	9.24
MAHARASHTRA			
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>			
Nira left bank canals (1906)*		105.80	33.46
Nira right bank canal (1938)*		602.00	32.85
Pravara river works (1938)*		152.50	33.86
<i>Plan projects</i>			
Budhial tank		90.50	4.04
Gangapur reservoir stage I		404.57	16.80
Ghod		579.70	24.61
Radhanagari H. E. scheme		210.32	9.31
Vir		541.00	26.71
MYSORE			
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>			
Krishnaraja Sagar dam & canal (1930)*		450.00	40.47
<i>Plan projects</i>			
Ghataprabha (stage I)		576.00	19.43
Nugu		311.14	8.09
Tunga Anicut		296.86	8.70
Dharma		137.63	5.34
ORISSA			
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>			
Rushi Kulya canal system (1901)*		56.25	45.00
<i>Plan projects</i>			
Hirakud		6781.00	242.82
PUNJAB			
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>			
Upper Bari Doab canal (1878-79)*		226.60	335.71
Western Yamuna canal (1886)*		158.40	48.94
Sirhind canal (1886)*		268.70	600.17
Eastern canal extension (1933)*		336.80	97.13
Western Yamuna canal extension (1944-45)*		158.00	48.97

*Year of completion.

TABLE 141 (concl'd.)

1	2	3
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Bhakra Nangal (includes Haryana and Rajasthan shares)	10317.70	1460.00
Harika Project	912.90	13.80
Madhopur Beas link	337.06	No direct benefits
Raising and strengthening of banks	114.90	7.28
Sirhind feeder	670.00	No direct benefits
RAJASTHAN		
<i>Plan projects</i>		
Jawai	249.00	7.69
Meja	97.00	9.71
Parbati	135.00	12.14
UTTAR PRADESH		
<i>Pre-Plan projects</i>		
Lower Ganga canal (1878)*	458.90	465.93
Upper Ganga canal (1884)*	465.12	696.00
Betwa canal (1886)*	140.20	83.30
Ghagar canal (1917)*	218.70	22.20
Sarda canal (1926)*	1507.20	795.00
<i>Plan Projects</i>		
Belan and Ton canal	279.24	41.08
Dorighat Pumped canal	192.95	58.08
Matatilla	1246.00	165.76
Nanak Sagar	420.38	53.71
Remodelling of Narora Weir	396.27	No direct benefits
Sarda Sagar stage I	472.56	67.75
Sarda Sagar stage II	732.30	74.93
Tumaria reservoir	216.30	16.19
WEST BENGAL		
<i>Pre-Plan Projects</i>		
Damodar canal (1935)*	124.10	80.94

TABLE 142

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION AND MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS CONTINUING AFTER THIRD PLAN

State/Project	Estimated total cost (Irrigation) (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure up to end of 1966-67 (Rs. lakhs)	Ultimate benefits ('000 hectares)	
			on completion	By end of 1966-67
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Kadam	838.00	788.36	34.40	31.80
Nagarjunasagar	16450.00	12068.00	833.68	233.00
Tungabhadra high level canal stage I	1778.00	1742.96	48.16	46.40
Tungabhadra high level canal stage II	1165.00	61.70	55.40	—
Pochampad	4910.00	643.48	230.68	—
Vamsadhara	1359.50	11.62	1112.93	—

*Year of completion.

TABLE 142 (contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ASSAM				
Jamuna irrigation scheme	396.00	117.66	34.06	—
BIHAR				
Ajoy	564.60	—	40.47	—
Chandan reservoir	952.58	332.40	71.63	1.62
Gandak	8902.00	2808.00	1151.37	—
Kosi	4497.00	4098.00	569.00	267.00
Kosi western canal	1969.00	41.00	324.97	—
Rajpur canal	648.00	337.00	160.67	—
Sone high level canal	591.00	—	172.00	—
GUJARAT				
Banas	1087.94	1175.55	44.52	24.00
Hathmati	544.58	501.44	37.60	16.30
Kakrapar	1857.00	1688.98	227.54	121.00
Mahi stage I	2456.80	1637.95	186.16	76.50
Mahi stage II	1626.00	91.30	16.55	—
Narmada (scope of project is under revision)	4140.00	540.83	403.69	—
Ukai	9633.00 (including power)	1823.16	155.00	—
HARYANA				
Gurgaon canal (inter State with Rajasthan) ..	879.50	449.49	101.58	—
W. J. C. (remodelling)	952.55	356.61	247.96	143.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
Ujh	5200.00	—	30.89	—
KERALA				
Kallada	1328.00	26.22	105.22	—
Kuttiyadi	496.04	89.69	31.16	—
Pamba	640.00	174.79	33.99	—
Pariyar Valley	640.00	450.70	41.00	10.75
MADHYA PRADESH				
Barna	700.00	73.79	66.44	—
Chambal stage I	3695.00	3468.79	222.59	185.00
Chambal stage II	650.00	433.40	60.71	Included under stage I
Hasdeo stage-I	971.00	846.96	—	Water supply schemes.
Tawa	3414.00	468.38	303.53	—
MADRAS				
Chittar Pattanamkal	733.00	304.95	19.02	—
Parambikulam Aliyar	3787.00	3339.84	97.13	27.80
MAHARASHTRA				
Bagh	584.28	151.51	33.67	—
Bhima	4258.00	190.32	189.70	—
Girna	1275.00	1221.64	57.21	34.80
Itiadh	734.00	171.68	46.14	—
Jayakwadi stage-I	3846.00	344.64	141.65	—
Khadakwasla stage-I	1607.24	1365.28	22.30	5.46
Krishna Irrigation	2765.60	8.15	106.29	—
Mula	1616.00	885.44	65.56	—
Purna	1534.00	1563.62	61.51	24.10
Upper Tapi	1184.51	—	55.25	—
Upper Godavari	1420.16	—	44.30	—
Varma	3164.00	51.48	99.06	—

TABLE 142 (concl'd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MYSORE				
Bhadra	3427.00	2716.17	99.01	68.50
Ghataprabha stage-II	4200.00	696.70	101.18	17.60
Harangi	1100.00	3.85	30.35	—
Hemavathi	1630.00	5.48	40.47	—
Kabini	1704.00	262.54	51.87	—
Malaprabha	2000.00	282.83	121.41	—
Tungabhadra high level canal stage-I	440.00	276.76	40.47	11.40
Tungabhadra high level canal stage-II	300.00	—	37.64	—
Upper Krishna	5900.00	175.25	242.82	—
ORISSA				
Mahanadi delta	3433.88	2359.69	650.76	292.00
Salandi	1307.68	902.19	67.38	—
PUNJAB				
Beas unit-I (Inter-state project with Haryana, Punjab & Rajasthan)	11050.00	1949.14	Benefit under Rajasthan canal	
Beas unit-II (Inter-state project with Haryana, Punjab & Rajasthan)	13000.00	3956.11	—do—	
RAJASTHAN				
Chambal stage-I	2436.00	1697.00	222.59	182.00
Chambal stage-II	2322.00	552.00	60.70	—
Rajasthan canal	18409.00	4750.00 (St. I)	1163.00	110.5
UTTAR PRADESH				
Ramganga	6800.00	3034.50	690.45	89.00
Western Gandak	4679.00	986.00	288.05	—
WEST BENGAL				
D.V.C. project	900.00	464.87	356.14	330.00
Kangsabati	3184.00	1715.00	384.47	48.80
Mayurakshi	2046.00	1614.48	246.87	221.00

TABLE 143

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES FOR THE PERIOD 1966-67 TO 1970-71 WITH BENEFIT POTENTIAL

Project/State	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
<i>Continuing schemes :</i>	
Upper Sileru H.E. Project (Andhra Pradesh)	120
Ramagundam thermal station extension (Andhra Pradesh)	62.5
Kothagudem thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	120
Srisaillam hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	440
Gauhati thermal station (Assam)	30
Umiam hydro-electric project—stage II (Assam)	21
Tura thermal station (Assam)	5
Barauni thermal station extension (Bihar)	115
Pathratu thermal station (Bihar)	400
Extensions to Chandrapura & Durgapur thermal station (DVC)	280
Gandak hydro-electric project (Bihar)	15
Kosi hydro-electric project (Bihar)	20
Kandla thermal station (Gujarat)	10
Chenani hydro-electric project (Jammu and Kashmir)	24

TABLE 143 (contd.)

Project/State	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
Lower Jhelum hydro-electric project (J & K)	112
Kalakote thermal station (Jammu & Kashmir)	22.5
Sholayar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	54
Sabarigiri (Pamba) hydro-electric project (Kerala)	300
Kuttiadi hydro-electric project (Kerala)	75
Idikki hydro-electric scheme (Kerala)	390
Korba thermal station extension (Madhya Pradesh)	200
Satpura thermal station (M.P. & Rajasthan)	312
Gandhi Sagar-V unit (M.P. and Rajasthan)	23
Tawa hydro-electric project (Madhya Pradesh)	42
Mettur tunnel hydro-electric project (Madras)	200
Neyveli Lignite power station extension (Madras)	150
Parambikulam hydro-electric project (Madras)	185
Koyna hydro-electric project—stage II (Maharashtra)	300
Purna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	22.5
Paras thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	62.5
Bhusawal thermal station (Maharashtra)	62.5
Nuclear power station (Maharashtra)	380
Vaitarna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	60
Sharavathy hydro-electric project stage II (Mysore)	535
Talcher thermal station (Orissa)	250
Balimela hydro-electric scheme (Orissa & Andhra Pradesh)	360
Bhakra right bank power house (Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan)	600
Uhl river hydro-electric power project -stage II (Himachal Pradesh)	45
Upper Bari-Doab canal project (Punjab)	45
Beas Project—unit I (Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan)	660
Beas Project—unit II hydro (Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan)	240
Rana Pratap Sagar hydro-electric project (Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh)	172
Kotah hydro-electric project (Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh)	100
Rana Pratap Sagar Nuclear (Rajasthan)	200
Singrauli thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	250
Obra hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	100
Kanpur thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	64
Yamuna hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	445
Hindustan Aluminium self-generation (Uttar Pradesh)	125
Ranganga (Uttar Pradesh)	198
Bandel thermal station (West Bengal)	330
Durgapur coke-oven plant station extension (West Bengal)	75
Jaldhaka (West Bengal)	27
15 mw thermal station (Delhi)	15
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi & Punjab)	188
<i>New schemes :</i>	
Kothagudem—stage II (Andhra Pradesh)	120
Kothagudem—stage III (Andhra Pradesh)	220
Lower Sileru hydel (Andhra Pradesh)	400
Naharkatiya thermal extension (Assam)	30
Pathratu extension (Bihar)	220
Subarnarekha hydro (Bihar)	120
Chandrapura extension (D.V.C.)	120
Dhuvaran extension (Gujarat)	280
Ukai hydro (Gujarat)	300
Gujarat gas turbines (Gujarat)	94
Diesel sets (Jammu and Kashmir)	5
Upper Sindh hydro (Jammu and Kashmir)	22
Cochin Thermal (Kerala)	55
Ennore thermal (Madras)	440
Kundah IV (Madras)	110
Basin Bridge extension (Madras)	30
Kodayar hydro (Madras)	100
Kalpakkam nuclear (Madras)	400
Neyveli extension (Madras)	200
Nasik thermal (Maharashtra)	280

TABLE 143 (concl'd.)

Project/State							Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
Purli thermal (Maharashtra)	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Koyna—stage III (Maharashtra)	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
Bhatgar and Vir (Maharashtra)	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Nagpur thermal (Maharashtra)	..	..	..	..	..	..	490
Sharavathi 9th and 10th unit (Mysore)	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
Faridabad thermal station (Haryana)	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Rana Pratap Sagar nuclear extension (Rajasthan)	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
Harduaganj extension (Uttar Pradesh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
Dhukwan hydro (Uttar Pradesh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.5
Obra extension (Uttar Pradesh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
Eastern Yamuna (Uttar Pradesh)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Santalidih thermal (West Bengal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	480
Durgapur VI unit extension (West Bengal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
'C' Station 4th Unit extension (Delhi)	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Badarpur thermal (Delhi)	300
Gumti hydro (Tripura)	10
Giribata hydro (Himachal Pradesh)	60

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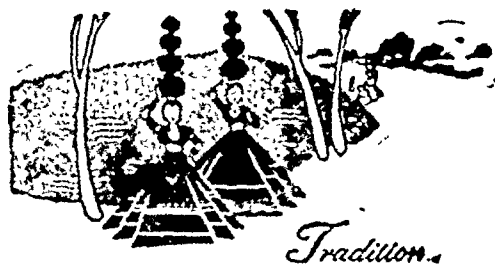
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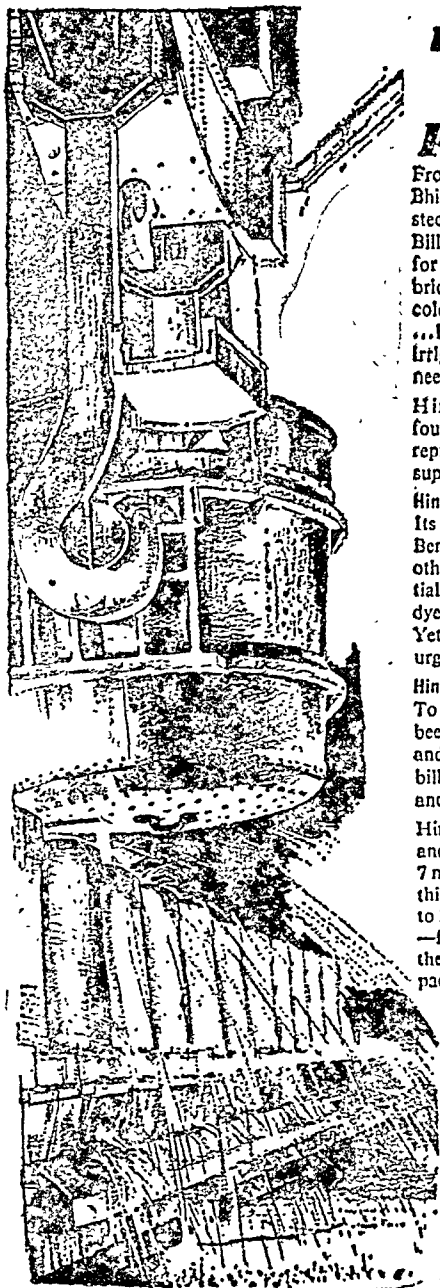
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CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRY

The Annual Survey of Industries in India, undertaken from 1959, covers the entire factory sector excluding those under the control of the Ministry of Defence, oil storage depots and technical training institutes. For the purpose of the Survey, a factory means any premises whereon 10 or more workers are working on any day of the preceding 12 months and where the manufacturing process is carried on with the aid of power, or 20 or more workers are working without the aid of power. While factories working with 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power are completely enumerated, the remaining are covered on the basis of probability sample.

According to the provisional results of the Survey for 1965, there were 13,459 (12,223)* registered factories, employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power and 100 or more workers without the aid of power, showing an increase of 10.11 per cent over the corresponding data for 1964. Of these, the factories which reported data numbered 12,963 (11,948) representing an increase of 8.5 per cent over the preceding year. The reporting factories had a productive capital of Rs. 6,300 (5,275) crores showing an increase of 19.43 per cent over 1964. The total employment in these factories was 39.53 (37.98) lakhs, 4.01 per cent more than in 1964. The total salaries, wages and benefits at Rs. 941 (829) crores, was 13.51 per cent above the 1964 level. The ex-factory value of output amounted to Rs. 6,420 (5,626) crores or 14.11 per cent more than in 1964. The value of input including depreciation totalled Rs. 4,733 (4,123) crores, representing an increase of 14.79 per cent. The value added by manufacture, therefore, worked out to Rs. 1,687 (1,503) crores, or 12.24 per cent more than in the preceding year.

The more important industry groups in respect of 'value added by manufacture' which is a measure of the contribution of manufacturing industries to the national income were, (i) spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles, (ii) iron and steel basic industries, (iii) electric light and power, (iv) gas manufacture and distribution, (v) machinery except electrical, (vi) miscellaneous chemical products, (vii) electrical machinery, and (viii) basic industrial chemicals including fertilisers. More or less the same position obtained in 1964.

These industry groups together with eight other groups, namely, (i) grain mills, (ii) sugar and gur, (iii) miscellaneous food preparations, (iv) tobacco manufactures, (v) rubber products, (vi) metal products except machinery and transport equipment, (vii) rail road equipment, and (viii) motor vehicles manufacture, accounted for 80 per cent of the total employment, 82 per cent of the value of output and 81 per cent of the value added by manufacture.

According to the Survey, the most industrialised States in the country are Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madras, Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, together accounting for 64 per cent of the census factories reporting data, 66 per cent of the productive capital employed, 72 per cent of the employment, 76 per cent of the value of output, and 77 per cent of the value added by manufacture. (The position in 1964 was almost similar in these States). The remaining States and territories accounted for the balance of 36 per

*Figures in brackets are for 1964 and are presented for comparison.

cent of the reporting units, 34 per cent of the productive capital employed, 28 per cent of the total employment, 24 per cent of the value of output, and 23 per cent of the value added by manufacture.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy, envisaging a mixed economy, was first announced in 1948*. A fresh statement of the industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialist pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields. (The two Schedules are enumerated below.) Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government; heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft; air transport; railway transport; shipbuilding; telephones and telephone cables; telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools; ferro-alloys and tool steels; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs; fertilisers; synthetic rubber, carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp; road transport and sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistent with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, the industries listed in the first Schedule to the Act are required to be licensed by the Government. The Act authorises Government to examine the working of any such industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they consider necessary. If the undertaking continues to be mismanaged, the Government are empowered to take over its management or control. The Act also empowers Government to secure equitable distribution and fair prices of any article produced by the scheduled industries. By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries and a proper regional distribution of the industries.

Under the provisions of the Act, a Central Advisory Council of Industries has been constituted to advise Government on development and regula-

*See 'India 1957', p. 289.

tion of the scheduled industries. Development councils have also been set up for various industries. At present, 12 councils are functioning, covering the following industries: (i) paper, pulp and allied industries, (ii) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (iii) inorganic chemicals, (iv) sugar, (v) automobiles, automobile ancillary, transport vehicle and tractor and earth moving equipment and internal combustion engine industries, (vi) heavy electrical industry, (vii) leather and leather goods, (viii) textile machinery, (ix) man-made textiles, (x) non-ferrous metals and alloys, (xi) food processing, and (xii) oil, detergent and paints. Development councils for wool including woollen yarn, organic chemicals and machine tool industries are being reconstituted. The councils, consisting of representatives of industrial undertakings, labour, consumers and specialists, provide a forum for discussion on problems of the industries concerned. Their functions are primarily to increase efficiency and productivity and improve the services of the related industries. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. Following recommendations of the Industries Development Procedure Committee, procedures to obtain Government approval for industrial schemes were considerably simplified.

To facilitate creation of additional capacity to meet the rising internal demand and increase export potential, some industries e.g., iron and steel castings and forgings, pulp, power alcohol, cement, plywood, tea machinery and paper for packaging, were exempted from the licensing provisions of the Act during 1966 and wheeled agricultural tractors and power tillers in February 1968. Regulations about diversification of production and increase up to 25 per cent have also been relaxed. During 1967, 291 licences and 247 letters of intent were issued under the Act. In July 1967, Government set up the Industrial Licensing Policy Enquiry Committee to inquire into the working of the licensing system during the last ten years, particularly whether the larger industrial houses had secured undue advantages.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, the central purchase organisation of the Government of India, have been encouraging indigenous industry through their stores purchase policy. The purchases during the Third Plan totalling Rs. 2,166 crores contained 18 per cent imported stores against an average of 41 and 24 per cent during the First and Second Plans, respectively. The value of indigenous stores purchased during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 369 crores (total purchases Rs. 442 crores) compared to Rs. 75.87 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 180.47 crores in 1960-61.

PRODUCTIVITY

To spread productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, a National Productivity Council (NPC) was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour, professional organisations and others. The NPC has so far promoted 47 local productivity councils in industrial centres and set up six regional productivity directorates, manned by specialists, at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Ludhiana. The Council provides publicity, research, training and consultancy services. Its training and consultancy services cover a wide range, from materials, personnel and marketing management to programme evaluation, quality control, development of small-scale industries, industrial safety,

among other subjects. India is a founder member of the Asian Productivity Organisation, an inter-Governmental organisation, set up in May 1961, to promote mutual co-operation in this field.

INVENTIONS PROMOTION AND IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

An Inventions Promotion Board was established in 1960 to grant financial and technical assistance for development of inventions and to award prizes to the deserving. Up to the end of February 1968, the Board had sanctioned Rs. 4.63 lakhs as financial assistance for development of 276 inventions and awarded about Rs. 1.76 lakhs as prizes for 187 inventions.

To provide incentives and public recognition to individuals and institutions offering practical ideas and schemes for import substitution, a board was set up in 1966 to confer awards. Up to the end of February 1968, the Board was sanctioned Rs. 60,000 as grant-in-aid for its activities.

STANDARDISATION

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Union Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, lays down national standards for commodities, materials, practices, processes, etc., and promotes standardisation, quality control and simplification in industry and commerce. It also operates the ISI Certification Marks Scheme and issues licences to manufacturers for applying the ISI Mark of Certification as third party guarantee about the quality of products. Till the end of February 1968, a total of 4,534 Indian Standards were published and 1,645 licences covering 334 Indian Standards were issued. The Institution collaborates with several international standards organisations.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established under an Act of Parliament in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to private sector industrial concerns. The Act was amended in 1957* and again in December 1960 to enlarge and diversify the assistance provided by the Corporation. The 1960 amendment, among other things, empowered the Corporation directly to subscribe to the shares of industrial concerns. Since its inception, up to the end of June 1967, the total net financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 292.49 crores. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 239.34 crores. The assistance comprises rupee and foreign currency loans, underwritings, direct subscriptions, guarantees for deferred payments and for foreign loans.

The State Financial Corporations** which now total 18, assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation. The total amount of effective loans sanctioned by them as at the end of November 24, 1967 was Rs. 129.59 crores. Disbursements totalled Rs. 108.07 crores and outstandings Rs. 76.32 crores.

During the calendar year 1966, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, sanctioned gross assistance (loans and guarantees) of Rs. 20.59 crores (Rs. 25.1 crores in 1965). Disbursements (including foreign currencies) amounted to Rs. 19.85 crores (Rs. 21.68 crores in 1965) making a total of Rs. 141.35 crores (net) sanctioned and Rs. 97.07 crores disbursed since inception. Including other types of assistance viz., underwriting

*See also 'India 1961', p. 302.

**Almost all States have set up the Corporations. The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation functions as a State Financial Corporation.

and direct subscription; the net sanctioned amount totalled Rs. 178 crores and disbursements Rs. 117.7 crores.

The National Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1954, to act, among other things, as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of cotton textile and jute industries and for the expansion of machine tools units. Loans amounting to Rs. 28.02 crores have been sanctioned by the NIDC to these industries, out of which Rs. 18.27 crores were disbursed till the end of March 1968. On recommendation by the Estimates Committee, the Corporation has not been entertaining fresh applications for loans since February 1963. The Corporation has supplied machinery to the cotton and jute textile industries on hire-purchase basis.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plans. Its business was taken over by the Industrial Development Bank from September 1964.

The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was set up in July 1964, as an apex institution to co-ordinate the operations of other institutions providing term finance to industry as well as an agency to provide direct financial assistance to industrial units. It has also been conceived as a developmental agency to locate and fill gaps in the industrial structure, and it can undertake promotional activities like marketing, investment research surveys, techno-economic studies, and give technical and administrative assistance to any industrial enterprise for promotion, management or expansion.

The IDBI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India, has an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores, which may be raised to Rs. 100 crores, and an issued capital of Rs. 10 crores, which may also be increased. This has been supplemented by a 30-year interest-free loan of Rs. 10 crores from the Central Government. To augment its resources, the Bank can sell bonds, obtain deposits from the public, and borrow from the Reserve Bank or other sources under conditions prescribed. Up to the end of June 1967, the Bank had sanctioned a total assistance of Rs. 184.8 crores and disbursed Rs. 134.3 crores.

In its refinance wing, the total refinance made available since the inception of the Refinance Corporation in 1958 up to the end of June 1967 amounted to Rs. 126.7 crores in respect of 849 applications. Disbursements amounted to Rs. 101.5 crores of which Rs. 28.7 crores was repaid and Rs. 72.8 crores was outstanding.

The Film Finance Corporation has been dealt with in the Chapter on "Mass Communication".

The Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, came into force from February 1964. The Trust has an initial fund of Rs. 5 crores contributed by the Reserve Bank, the State Bank, the LIC and financial institutions giving loans to industry. Managed by a board of trustees comprising nominees or representatives of these bodies, the Trust aims at encouraging savings by providing facilities to various classes of investors for investment in units of the face value of Rs. 10 in shares and other securities. The units were put on sale from July 1, 1964, sold at face value till August 14, and thereafter at prices fixed daily by the Trust. From November 16, 1964, the Trust has also been repurchasing the units at prices determined from day to day. The Trust sold units worth over Rs. 19.1 crores during the year ending June 1965; repurchases at Rs. 41 lakhs accounted for 2.1 per cent of the units sold. Income distribution for the year was 6.1 per cent to unit-holders and 3 per cent to subscribers of initial capital. During 1965-66

(July-June) the Trust sold units worth Rs. 2.15 crores, repurchased units worth Rs. 1.1 crores (5.2 per cent of aggregate subscriptions by unit-holders) and distributed income at 7 per cent per annum. During 1966-67, its sale aggregated Rs. 9.24 crores; repurchases amounted to Rs. 1.99 crores (6.9 per cent of the aggregate subscriptions) and distribution of income was at 7 per cent per annum. Income up to Rs. 1,000 is free of income-tax irrespective of other income of a unit-holder. Investments of the Trust at the end of May 1967 aggregated Rs. 33.6 crores.

Besides the above, the Life Insurance Corporation and the State Industrial Development Corporations provide direct or indirect assistance to industry.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, has been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (See also Chapter XXVII 'India and the World').

Foreign Capital

To supplement the capital resources and know-how for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in desirable cases. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that :

- (i) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;
- (ii) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy;
- (iii) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country;
- (iv) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

According to a Reserve Bank study*, the aggregate book value of foreign investments in the private sector at the end of March 1965 amounted to Rs. 935.8 crores comprising Rs. 613.3 crores of direct and Rs. 322.5 crores of portfolio investment. Over the preceding two years, the increase in portfolio investment was more pronounced than in direct investment—at the end of March 1963 the portfolio investment was Rs. 238.6 crores and direct investment Rs. 548.3 crores. As a result, their relative share in the total underwent some changes. The tempo of expansion of direct investments was held down to some extent by the repatriation of funds by branches in the petroleum industry. The comparatively faster growth in portfolio investment was due to a larger flow of net creditor capital in the manufacturing industry.

The gross inflow of foreign business investments in the private sector

* See *Reserve Bank of India Bulletin*, January, 1967.

in 1963-64 and 1964-65 was Rs. 101.5 crores and Rs. 116.3 crores. Of this, fresh inflow was Rs. 94.1 crores and Rs. 95.2 crores, the balance being Retained Earnings. The outflow in the two years was Rs. 33.6 crores and Rs. 38.6 crores, respectively. The net inflow thus was Rs. 67.9 crores in 1963-64 and Rs. 77.7 crores in 1964-65. Country-wise, the USA accounted for the largest share in the net inflow in both years—Rs. 41.4 crores and Rs. 39.3 crores in 1963-64 and 1964-65; followed by the U.K.—Rs. 13.7 crores and Rs. 25.7 crores, respectively. The balance came from other sources including international institutions.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

The history of organised industry in India can be traced to 1854 when the real beginnings of the cotton mill industry were made in Bombay with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations of jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. Coal-mining also progressed around this time. These were the only major industries which had developed substantially before the first world war. During and after World Wars I and II, new conditions were created and somewhat more liberal policies adopted by the authorities, such as the discriminating protection policy introduced in 1922, which gave impetus to industrial development. Several industries rapidly expanded and a number of new industries came up, such as steel, sugar, cement, some engineering, glass, industrial chemicals, soap, vanaspati, and so on. But their production was neither adequate in quantity for meeting even the low level of internal demand nor diversified in character.

Progress during First and Second Plans

During the period of the First and Second Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61), the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable and particularly so in the five years of the Second Plan. Three new steel works, each of 10 lakh tons capacity, were set up in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector doubled so as to bring their ingot capacity to 20 lakh and 10 lakh tons respectively. Foundations were laid of heavy electrical and heavy machine tools industries, heavy machine building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for the cement and paper industries started for the first time. In chemical industries the advance was on a wide front, leading not only to large units and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilizers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products: urea, ammonium phosphate, penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethylene, newsprint, dyestuffs and so on. The output of many other industries increased substantially: bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textile and sugar machinery. New skills were learnt by the workers and a large and growing class of industrial managers came into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years; the index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. New industrial townships and various factories sprang in the environs of the main cities of the country.

At the same time there were some large shortfalls. The combined output of the new steel works was only 6 lakh tons in 1960-61 as against the target of 20 lakh tons. The Tata Iron and Steel Works' production also fell short of the target set for the Second Plan period. The expansion of the Government Sindri Fertilizer Factory and the private sector ammonium chloride project at Varanasi were not completed till 12 to 18 months after

the scheduled dates. The three fertilizer plants in the public sector at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela, planned to be more or less in full production in 1960-61, were all delayed. The delay in their case, as also in that of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal, was mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties. The heavy machinery, the mining machinery and the foundry forge projects, which should have been far advanced only began to yield some output at the end of the Third Plan. The project for the manufacture of organic intermediates was delayed due to difficulties in concluding negotiations with overseas collaborators. The experience of the Second Plan showed that the gestation period of a project, especially in the case of heavy engineering industries, is generally longer than presumed. This highlights the importance of advance planning.

Targets of capacity and production in most cases were, however, approximately fulfilled, and in some cases, for example, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors, ACSR cables, electric fans, radio receivers and sugar, the targets were exceeded.

The actual cost of many projects was more than what was envisaged when the Second Plan was drawn up, often owing to lack of experience in project engineering. The importance of more accurate estimates was emphasised in the Third Plan. Consultant organisations which could correctly advise in this respect have been springing up in this country and will be an advantage in future.

Dispersal of industry was effected by giving preference in the location of public sector projects to relatively backward areas whenever possible. Similarly, in the licensing of private sector projects the claims of under-developed regions were generally kept in view to the extent possible. The overall fixed investment in public sector projects during the Second Plan (1956-61) came to about Rs. 770 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 560 crores. For the private sector, the corresponding investment figures were Rs. 850 crores and Rs. 685 crores, respectively.

In spite of this large investment of Rs. 1,620 crores (over 30 per cent above the Plan estimate of about Rs. 1,244 crores), the physical targets set under the Second Plan are broadly estimated to have been achieved to the extent of only about 85 to 90 per cent. The wide gap between the rather high target originally set for the cement industry and the capacity actually achieved accounts for a high proportion of the overall shortfall in the physical performance.

Development Programme under Third Plan

The main emphasis in the Third Plan was on the establishment of basic capital and producer goods industries—with special emphasis on machine building programmes—and also the acquisition of the related skills, technical know-how and designing capacity, so that in the following Plan periods the growth of the economy would become self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside aid. The priorities laid down were as follows:

- (i) completion of unimplemented or deferred Second Plan projects;
- (ii) expansion and diversification of capacity of the heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, alloy tool and special steels, iron and steel and ferro-alloys and step-up of output of fertilizers and petroleum products;
- (iii) increased production of major basic raw materials and producer goods like aluminium, mineral oils, dissolving pulp, basic organic and inorganic chemicals and intermediates inclusive of products of petro-chemical origin; and

- (iv) increased production from domestic industries of commodities required to meet essential needs like essential drugs, paper, cloth, sugar, vegetable oils and housing materials.

The development programmes for industries and minerals envisaged under the Third Plan entailed an outlay of about Rs. 2,993 crores. The foreign exchange component was placed at about Rs. 1,338 crores, with the following break-up :

TABLE 144
OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(Rs. crores)

Major Head	Public sector		Private sector		Both sectors	
	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
New Investment						
Mineral development ..	478	200	60	28	538	228
Industrial development ..	1,330	660	1,125	450	2,455	1,110
TOTAL ..	1,808	860	1,185	478	2,993	1,338
Replacement ..	—	—	150	50	150	50

The fixed investment of Rs. 1,808 crores for industries and minerals in the public sector shown in the table above does not include (i) assistance to plantation industries, which do not strictly fall within the scope of manufacturing industries; (ii) the cost of the construction subsidy given to Hindustan Shipyard; (iii) programmes of the National Productivity Council and the Indian Standards Institution and expenditure on the extension of the metric system of weights and measures; (iv) assistance to the private sector through the National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC); and (v) direct loans and State participation in private undertakings.

Including the above, the overall cost worked out to about Rs. 1,882 crores, whereas the provision that it was possible to make for them was only Rs. 1,520 crores (Rs. 1,450 crores at the Centre and Rs. 70 crores in the States). With more detailed information available on the basis of project reports, a general increase in construction costs and enlargement of the scope of some projects, the costs as estimated in the 'Third Plan—Mid-term Appraisal' would amount to Rs. 1,630 crores for industrial and Rs. 662 crores for mineral development (total Rs. 2,292 crores compared to the original estimate of Rs. 1,808 crores). Public sector investment was expected to reach the level of Rs. 1,225 crores under industries and Rs. 529 crores under minerals (total of Rs. 1,754 crores compared to the original allocation of Rs. 1,520 crores). On this basis, there would be spillover of Rs. 405 crores in the industries and Rs. 133 crores in the minerals sector. Private sector programmes also changed in content and priority, but the increases over the original estimates are difficult of assessment.

The Fourth Plan proposals for industrial projects and mineral schemes of the Central Government, together with their location, cost and investment during the Fourth Plan as envisaged in the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan, were given in Table 155 and 156 on pp. 315 to 318 of 'India 1967'.

The production of principal industries and the progress of major projects are detailed in the following sections :

* Similar information in respect of Third Plan was given in Tables 148 and 162 (pp. 291 and 319) of 'India 1966'.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Production in selected industries in different years since 1950-51 is given in Table 145. The index numbers of industrial production (base 1956=100) for 1951, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1966 and January-November 1967 are given in Table 146. Industrial production received a set back in 1966 due partly to the severe drought which affected agriculture-based industries such as cotton and jute textiles and vanaspati and partly due to shortage of foreign exchange which necessitated heavy cuts in imports including those of raw materials, components and spares. Following devaluation in June 1966, imports for priority industries were liberalised. The general index for industrial production for January-November 1967 at 194.8 was 1.6 per cent above the index figure of 191.8 for January-November 1966.

TABLE 145
PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Industry	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
I. Mining :					
1. Coal (lakh tonnes) ..	3.28	3.90	5.55	7.03	7.09
2. Iron ore (lakh tonnes)* ..	30	43	1.10	1.8	1.93
II. Metallurgical Industries ..					
3. Pig iron (lakh tonnes) ..	16.9	19.5	43.1	70.9	70.1
4. Steel ingots (lakh tonnes)	14.7	17.3	34.2	65.3	66.1
5. Finished steel (lakh tonnes)	10.4	13	23.9	45.1	44.3
6. Steel castings ('000 tonnes) ..	—	15	34	57	53
7. Aluminium (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes) ..	4.0	7.4	18.3	62.1	72.9
8. Copper (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes) ..	7.1	7.6	8.5	9.4	9.1
III. Mechanical Engineering Industries :					
9. Machine tools (lakh rupees) ..	30	80	7.00	29.43	35.49
10. Railway wagons ('000 nos.)**	2.9	15.3†	8.2	23.5	15.0
11. Automobiles (total) ('000 nos.) ..	16.5	25.3	55.0	70.7	75.2
(i) Commercial vehicles ('000 nos.) ..	8.6	9.9	58.4	35.3	35.6
(ii) Passenger cars, etc. ('000 nos.) ..	7.9	15.4	26.6	35.4	39.6
12. Motor cycles and scooters ('000 nos.) ..	—	0.9†	19.4	40.7	47.8
13. Power-driven pumps ('000 nos.) ..	35	37	1.09	2.44	3.11
14. Diesel engines (stationary) ('000 nos.) ..	5.5	10.4	44.7	93.1	112.2
15. Bicycles ('000 nos.) ..	99	5.13	10.71	15.74	17.19
16. Sewing machines ('000 nos.) ..	33	1.11	3.03	4.30	41.00
IV. Electrical Engineering Industries :					
17. Power transformers (lakh k.v.a.) ..	1.8	6.2	14.1	44.6	49.5
18. Electric motors ('000 h.p.)	99	2.72	7.28	17.53	20.95

*Excludes output in Goa.

**Excludes output in railway workshops.

†Relates to calendar year.

INDUSTRY

TABLE 145 (concl.)

Industry	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
19. Electric fans (lakh nos.)	19.9	2.9	10.6	13.6	13.6
20. Electric lamps (lakh nos.)	1.40	2.50	4.35	7.21	8.33
21. Radio receivers ('000 nos.)	54	1.02	2.82	6.06	7.61
22. Electric cables and wires					
(i) Aluminium conductors ('000 tonnes) ..	1.7	9.4	23.6	40.6	52.9
(ii) Bare copper conductors ('000 tonnes) ..	5.0	8.7	10.1	3.1	1.7
V. Chemical and Allied Industries :					
23. Nitrogenous fertilisers ('000 tonnes of N) ..	9	80	1.01	2.32	2.93
24. Phosphatic fertilisers ('000 tonnes of P ₂ O ₅) ..	9	12	53	1.22	1.44
25. Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes) ..	1.01	1.67	3.68	6.62	7.02
26. Soda ash ('000 tonnes) ..	45	82	1.52	3.31	3.48
27. Caustic soda ('000 tonnes) ..	12	36	1.01	2.18	2.33
28. Paper and paper board ('000 tonnes) ..	1.16	1.90	3.50	5.58	5.80
29. Rubber tyres :					
(i) Automobile tyres (lakh nos.) ..	n.a.	9.0	14.4	23.1	24.3
(ii) Bicycle tyres (lakh nos.) ..	n.a.	58.0	1.11.5	1.84.6	2.03.4
30. Cement (lakh tonnes)	27.3	46.7	79.7	1.08.2	1.10.7
31. Refractories ('000 tonnes)	2.37	2.93	5.67	6.95	7.30
32. Petroleum products (refined, lakh tonnes) ..	2	34	58	94	1.19
VI. Textile Industries :					
33. Jute textiles ('000 tonnes)	8.37	10.71	10.97	13.02	11.17
34. Cotton yarn (crore kg.)	53.4	74.4	80.1	90.7	90.2
35. Cotton cloth (total) (crore metres) ..	421.5	626.0	673.8	744.0	7.30.4
(i) Mill sector (crore metres) ..	340.1	466.5	464.9	440.1	4.20.2
(ii) Decentralised sector (crore metres) ..	81.4	159.5	208.9	303.9	3.10.2
36. Rayon* yarn ('000 tonnes)		13.5	43.8	75.6	80.8
37. Art silk fabrics (crore metres) ..	28.7**	33.1**	54.4**	87.8	86.2
38. Woollen manufactures:					
(i) Woollen and worsted yarn (lakh kg.) ..	87	98	1.30	1.70	1.69
(ii) Woollen and worsted fabrics (lakh metres)	61**	68**	84	92	95
VII. Food Industries:					
39. Sugar (Nov.-Oct.) (lakh tonnes) ..	11.3	18.9	30.3	35.1**	21.5**
40. Tea (crore kg.) ..	27.7	29.9	32.0	37.3	36.9
41. Coffee ('000 tonnes) ..	21.0	29.0	54.1	62.1	71.0
42. Vanaspati ('000 tonnes)	1.70	2.80	3.40	4.01	3.66
VIII. Electricity (generated) (billion kwh)†					
	5.3	8.8	17.0	32.0	35.0

*Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.

**Relates to calendar year.

†Relates to public utilities only.

TABLE 146
INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base : 1956=100)

Groups	1951	1955	1960	1965	1966	Jan.- Nov. 1967	Percent- age change*
General Index ..	73.4	91.9	130.2	187.7	192.6	194.8	+1.6
Mining, and quarry- ing ..	87.0	97.1	137.2	184.3	190.4	191.0	+0.8
Food manufacturing ..	79.0	93.5	117.1	142.7	147.8	126.6	-14.4
Cigarettes ..	81.6	86.8	140.6	205.8	222.5	206.4	-6.9
Cotton textiles ..	80.1	95.4	103.0	123.3	119.9	119.1	-0.6
Woollen textiles ..	70.7	82.1	100.1	136.9	128.8	121.4	-5.2
Synthetic fibres ..	64.8	77.2	135.1	217.9	215.3	214.2	+0.4
Jute manufactures ..	78.8	98.5	102.0	125.7	105.3	109.5	+5.3
Footwear (leather) ..	91.5	86.3	144.0	246.1	265.8	273.0	+5.8
Wood and cork except furniture ..	55.3	87.7	147.8	236.1	226.7	247.5	+8.3
Paper and paper products ..	66.5	95.9	173.4	255.4	281.7	295.1	+5.2
Leather and fur pro- ducts ..	109.5	93.1	115.3	140.2	136.3	132.9	-1.3
Rubber products ..	75.4	92.0	141.3	218.0	218.0	227.3	+7.0
Chemicals and chem- ical products ..	72.8	96.2	149.9	253.1	262.3	282.0	+9.1
Petroleum products ..	6.4	77.7	147.7	231.0	285.9	346.0	+23.4
Non-metallic mineral products ..	64.4	87.5	168.1	232.5	230.1	233.4	+2.0
Basic metals ..	83.1	96.1	182.5	300.9	318.0	315.2	-0.1
Metal products ..	54.4	96.5	105.9	239.8	221.5	208.6	-5.7
Machinery, except electrical machinery ..	45.2	83.3	236.7	489.7	530.1	492.9	-6.3
Electrical Machinery, apparatus, appli- ances and supplies ..	43.6	71.9	174.9	313.2	340.6	381.9	+14.7
Transport equipment ..	46.1	80.9	119.4	206.6	187.5	174.4	-5.7
Electricity ..	60.9	88.1	171.0	326.5	355.3	392.8	+11.7

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textiles

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in the following table.

TABLE 147
GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Mill Production	
			Yarn (m. kg.)	Piecegoods (m. metres)
1879-80	14.83	13.3	—	—
1889-90	29.35	22.1	—	—
1900	48.41	40.5	260	54†
1911	61.95	85.8	283	121
1921	72.78	1,33.5	312	1,315
1931	91.78	1,75.2	421	2,456
1941	1,00.26	2,00.0	603	3,445
1947	1,03.54	2,03.0	597	3,509

*The percentage change relates to Jan.-Nov. 1967 over Jan.-Nov. 1966.

†Million kg.

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1950 is shown in Table 145 above.

In 1963, nearly Rs. 364.45 crores was employed as productive capital (Rs. 234.77 crores fixed capital) by 566 registered factories (covering 97 per cent of the total registered factories) in the cotton textile industry, giving employment to 7.74 lakh people including nearly 7.29 lakh workers. At present the industry comprises 635 mills (346 spinning and 289 composite) with a total installed capacity of 170.8 lakh spindles and 2.08 lakh looms. The total Third Plan expansion was 26.05 lakh spindles and 10,422 looms. About 20 to 30 new mills come up every year. However, at the end of February 1968, 21 composite mills remained closed, involving 8.85 lakh spindles and 10,543 looms. The co-operative sector in the textile mill industry is gradually taking shape. At present, 28 co-operative mills are working with an installed capacity of 4.32 lakh spindles which are a source of uninterrupted supply of yarn to the handloom sector.

Mill cloth output in 1967 is estimated at 409.8 crores metres (423.9 crore metres in 1966). Yarn output was 89.6 crore kg. (compared to 90.1 crore kg. in 1966). The mill production of yarn and cloth was affected in 1967 by the need to conserve the available supply of cotton. Handloom and powerloom production during 1966 and 1967 amounted to 309.7 crore metres and 317.9 crore metres respectively.

During the Third Plan, Rs. 105 crores were spent on the rehabilitation and modernisation of the textile industry. The Fourth Plan requirement was assessed at Rs. 132.5 crores, and for expansion another Rs. 133.9 crores. Indigenous textile machinery production in 1965 and 1966 was valued at Rs. 24 crores and Rs. 18 crores respectively.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in Table 148.

TABLE 148
GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs. crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average) ..	21	2.71	5.5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average)	36	6.80	16.2	3,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average) ..	60	12.09	33.5	6,92
1925-26	90	21.35	50.5	10,64
1930-31	100	23.61	61.8	12,25
1937-38	105	24.89	52.4	11,08
1946-47	106	—	66.0	12,95

According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1964, there were 94 jute mills in India, out of which 90 submitted returns. These employed total productive capital of Rs. 92.31 crores (Rs. 51.95 crores of fixed capital). The number of persons employed was 2.56 lakhs including nearly 2.39 lakh workers. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947 :

TABLE 149
PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(lakh tonnes)

Year*	1947	1950	1955	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965-66	1966-67
Pro- duc- tion**	10.52	8.36	10.27	10.09	12.36	12.89	13.24	13.99	12.0

*Figures relate to the period July-June which is the jute year.

**Figures for 1961 onwards are in metric tonnes.

The jute industry and trade had set a record in 1964 by exceeding the Third Plan targets of both production and exports. In 1965, it set a new record again both in production and exports (Rs. 183.7 crores). But in 1966, the industry's output could not maintain the 1965 level due to shortage of raw jute. Exports, however, totalled Rs. 216.6 crores, though during June-December 1966 (following devaluation) they were lower than in June-December 1965. Production in 1966-67 declined by nearly 2 lakh tonnes compared to 1965-66, almost entirely due to shortage of raw jute in the country. Exports also fell to 7.34 lakh tonnes from 8.96 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 or by Rs. 4.97 crores, chiefly because of higher prices in sympathy with raw jute, growing competition from Pakistan and synthetics. The export duties were reduced on a review in May 1967, to make jute goods more competitive in world markets.

Modernisation of the jute mills has made substantial progress. Of the total of 5.32 lakh fine spindles installed, nearly 4.30 lakh have been modernised. For coarse spindles, the corresponding figures are 6.17 lakh and 4.86 lakh. During 1965-66, jute mill machinery and spares produced in the country were of the value of Rs. 3.21 crores. In 1966-67, the value amounted to Rs. 2.52 crores; the decline is attributed to the programme of diversification undertaken by the manufacturers. A Jute Textile Consultative Board was inaugurated in September 1964 to advise Government on all important matters concerning the industry. Another committee advises the Government on matters of export promotion of jute goods and acts as a channel between Government, industry and trade. The Indian Jute Mills Association's Research Institute has recently been reconstituted as an affiliate of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research under the name Indian Jute Industries Research Association which is planning to set up a product development cell among others.

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry, under protection in the early thirties and thereafter, is shown below.

TABLE 150
GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year (Nov.—Oct.)	1931-38	1938-39	1945-46	1950-51	1955-56
No. of mills	32	132	138	138	143
Production ('000 tons)	1,60	6,42	9,23	11,01	18,62

The total installed capacity at the end of 1966-67 was about 33.8 lakh tonnes which was expected to go up to 34.7 lakh tonnes by 1967-68 end. Production in 1966-67 was 21.47 lakh tonnes against 35.08 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. To arrest the declining trend, Government have offered incentives to sugarcane growers and sugar mills. Sugarcane prices have been increased and sugar distribution partially decontrolled to allow the mills to sell 40 per cent of their production at free market rates. Several specialised bodies conduct research and training for sugarcane and sugar development.

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. At the end of 1961, the annual installed capacity was 95.7 lakh tonnes which had risen to an estimated 125 lakh tonnes at the

end of 1966 and 134 lakh tonnes by the end of 1967. The demand has exceeded the supply, which was further accentuated by the national emergency. The Cement (Quality Control) Order was issued in 1962 to prevent possible adulteration of cement. Control on cement price and distribution was lifted from the beginning of 1966 and a self-regulating informal control by the industry itself obtained for two years. The arrangement was found unsatisfactory and the distribution was entrusted to the Cement Corporation of India from 1968, under the Cement Control order, 1967. The Cement Corporation of India, a Government-owned company, was set up with the objectives of surveying, prospecting and proving of limestone deposits in the country, establishing cement manufacturing capacity and promoting ancillary and supporting activity for building up the industry. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 151

GROWTH OF CEMENT INDUSTRY

(lakh tonnes)

Year	1930	1947	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1966	1967
Production	5.77	14.70	27	47	79	1,08.20	110.77	110.50	112.99

The installed capacity of asbestos cement is 5.37 lakh tonnes. Production in 1967 was about 2.50 lakh tonnes (2.95 lakh tonnes in 1966). After having made steady progress for some years, the industry has been facing a recession lately and 55 per cent of the capacity is lying idle.

Paper and Paper-Board

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 tons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The installed capacity has risen to 7.11 lakh tonnes as a result of new installation, expansion of existing units and better utilization of equipment.

Paper and paper-board production in 1950 was 1.09 lakh tonnes. By 1956, it had gone up to 1.97 lakh tonnes, by 1961 to 3.64 lakh tonnes, by 1966 to 5.85 lakh tonnes and in 1967 to 6.01 lakh tonnes. Supply position has been satisfactory for common grades of paper. In 1967, 25,000 tonnes of white printing paper was diverted for use by newspapers.

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948. After its reorganisation in 1958, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs. 2.55 crores and Rs. 1.70 crores respectively. Total authorised and issued capital is Rs. 5 crores. The mill went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes which is being increased to 75,000 tonnes. Output during 1955-56 was 3,455 tonnes and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it had risen to 23,398 and 25,279 tonnes, respectively. The 1962-63 production amounted to 26,515 tonnes. The 1966 and 1967 output amounted to 29,000 and 30,000 tonnes respectively.

Photo Films

The Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., set up in November 1960 (authorised capital Rs. 5.5 crores) by the Government in collaboration with a French firm, will manufacture cine, X-ray, roll and graphic

art films and photo paper, etc. Estimated to cost Rs. 11.64 crores, the project located at Ootacamund, has been licensed for a capacity of 8.71 million sq. m. per year and has an installed capacity of 6.15 million sq. m. Production of positive cine film and bromide paper has commenced. X-ray film is also being converted from imported jumbo rolls.

Iron and Steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed. In 1874, the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jharia coalfields; the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889. Production amounted to 35,560 tonnes in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamshetji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913. The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel and pig iron was over 8 lakh and 18 lakh tonnes, respectively. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1950, production had risen to 15 lakh tonnes of pig iron and over 10 lakh tonnes of steel.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1956.

TABLE 152
PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(thousand tonnes)

Year	1956	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Pig iron ..	18,07	49,80	57,96	66,03	65,93	69,52	70,41	70,10*
Finished steel	13,38	28,10	37,08	42,57	43,43	45,29	44,91	41,35

During the Second Plan, the existing steel plants—the Tata Iron and Steel Co. (TISCO) and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO)—were earmarked for expansion. TISCO were to increase their production to 20 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (15 lakh tonnes of finished steel) and Indian Iron to 10 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (8 lakh tonnes of finished steel). The expansion programmes of both have been completed. TISCO manufactures about 15 lakh tonnes of saleable steel a year. The Company is engaged in adding certain balancing equipment and other facilities to sustain output at this level. The IISCO scheme of increasing production from 10 lakh to 13 lakh tonnes of ingots has also been approved and the Company has negotiated a World Bank loan to cover the foreign exchange cost of the scheme. The expansion programme of the Mysore Works, to increase its production of mild steel to one lakh tonnes has also been completed. The plant also produces some quantities of special steel. The programme to produce 77,000 tonnes of alloy and special steels at the works is progressing. Pig iron production capacity is also to increase to 2 lakh tonnes a year. A Mysore Government company called Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., was registered in June 1961 which took over the management of the Mysore Works from April 1962.

Three integrated iron and steel plants in the public sector with initial capacity of 10 lakh tonnes each were set up at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur in the Second Plan period. The management of all the three vests in the State-owned Hindustan Steel Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 600 crores).

*Relates to 1966-67.

At Rourkela, the construction of the ten lakh-tonne stage is complete. Production in 1966-67 included 9.34 lakh tonnes of iron and 9.43 lakh tonnes of steel ingots. (The fertiliser plant put up as an adjunct to the steel plant was commissioned in November 1962, and produced 1.89 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate during 1967-68.) The annual capacity of the Rourkela plant is being expanded to 18 lakh tonnes of ingots, which will be rolled into 12 lakh tonnes of finished steel. The expansion is expected to be achieved by mid-1968. Its further expansion to 35 lakh tonnes has been under consideration.

Bhilai exceeded the rated capacity in the production of pig iron, steel ingots and finished steel in 1964. During 1966-67 the production of iron and steel ingots was 20.5 lakh and 18.5 lakh tonnes, respectively. Under a contract signed between the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and the Russian Organisation 'Tiazhprom-export' in February 1962, the expansion of the capacity of the Bhilai plant to 25 lakh tonnes of steel ingots per annum has except for a few minor items been completed. The plant is to be expanded further to 32 lakh tonnes. Preparation of the project report has been taken up.

The Durgapur plant was completed in 1962 and almost all its units have achieved the rated capacity of production. During 1966-67, the plant produced 8.97 lakh tonnes of iron and 7.54 lakh tonnes of steel ingots. The Third Plan programme was to expand the plant to 16 lakh ingot tonnes capacity to yield 12 lakh tonnes of saleable finished steel and semis in addition to 3 lakh tonnes of pig iron for sale. The expansion work has been completed. All units were ready for commissioning by the end of 1967.

Another steel plant is being set up at Bokaro with technical and financial collaboration of the USSR under an agreement concluded in January 1965. Earlier a new company namely Bokaro Steel Ltd. was formed with an initial share capital of Rs. 100 crores, to own and operate the project. The detailed project report on the new steel works was received from the USSR in December 1965. It envisages construction, in two stages, of a 40-lakh ingot tonne capacity plant which would be capable of expansion to 55 lakh tonnes or more; in the first stage, the capacity would be 17 lakh tonnes. The USSR Government has extended a credit of 20 crore roubles, equivalent to Rs. 166.6 crores, towards the foreign exchange cost of the plant.

About 92 per cent of the structural steel works, 64 per cent of the plant and equipment and 96 per cent of the refractories required for the plant will be produced within the country.

Under the construction schedule, the first blast furnace is to be commissioned by the end of September 1970 while Stage I is expected to be completed by the end of 1971.

Little alloy and special steel was produced in the country even in the Second Plan period. The Third Plan devoted greater attention to it. The Alloy Steel Project of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. (capacity 1 lakh ingot tonnes to be rolled into 60,000 tonnes of finished steel, which is proposed to be expanded to 3 lakh ingot tonnes) is the first large unit which has already gone into production under a phased programme of completion. Full production is expected to be achieved by 1969-70. In the private sector, 50,000 tonnes capacity has been installed.

Ferro-alloys are important raw material for alloy steel production and steps have been taken to create indigenous capacity for their production. India is already self-sufficient in and even exports some quantities of ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon.

For the supply of washed coal to the steel plants in the public sector, Hindustan Steel Ltd. have their own coal washeries at Durgapur, Dugda, Patherdih and Bhojudih. A second unit at Dugda is nearing comple-

tion. Washed coal is also obtained from the Kargali washery of the National Coal Development Corporation.

In 1966-67, India exported 2.53 lakh tonnes of steel and 1.71 lakh tonnes of pig iron; including ingots, scrap, ferro-alloys and castings and forgings, the exports amounted to about 9.81 lakh tonnes.

Engineering

Since 1947, the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry, and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles. The development of the engineering industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier section.

A number of projects designed to build up and fabricate a wide variety of machines and equipment have been taken up in the public sector. The country is currently producing capital goods including industrial, electrical and construction machinery, machine tools and transport and agricultural equipment worth about Rs. 40 crores a year, and a large number of other items (see Table 145).

During 1967, the value of production of machinery for sugar mills was Rs. 9.7 crores, cotton textile machinery Rs. 15.5 crores, jute machinery Rs. 2.5 crores, cement machinery Rs. 6.5 crores, paper and pulp machinery Rs. 2.5 crores and dairy machinery Rs. 1 crore. Among other items of production were building and construction and metallurgical machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery, drilling equipment and reduction gears, steel files, hand tools and cutting tools, agricultural tractors, power tillers and earth-moving equipment.

Many electrical and mechanical industries also showed increases in output as compared to previous years. In several items, however, production was either maintained around the preceding year's level or declined. New ranges of manufacture have been established.

The Nahan Foundry, Himachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation, was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government company (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore). The foundry manufactures mainly agricultural implements such as cane-crushers. It also produces sleepers for the Railways and cast iron saddles, anchors, etc., for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Following modernisation and diversification of production, the Foundry also started producing electric motors of different sizes. Its administrative control was transferred to the Himachal Pradesh Government in September 1964.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes was produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahalli near Bangalore, now a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. The Second Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines) was exceeded in 1957-58. In collaboration with European machine tool manufacturers, diversification of production has been effected and a project for the construction of a second machine tool production unit at Bangalore, so as to raise production capacity to 2,000 machines per annum, was completed in May 1961. During 1966-67, the two units produced 1,668 machines (value Rs. 7.13 crores) and 658 machines in April-December 1967 (value Rs. 3.16 crores). The company's second factory, set up at Pinjore in Punjab without any foreign assistance, was commissioned in October 1963 and produced 246 machines of the value of Rs. 1.62 crores during 1966-67. Designed to produce all-electric milling machines, its capacity as of the other four units of HMT is 1,000 machines of the value of Rs. 5 crores per year. The factory is capable of expansion to a production of 2,000 machines a year. The Kalamessery factory went into production in October 1964 and pro-

duced 673 machines worth Rs. 2.69 crores in 1966-67. The Hyderabad factory, the fifth unit of HMT, went into trial production in December 1965, and produced 37 machines valued at Rs. 89 lakhs in 1966-67. Like the Pinjore factory, the Kalamessery and the Hyderabad factories are also built from the resources of the HMT.

Demand for machine tools has recently been falling. The company's resultant idle capacity is being utilised by diversification of its already wide range of production, with foreign collaboration. Among the new sophisticated items of manufacture are single and multi-spindle bar and chucking automats, copying lathes, multi-tool lathes, surface grinders and horizontal boring machines.

The HMT watch factory was completed in November 1962 (capital cost Rs. 2.5 crores, capacity 2.4 lakh watches a year). The indigenous content is being constantly increased. To encourage small-scale entrepreneurs and enable the HMT to farm out manufacture of simple components, an industrial estate has been established at Jalalahalli.

An important development is the setting up of the Central Machine Tools Institute at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.22 crores, part of which is provided by the Czech Government. Registered as a society, the Institute started functioning in July 1965. Its main activities comprise development of designing, training, standardisation, prototype manufacture, research and documentation, etc. It has already designed and developed several machine tools.

Under an agreement of May 1964 between India and Czechoslovakia, two machine tool factories were to be set up with Czech collaboration namely a grinding machine tool plant at Ajmer and a medium heavy machine tool plant at Bhavnagar. The project reports for both have been received. The report on Ajmer project has been accepted. The second project has been deferred due to current fall in demand for machine tools. A Government company, Machine Corporation of India, was incorporated in January 1967 with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. Preliminary work has commenced and production is expected by 1970.

The Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad, of which majority shares are held by the Union and Andhra Pradesh Governments, also produced Rs. 1.53 crores worth of tools during 1965-66. From December 1963, the company was put under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production to facilitate production of defence equipment and stores.

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954. It exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57. In 1967-68, it produced 3,487 km of dry core cables and 1,059 km of coaxial cables worth Rs. 8.85 crores. The factory's programme of expansion includes manufacture of aluminium sheathed cables, local exchange cables and a new type of coaxial cables. It is also setting up a second factory in Hyderabad to produce telecommunication cables.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments Ltd. It produces various kinds of scientific and precision instruments, including surveying and meteorological instruments, industrial and soil thermometers, pathological microscopes, etc., and undertakes their repair. The factory now concentrates on the production of the more important instruments requiring specialised skill. During 1967, the factory produced Rs. 62.63 lakhs worth of instruments; in 1966 the production amounted to Rs. 91.32 lakhs. The decline in production was

a result of the general slump in engineering industries and the reduced demand for such goods during 1967.

The ophthalmic glass project, being set up at Durgapur (estimated cost over Rs. 4 crores; production 300 tonnes of ophthalmic glass blanks), with technical and financial collaboration of the USSR, has been transferred from the Heavy Engineering Corporation to the National Instruments Ltd. Work on the project is in progress. Trial production has commenced.

The Instrumentation Ltd., registered in March 1964, is setting up a precision instruments plant at Kota and a mechanical instruments plant at Palghat (Kerala), with financial and technical collaboration of the USSR Government. The Kota plant will manufacture magnetic, electromagnetic and electrical instruments. Construction of the plant has made substantial progress. When in full production, its output would be worth Rs. 11.5 crores a year. The Kerala plant will manufacture mechanical, hydraulic and pneumatic instruments; the detailed project report for the plant, received from the USSR, has been accepted and preliminary work taken in hand.

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), was formed in August 1956. The plant has been erected at Bhopal with technical collaboration of a British firm. Certain sections of the plant such as transformers, switchgears, etc., started production from July 1960. Output during 1965-66 was worth Rs. 10.19 crores and in 1967-68 (up to January 1968) about Rs. 10.61 crores. The plant is now fairly stabilised in the manufacture of power transformers, switchgears, controlgears, power capacitors, railway traction equipment and industrial motors. In 1963, steam turbine and turbo alternator manufacture was taken up as part of the factory's expansion programme. New schemes since approved relate to the manufacture of transformers for 25 kv, freight locomotives, capacitors using non-inflammable liquid dielectric, doubling transformer output, increasing telephone facilities and expansion of the manufacture of railway traction equipment. The Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. is engaged in establishing the Heavy Electric Equipment Plant, Ranipur (Hardwar); High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirappalli; Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram; the Switchgear Unit, Ramachandrapuram (Hyderabad) and the Central Foundry Forge, Hardwar. The Ranipur (Hardwar) project is being set up with Soviet assistance. The detailed project report was accepted in October, 1963. Designed to produce 27 lakh kw of steam and water turbines and generators and 5.15 lakh kw of industrial electric motors, the project is estimated to cost Rs. 86.15 crores, including Rs. 7.59 crores for township. Preliminary production started in December 1965, and the plant was formally inaugurated in January 1967. The heavy power equipment project, Ramachandrapuram, and the high pressure boiler project Tiruchirappalli, are being set up with Czech assistance and collaboration. The Ramachandrapuram plant (total cost Rs. 32 crores) will manufacture 800 MW of steam turbine and turbo alternators per annum while the Tiruchirappalli plant (total cost Rs. 23 crores) will produce 12 high pressure boilers of a total 750 MW capacity, boiler fittings and package boiler units per year. Both plants have gone into partial production. The switchgear unit is being set up with Swedish collaboration and the foundry forge project with French collaboration. The former (estimated outlay Rs. 2.75 crores) will manufacture air blast and minimum oil circuit breakers. Production commenced in October 1966 and totalled Rs. 34 lakhs in 1966-67. The latter is designed for 15,000 tonnes each of steel castings and forgings. The capital outlay is estimated at Rs. 28.36 crores.

The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October

1954 as a Government-owned company). An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant at Hatia near Ranchi in Bihar (capacity 80,000 tonnes per annum) and a coal mining machinery plant (capacity 45,000 tonnes) at Durgapur in West Bengal. Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant is coming up a foundry plant, with Czech assistance, to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 50 crores) was formed in December 1958, to administer these projects as also the heavy machine tools project (capacity 10,000 tonnes) and the foundry forge plant (total capacity 1.47 lakh tonnes per year) being set up with credit and technical co-operation from the Government of Czechoslovakia. The coal mining machinery project has been taken over by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation formed in April 1965. Substantial progress has been made in setting up the projects and all of them have gone into partial production.

The Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd. was formed in June 1966, to implement a project for the manufacture of plate and vessel equipment with Czech assistance. Another similar project is to be established with Rumanian assistance. The capacity of the two projects will be 23,000 and 22,000 tonnes per year. Production is expected to commence by the end of 1969.

A plant for heavy compressors and pumps, required for setting up fertiliser, chemical, petroleum, petro-chemical and steel plants, is now being established at Naini, Allahabad. The detailed project report, prepared by Prommasheexport of the USSR has been approved as revised for the capacity of 6,000 tonnes at a capital cost of Rs. 10.63 crores (Rs. 2 crores foreign exchange).

The Triveni Structurals Ltd., was set up at Naini, Allahabad, under an agreement of July 1965 between M/S. VOEST of Austria and the Government of India (holding 51 per cent shares), to promote design and manufacture of the more complicated steel structures, viz., building structures, other structures, crane construction, plate work among other items. Capital cost is estimated at Rs. 5.8 crores and capacity 25,000 tonnes. Production is expected by the middle of 1968.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in railway rolling stock, the Government in the Ministry of Railways established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal, the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi (U.P.), and the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur (Madras).

Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives of average size, equivalent to 96 WG locomotives, and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded to produce WG, WT, WP and WL type locomotives equivalent to over 200 standard-type locomotives. Since it commenced production in 1950 up to the end of March 1967, the Works had delivered 2,093 steam locos and 2,007 boilers. Production of electric locomotives was taken up in 1961 and by the end of March 1967, it had produced 118 AC and 21 BG DC electric locos. The indigenous content of steam locos is 95 per cent and of AC electric locos about 44 per cent.

A steel foundry of 10,000 tonnes annual capacity, set up at the Works, started production in November 1963 and produced 14,881 tonnes up to the end of 1966-67.

The Diesel Locomotive Works, set up at Varanasi, with a planned capacity of 150 main line B.G. diesel-electric locos per year, started with assembling locomotives from imported components. The first loco was commissioned in January 1964; up to the end of 1966-67, it had turned out 116 locos (55 in 1966-67). The indigenous component which was 33 per

cent is expected to go up to 65 per cent. The factory is also to manufacture M.G. diesel electric locos.

The Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works manufacture annually 60-70 metre gauge steam locomotives. In 1966-67, TELCO produced 68 steam locomotives, equalling the 1965-66 output.

The Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. Originally designed to produce only broad gauge coach shells, its production has been expanded and diversified to turn out furnished coaches, both broad and metre gauge, electric multiple unit stock, diesel rail cars and air-conditioned coaches. From its inception to the end of 1966-67, it had produced 5,442 passenger coaches (unfurnished shells). The furnishing unit, which was added in 1957-58, had equipped 3,415 coaches. Besides, the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., (formerly Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.) is producing about 300 broad gauge and a private sector company, Jessops, about 200 broad and metre gauge and electric multiple unit stock per year.

Wagon requirements of the railways are largely met by production in the private sector where the existing capacity is about 36,000—38,000 units per year; also, a production rate of about 7,000 units per year has been achieved in railway repair workshops.

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., now wholly owned by the Government. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. Up to the end of March 1968, it had constructed 46 ships, including four small craft totalling 3,74,536 DWT; six more were at various stages of construction. The shipyard is now manned entirely by Indian personnel.

To increase the pace of production proposals for acquiring urgently required items of machinery and equipment have been accepted by Government. Other proposals involving Rs. 1.46 crores have been approved in part. With their completion, the shipyard can construct four ships a year.

In July 1967, the Government sanctioned a dry dock project at a revised cost of nearly Rs. 4.1 crores (foreign exchange Rs. 60.79 lakhs). Considerable work has been done and the project is expected to be completed by March 1970.

Preliminary steps in regard to the building of a second shipyard at Cochin for building ships of 66,000 DWT and repairing ships up to 85,000 DWT at an estimated outlay of Rs. 36 crores (foreign exchange Rs. 5 crores), have been taken. In February 1965, an agreement was signed with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan, for conducting a basic survey of the site and preparing a detailed project report which was received in April 1966. Modifications in scope and size have since been made and the collaborators (Mitsubishi) have been asked to revise the project report.

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

Although World War I gave considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India, the country was still largely dependent on imports on the eve of World War II, which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 com-

panies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946—1950. The development of the chemicals and drugs industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier section. During the Third Plan, production rose in the case of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium carbide, plastic raw materials, polyester, and some of the plastic processed items, among others. Considerable increase has been recorded in the production of penicillin, tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, aspirin and vitamins. A major bottleneck, the dependence on imported intermediates, would be largely overcome with the completion of the projects of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. The Former was incorporated in 1961 to put up with Russian collaboration the following : (1) Antibiotics Project, Rishikesh, which is nearing completion. Production of potassium, penicillin and streptomycin has been started. Other items to be produced in future are tetracycline and nistatin. (2) Synthetic Drugs Project, Hyderabad, almost completed. Production of phenacetin, sulphanilamide, sulphaguanidine, the intermediate for synthesis of Vitamin B₂, among other items has commenced. It has also started tableting imported bulk drugs. (3) Surgical Instruments Plant, Madras, commissioned in 1965. Its production has been much higher than sales. It has also designed its own IUCD and Vasectomy sets for which substantial orders have been received.

A new unit in Bulsar of Citabul Ltd. for sulpha drug intermediates was commissioned in 1967. Production of Vitamin D-2 and D-3 has been undertaken for the first time. The Government-owned Hindustan Organic Chemicals (P) Ltd. was set up in December 1960 (authorised capital Rs. 12 crores) in collaboration with four West German firms. In 1964 the collaboration was terminated. The revised programme is to produce seven groups of organic chemicals and intermediates. The first plant is expected to go into operation in 1968 and the entire project by 1969-70.

Production of zero dyes, organic pigments, sulphur black, etc., has also increased. A sulphuric acid plant based on pyrites (2.4 lakh tonnes of pyrites to be mined at Amihore) is being set up at Sindri, with a capacity of 400 tonnes a day, under the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co., which has now been made independent of the NIDC. The present installed capacity of sulphuric acid is 16 lakh tonnes.

The Government of India have set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO. The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 1.3 crores), commenced production in April 1955. Its capacity was doubled to 1,400 tonnes per annum in 1958. A second factory (capital cost Rs. 97 lakhs) set up at Alwaye, Kerala, (capacity 1,400 tonnes of technical DDT) commenced regular production in July 1958. Expansion programmes for additional production of 1,400 tonnes of technical DDT at Delhi and 3,000 tonnes of BHC at Alwaye are underway.

The Government have set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. Production at the factory has steadily increased; with the falling demand production was lately curtailed from 69.78 mmu in 1966-67 to 50.37 mmu in April 1967-February 1968.

A streptomycin plant with an initial capacity of 40-45 tonnes per year, which has since been doubled to 80-90 tonnes per year, set up at Pimpri (cost Rs. 2.75 crores) went into regular production in February 1963.

A pilot plant for the manufacture of 1.5 tonnes of tetracycline per annum has been established. Other products, some of which have been approved

for expansion, include Vitamin C, neomycin, sulphate, hamycin, a new anti-fungal antibiotic, aureofungin, antiamebin, etc.

During 1967, the general trend of increased production of essential drugs was more or less maintained. Substantial increases were registered in the production of antibiotics (streptomycin), anti-T.B. drugs (thiacetazone), antidiabetic drugs, (insulin). Regular production of digoxin, a cardiac glycoside from indigenously cultivated digitalis lanata leaves, has been established. The liberalisation of import policy had enabled large imports of certain drugs like PAS, Vitamin C, chloramphenicol, etc., leading to a setback to indigenous production. To remedy the situation import of some items has been banned.

Production data of some items of chemicals and allied industries are given in Table 145 (p. 310).

Petrochemicals

The first menthol plant in India was commissioned by the Fertiliser Corporation of India in December 1966. Shortly thereafter, a 60,000-tonne naphtha cracker plant was commissioned at Trombay by Union Carbide India Ltd. Designed to produce intermediates for synthetic plastics, solvents and various other chemicals, its commissioning has increased the manufacture of polyethylene and benzene and made available for the first time acetylene black and propylene. A third PVC plant based on ethyl alcohol went into production at Mettur in 1967. The 225,000 tonne cracker of the National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. (NOCIL), Bombay, along with three other plants (two in Bombay and one in Durgapur) went into production in early 1968. This will make available large quantities of PVC, polyethylene, benzene, butadiene, solvent, etc. A petrochemical complex in two parts, one relating to the manufacture of aromatics and the other to the establishment of a naphtha cracker, and relevant down-stream units, has been planned for implementation at Koyali (Gujarat) during the Fourth Plan period.

A number of private units have been approved/licensed for the manufacture of PVC, non-cellulosic synthetic fibres like polyamide, polyester, acrylic and PVA, plastic processed goods including articles used for building construction and synthetic detergents. The investment in petrochemical industry, till the end of the Third Plan, is estimated around Rs. 200 crores; the total investment by the end of the Fourth Plan would be about Rs. 500 crores.

Fertilisers

The Sindri fertiliser factory, built by the State at a cost of about Rs. 28 crores, is under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd., formed in January 1961 (authorised capital Rs. 75 crores), to administer the public sector fertiliser companies. The Sindri factory went into production in October 1951. Initially, it produced only ammonium sulphate. Later, it was expanded to produce urea and double salt. The expansion was completed in 1958-59. During 1967-68, the factory produced 2.413 lakh tonnes of ammonium sulphate (showing a decline of about 73,000 tonnes compared to 1966-67) 61,525 tonnes of double salt and 16,163 tonnes of urea.

A factory has been set up at Nangal (cost about Rs. 30 crores), which is also under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, for production of 3,88,000 tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate (equivalent to 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen) and 14 to 15 tonnes of heavy water per annum. The fertiliser part of the factory was commissioned in February 1961, and produced 3,10,656 tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate (25 per cent) during 1967-68. The heavy water plant produced its first quantum in August 1962.

The Trombay fertiliser factory, commissioned in November 1965, is the largest built so far in the country, and is to produce 90,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 45,000 tonnes of phosphates (P_2O_5), in the form of 99,000 tonnes of urea and 3.3 lakh tonnes of nitro-phosphate per year. During 1967-68 it produced 58,032 tonnes of urea and 91,879 tonnes of nitro-phosphate.

The Corporation's factory at Gorakhpur with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen in the form of urea was commissioned in February 1968. Its other projects under construction are at Namrup, (capacity 45,000 tonnes) and Durgapur and Barauni, each with a capacity of 1.52 lakh tonnes of nitrogen per annum. The Namrup factory is to be expanded for an additional 1.52 lakh tonnes of nitrogen.

The Rourkela fertiliser factory, an adjunct of the Rourkela Steel Plant, with a rated annual capacity of 5.9 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate was commissioned on trial basis on December 1, 1962. Another unit, set up at Neyveli with a capacity of 70,000 tonnes of nitrogen and integrated with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation, started production in March 1966. During 1967-68, the former produced about 1.89 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate and the latter 73,404 tonnes of urea.

The Fertilisers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd. (FACT), an undertaking in which Government now holds majority shares, has a running unit at Alwaye and another under construction at Cochin at a cost of Rs. 45.16 crores. The Alwaye factory has a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes of ammonium sulphate, 1.35 lakh tonnes of ammonium phosphate, 25,000 tonnes of ammonium chloride and 44,000 tonnes of superphosphate. During 1967-68, the factory produced 77,698 tonnes of ammonium sulphate, 53,882 tonnes of ammonium phosphate, 5,602 tonnes of ammonium chloride and 42,195 tonnes of superphosphate, registering increases over the 1966-67 production in all items except ammonium chloride in which case production declined by 8,480 tonnes.

In December 1966, the Madras Fertilisers Ltd. was formed to implement a new fertiliser project in Madras to be established by the Government of India in collaboration with Amoco India Incorp., USA. The factory will produce 3.6 lakh tonnes of complex fertiliser and 2.1 lakh tonnes of urea.

The Fourth Plan target for fertiliser capacity is proposed at 24 lakh tonnes with a production of 20 lakh tonnes of nitrogen to be achieved by 1970-71. As an incentive to set up this capacity, Government decided that projects licensed before the end of March 1967 would be free to fix prices and organise distribution for seven years except that they would have to sell to Government at its option 30 per cent of their produce at prices to be mutually settled.

The capacity already in production is 8.49 lakh tonnes at the public sector factories at Sindri, Nangal, Trombay, Rourkela, Alwaye, Neyveli and Gorakhpur, and the private sector factories at Ennore, Varanasi, Gujarat and Visakhapatnam and by-products from coke oven plants. Another 10 factories at Namrup, Durgapur, Cochin, Madras, Alwaye expansion, Barauni and Namrup expansion (all in public sector), and Kota, Gujarat expansion and Kanpur (in private sector) are under construction, with a total capacity of 13.15 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. Six more factories have been approved to be set up. These are to be at (i) Kandla, a co-operative venture for which Indian Farmers Fertilisers Ltd. has been set up, with a capacity of 2.15 lakh tonnes of N, (ii) Ghaziabad, (1.60 lakh tonnes), (iii) Mirzapur (1.60 lakh tonnes), (iv) Maharashtra (90,000 tonnes), (v) Goa (1.60 lakh tonnes) and (vi) expansion of Visakhapatnam factory (1.55 lakh tonnes of N). The last five will be in the private sector. Also, it has been decided to expand the Trombay factory for an additional capacity of 2.29 lakhs tonnes of N and 1.20 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 .

MINERALS AND MINING OIL

Exploration and Production

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing area in India at about 10.36 lakh sq. km., spread over Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Gujarat, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Ganga Valley, A&N Islands and Madras, Andhra and Kerala coasts. An extensive oil exploration programme is in progress to determine the reserves.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

Till the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's only producing oil-field was in Assam, around Digboi. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has since been carrying out oil exploration work in several parts of the country with assistance from certain countries. On the results of this work, drilling is currently going on in Gujarat, Assam, Madras and West Bengal. Oil has been discovered in Ankleshwar, Nawagam, Kalol, Kosamba, Sanand, Olpad, Kathana, Dholka, Ahmedabad, Mehsana and Kadi structures in Gujarat and Rudrasagar and Lakwa structures in Assam. The Ankleshwar crude is supplied to Burmah-Shell and ESSO refineries at Trombay and the public sector refinery at Koyali (Gujarat). The Nawagam and Kalol fields are at trial production supplying crude to the Koyali refinery. The Rudrasagar field in Assam is also on trial production, its output being supplied to the Gauhati refinery.

Natural gas has also been discovered in Gujarat and is supplied to Dhuwaran and Uttaran power stations, Gujarat State Fertiliser Corporation and some industries in Baroda.

The Commission is exploring for oil in the off-shore areas around the Indian coast. Seismic surveys were undertaken in the off-shore areas of Coromandal coast and the Gulfs of Cambay and Kutch. The Commission is also engaged in exploration for oil in an off-shore area in Iran in equal partnership with AGIP of Italy and the Phillips Petroleum Company of the U.S.A.

Oil India Ltd.

The Oil India Ltd. (OIL), in which the Government of India and Burmah Oil Company have equal shares, was incorporated in Assam in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) in the Naharkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran areas in Assam and for the construction of a pipeline to transport crude produced in its oilfields to the Nunmati and Barauni refineries. During 1967, OIL supplied about 27.5 lakh tonnes of crude oil to the two public sector refineries and the Digboi refinery. A pipeline connecting the oilfields with the Nunmati and Barauni refineries was completed by OIL at a cost of about Rs. 41.36 crores. The pipeline connecting Nunmati and Siliguri, owned by Indian Oil Corporation was commissioned in October 1964. Another pipeline connecting Haldia and Barauni is almost complete. The pipeline from Barauni to Kanpur is complete and products are delivered from Barauni refinery to Patna, Mughalsarai and Allahabad through this pipeline. A network of pipelines has been completed in Gujarat. The Petroleum Pipelines Act, 1962, was promulgated to provide for the acquisition of right of user in land for laying petroleum pipelines.

Refining

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports; the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi was a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was

accepted as part of the First Plan: two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company (now ESSO) of New York in 1954 and the Burmah-Shell Group of London in 1955, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam in 1957. In 1966, the throughput of all these refineries amounted to about 80 lakh tonnes. The public sector refinery at Nunmati (near Gauhati), with a refining capacity of 7.5 lakh tonnes, set up by Indian Refineries Ltd. (incorporated in 1958) —now a part of Indian Oil Corporation—at a cost of about Rs. 17.70 crores, with the collaboration of the Rumanian Government, went into operation on January 1, 1962. During 1967, it processed 7.93 lakh tonnes of crude oil.

The refinery at Barauni was established by the Indian Refineries Ltd., in collaboration with the USSR Government, with a refining capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum. The first 10 lakh tonne unit was formally inaugurated in January 1965. During 1967, production amounted to about 16 lakh tonnes. The second unit has also been completed. The refinery is being expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity by the end of 1968.

Another public sector refinery, with a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum, has been established at Koyali near Baroda, under the Indian Oil Corporation, with financial and technical collaboration from the USSR, to process indigenous crude oil discovered in the Gujarat region. The first 10 lakh tonne unit went on stream in October 1965. The second unit was completed in October 1966. The crude throughput in 1967 was 17.46 lakh tonnes. The third unit of the refinery, which is also being expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity, has been completed.

An agreement was signed in April 1963 among the Government of India, holding majority shares, an Indian firm and Phillips Petroleum Co. of the USA for setting up another oil refinery, with a capacity of about 25 lakh tonnes per annum, at Cochin. The refinery completed in September 1966 started commercial production in May 1967.

The total crude throughput of the four public sector refineries in 1966 amounted to about 64 lakh tonnes.

Under another agreement signed in November 1965, a refinery is being set up in Madras by the Madras Refineries Ltd. as a joint venture of the Government of India (owning majority shares), the National Iranian Oil Co. and Amoco, a subsidiary of the Pan American International Oil Co. Expected to be on stream in 1969, the refinery will have a capacity of 25 lakh tonnes. Under an agreement of September-October 1967 signed by the Government of India with French and Rumanian firms, another refinery of 25 lakh tonne capacity is being set up at Haldia near Calcutta, to be owned by the Indian Oil Corporation. The project, estimated to cost Rs. 46 crores, is likely to be completed during 1970.

In September 1965, the Government of India and ESSO Standard Eastern Inc. of the USA entered into an agreement to establish a lubricating oil plant at Trombay, with equal financial participation. Scheduled to go into production in 1969, the plant being set up under Lube India Ltd., will have a capacity of 1.45 lakh tonnes.

Another agreement was signed by the Government and the Lubrizol Corporation of the USA in December 1965 under which a chemical additive plant is being set up in Bombay. A Company—Lubrizol India Ltd.—with majority participation by Government has been set up. With an initial capacity of 6,000 tonnes of additives per year, the plant is expected to commence production in 1968.

Marketing and Distribution

The Indian Oil Company Ltd., a wholly Government-owned company, was incorporated in June 1959 for the marketing and distribution of petro-

leum products in the country and for handling deficit petroleum products, such as kerosene, HSD oil, aviation turbine fuel, etc., imported against rupee payments.

For better co-ordination between refineries and marketing activities in the public sector, the Indian Refineries Ltd. and the Indian Oil Co. were merged to form a new company, the Indian Oil Corporation, which came into being on September 1, 1964. The Corporation has a Refineries Division and a Marketing Division. Its authorised share capital is now Rs. 85 crores.

The Corporation imports considerable quantities of refined products, axle oil, lubricating oils, greases, transformer oil and aviation turbine fuel from rupee payment and other sources. It distributes the products of the public sector refineries and exports the surplus products of the Cochin Refinery. Its present market participation is over 40 per cent. The Corporation has set up substantial storage and distribution facilities. The two lube oil blending plants at Bombay and Calcutta of the India Oil Blending Ltd.—owned by the Indian Oil Corporation and the Mobil Petroleum Inc. of USA at 50 : 50 basis—are now working to near-full capacity. Another lube blending plant is planned to come up at Madras.

The Corporation's pipelines in operation are Gauhati-Siliguri, Haldia Barauni-Kanpur and Koyali-Ahmedabad pipelines.

Notwithstanding the new oil finds and growing domestic output, India imports crude oil for being processed in the refineries at Bombay, Cochin and Visakhapatnam, and a few refined petroleum products to meet the increasing demand in the country. Imports, during 1967, of crude and refined products amounted to 96 lakh tonnes worth about Rs. 118 crores. India also exports certain petroleum products such as light distillates, diesel oil and paraffin wax; export earnings during 1967 totalled about Rs. 14.04 crores compared to Rs. 8.75 crores in 1966.

COAL AND LIGNITE

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field.

In 1868, coal production amounted to 5 lakh tons and showed rapid increase thereafter. In 1880, it was 10 lakh tons, in 1890 about 22 lakh tons and in 1900 about 61 lakh tons. For the next three decades it increased steadily at an average rate of about 6 lakh tons a year to reach 2,38 lakh tons in 1930. In 1940 and 1950, the production was 2,51 lakh tons and 3,20 lakh tons respectively, and in 1955 it had reached 3,82 lakh tons. The target for the end of the Second Plan was 6,00 lakh tons; of the additional 2,20 lakh tons, 1,00 lakh tons was allotted to the private sector and 1,20 lakh tons to the public sector (1,05 lakh tons to the National Coal Development Corporation, a Central Government company set up in October 1956, and 15 lakh tons to the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., in which the Central and Andhra Pradesh Governments are collaborating).

The Third Plan target of coal raising was fixed at 9,70 lakh tons (9,85 lakh tonnes) per annum by 1965-66—an additional output of 3,76 lakh tonnes. Of this, the private sector was allotted 1,73 lakh tonnes and the public sector 2,03 lakh tonnes.

Production of coal in 1965-66 amounted to 7,03 lakh tonnes and in 1966-67 to 6,86 lakh tonnes and 24.6 lakh tonnes of lignites. Production in the calendar year 1967 amounted to 6,74 lakh tonnes of coal and 28.5 lakh tonnes of lignite (total 7,02.5 lakh tonnes compared to 7,05 lakh tonnes in 1966).

For the supply of coking coal to the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants, a coal washing plant, costing about Rs. 2.36 crores and with an annual capacity of 16 lakh tonnes of washed coal, was set up at Kargali, District Hazaribagh (Bihar), in November 1958, which functions under the National Coal Development Corporation. Its output capacity has been expanded by 3.5 lakh tonnes per annum. Three more washeries at Kathara, Sawang and Gidi with input capacities of 30 lakh tonnes, 12.5 lakh tonnes and 28.4 lakh tonnes and output capacities of 15, 7.5 and 1.8 lakh tonnes of washed coal per annum respectively are under construction.

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project originally envisaged the mining of 35 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows: (i) 15 lakh tonnes for the production of 2,50,000 kw thermal power (in five units of 50,000 kw each), (ii) 5 lakh tonnes for the production of 1,52,000 tonnes of urea to be utilised as chemical fertiliser, and (iii) 15 lakh tonnes for the production of 3,80,000 tonnes of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel. Work has since been started to expand the project. Lignite production is to be raised to 63 lakh tonnes and thermal power to 4 lakh kw and later to 6 lakh kw utilising 42 lakh tonnes of lignite. Work relating to expansion to 6 lakh kw is under way.

The lignite bed was exposed, after removing about 55 metres of overburden, in August 1961. Up to March 1967, about 81.8 lakh tonnes of lignite had been mined. Mining is at present restricted to the requirements of the 4 lakh kw power station already commissioned and the fertiliser and briquetting and carbonisation plants, which are in partial production.

The Neyveli thermal power station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up with USSR assistance. The first unit of the power station was commissioned in June 1962, and the seventh in March 1967. The fertiliser plant and the briquetting and carbonisation plant have been under production since April 1966 and September 1965 respectively. A clay washing plant at Neyveli was commissioned in December 1961, with an annual capacity of 6,000 tonnes.

OTHER MINERALS

In 1966, on daily average, 4,25,488 persons were engaged in coal mining and 2,74,267 in non-coal mining. The number of working coal mines coming under the Mines Act 1952 was 823 and of other minerals it was 2,482. The more important mining centres are in Bihār, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the more extensively worked minerals are coal (823 collieries), mica (605 mines), iron ore (300 mines), manganese ore (295 mines), limestone (289 mines), china-clay, etc., (122 mines), steatite (94 mines), gypsum (93 mines), fireclay (74 mines), dolomite (40 mines) and barytes (42 mines).

The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. set up in November 1958, for the exploitation of minerals other than oil and natural gas and coal, has developed the Kiriburu mines for the production of 20 lakh tonnes of iron ore per annum for export to Japan. Expected to reach soon its rated output the mine produced 17.93 lakh tonnes of ore in April 1967—February 1968. Its expansion is under consideration. In the Bailadila area, the Corporation is developing a mine for the production of 40 lakh tonnes of ore per annum also for export to Japan. The project is nearing completion and may be commissioned in 1968. Preliminary work has also been started to develop another mine in the same area of 20 lakh tonnes output.

The Corporation has undertaken a detailed project report and other preliminary work for the new Donimalai iron ore project in Mysore, which

is proposed to produce 25 lakh tonnes of lump run of mine ore and 20 lakh tonnes of saleable fines. It also proposes to exploit an estimated 60 crore tonnes of magnetite/quartzite iron ore deposits proved in Kundremukh-Gangamula range in Mysore, with foreign collaboration.

The Corporation had undertaken to set up a mine and plant for exploiting copper ore from Khetri and Kolihan in Rajasthan, for the production of 31,000 tonnes of electrolytic copper per annum. The scheme also includes plants for the production of sulphuric acid and fertiliser as by-products. Foreign exchange requirements are mostly covered by French consortium credit.

The project has now been taken over by a new Corporation, the Hindustan Copper Ltd., set up in the public sector (authorised capital Rs. 50 crores) in November 1967 to work the Khetri, Daribo (Rajasthan), Rakha (Bihar) and Agnigundala (A.P.) copper prospects.

Substantial deposits of phosphate, a key ingredient of chemical fertiliser, have been located in Mussoorie (U.P.) and Jaiselmer and Udaipur (Rajasthan). The Geological Survey of India is determining the extent of these deposits. Meanwhile the Government of India and USAID have entered into an agreement (January 1968) for exploration of rock phosphate in the country.

A zinc smelter was proposed to be set up in Udaipur (Rajasthan) by a private firm, the Metal Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta. The firm failed to complete the project, which was eventually taken over by Government in October 1965 and a new Government company, the Hindustan Zinc Ltd., was registered in January 1966 to develop the Zawar lead and zinc deposits in Rajasthan and complete the zinc smelter (capacity 18,000 tonnes). Production of ore has already reached 750 tonnes a day; work is in progress to take the daily output up to 2,000 tonnes to meet the smelter capacity requirement. Various sections of the smelter have been completed and commissioned. During trial runs the rated capacity has been achieved and even exceeded. The quality of zinc produced has been 99.9 per cent against the guaranteed 99.85 per cent.

A new Government company, the Bharat Aluminium Co. (P) Ltd., was set up in November 1965 to take up implementation of two new aluminium projects—a 50,000 tonnes per annum integrated aluminium project in the Koyna area of Maharashtra (to be completed in two stages, the first of 25,000 tonnes to be ready by 1970) and a one-lakh tonne integrated aluminium project at Korba in Madhya Pradesh, for which negotiations are under way with Hungary and the USSR in respect of technical and financial assistance.

The value of mineral production (excluding petroleum, minor minerals and atomic minerals) in India (excluding Goa), during 1967, was about Rs. 273 crores. The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1931 is given in the following table.

TABLE 153
VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION (1931—1967)*

		(value in lakhs of rupees)			
Year		1931	1948	1951	1956
Value	..	23,90	64,00	89,20	106,90
Year		1961	1966	1967	—
Value	..	181,21	284,33	273,39	—

*Excluding the value of petroleum and atomic minerals and of mineral production in Goa, and for 1967 the value of minor minerals. Mineral production in Goa was of an estimated value of Rs. 6.09 lakhs in 1966 and Rs. 6.54 lakhs in 1967.

The following table shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1966 and 1967.

TABLE 154
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED IN INDIA

(Value in thousand rupees)

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1966		1967 (Provisional)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Coal	'000 tonnes	6,79,74	178,10,75	6,87,22	199,40,43
Lignite	"	25,68	5,64,75	29,85	6,55,65
Metallic Minerals					
Bauxite	"	7,50	81,24	7,89	80,74
Chromite	Tonnes	77,770	53,43	1,09,535	71,69
Copper ore	'000 tonnes	4,81	2,53,78	4,59	2,42,27
Gold	Kilograms	3,736	4,49,79	3,161	4,66,93
Ilmenite	Tonnes	30,163	9,12	41,609	16,30
Iron ore(exclud- ing Goa)	'000 tonnes	2,00,65	17,59,69	1,89,48	17,87,55
Iron ore (Goa)	"	67,18	5,79,09	67,51	6,36,62
Lead Concentrates	Tonnes	5,151	35,03	3,995	21,13
Manganese ore (excluding Goa)	'000 tonnes	16,18	9,00,48	15,29	9,69,33
Manganese ore (Goa)	"	89	22,82	43	14,86
Rutile	Tonnes	1,816	17,89	2,536	24,97
Silver	Kilograms	1,220	4,26	3,470	12,37
Zinc (concen- trates)	Tonnes	8,909	45,44	10,029	40,11
Non-Metallic Minerals					
Apatite	"	16,275	6,65	11,631	6,12
Ballclay	"	6,801	64	7,732	79
Barytes	"	52,608	10,84	51,707	10,71
China clay (salea- ble crude)	"	2,28,976	18,75	11,82,075	16,08
China clay (pro- cessed)	"	90,833	67,91	98,150	75,56
Corundum	"	385	2,19	306	1,72
Diamond	Carats	2,113	9,59	7,634	28,78
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	10,54	1,23,48	11,54	1,39,92
Fireclay	"	4,70	39,49	4,23	33,55
Gypsum	"	12,94	1,00,71	10,28	79,46
Kyanite	Tonnes	63,820	1,28,02	49,953	1,12,45
Limestone	'000 tonnes	1,98,10	14,22,18	1,95,03	14,77,74
Magnesite	"	2,32	40,56	2,36	47,27
Mica (crude)	Tonnes	22,752	2,34,00	17,017	1,73,86
Salt	'000 tonnes	45,08	6,42,60	44,70	7,01,17
Sapphire (raw)	Kilograms	185	N.A.	189	N.A.
Sillimanite	Tonnes	10,286	8,07	5,797	4,54
Steatite	'000 tonnes	1,49	41,51	1,30	37,56

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. The area under tea cultivation in 1885 was 1.26 lakh hectares which had gone up to 3.37 lakh hectares in 1935 with a production of 17,89 lakh kg. In 1947, the area and production were 3.1 lakh hectares and 22,73 lakh kg. In 1950, the corresponding figures were

*Excludes the production in Goa.

†Provisional. N.A. = not available.

3.16 lakh hectares and 27,20 lakh kg. while in 1955 these were 3.2 lakh hectares and 30,77 lakh kg. The following table gives data for more recent years.

TABLE 155
PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEA (in lakh Kg.)

Year	1956	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Pro- duc- tion	30,87	32,11	35,35	34,49	34,59	37,36	36,63	37,48	37,98
Ex- port	23,75	19,51	20,52	21,40	22,30	21,10	19,94	17,92	20,50

The 1967 production of tea was the highest ever recorded. Export earnings from tea in 1967 totalled Rs. 113.63 crores (Rs. 98.84 crores in 1966, both at pre-devaluation rate). The actual value of exports in 1967 was an estimated Rs. 178.97 crores.

Coffee

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830, and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. The area under coffee fluctuated from time to time: 2.28 lakh acres in 1896; 1.05 lakh acres in 1903; 2.04 lakh acres in 1913-14 and an average of 1.86 lakh acres for the years 1935 to 1939. In 1947, the area was 2.15 lakh acres and production 349.7 lakh lbs. (cured). The 1950 and 1955 figures of area under coffee were 2.24 lakh and 2.49 lakh acres and of production 543.22 lakh and 757.84 lakh lbs. respectively. In 1960-61, coffee was planted over 2.95 lakh acres. In 1961-62, production was 46,100 tonnes, in 1962-63 an estimated 56,200 tonnes and in 1963-64, 69,000 tonnes. The present area under coffee is 1,86,828 acres under Arabica and 1,34,392 acres under Robusta. The 1966-67 crop is estimated at 77,765 tonnes, about 13,900 tonnes more than in 1965-66. The 1967-68 crop is currently estimated at 73,000 tonnes. Of the 1966-67 crop, 35,000 tonnes was allocated for export and 33,071 tonnes sold till the end of 1967. Under the 1962 International Coffee Agreement, India was allotted an authorised quota of 24,270 tonnes from the 1967-68 crop. The basic quota allotted in 1962 was 21,600 tonnes. India has been pressing for its upward revision. The International Coffee Council is now reported to have increased it to 25,380 tonnes. The Coffee Board is responsible for popularising Indian coffee.

Rubber

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940; the area under rubber in 1940-41 was 1.38 lakh acres. In 1960, the area amounted to 1.44 lakh acres and production to 323.67 lakh lbs; the corresponding figures for 1955 were 1.75 lakh acres and 495.40 lakh lbs.

The area planted with rubber in October 1967 was 443,762 acres (1,79,590 hectares). The production of natural rubber in 1967 was 62,161 tonnes and in 1966 it was 53,196 tonnes. The Rubber Board has several measures for developing rubber plantation.

Cardamom

Cardamom is grown in Kerala (1.16 lakh acres), Mysore (48,200 acres) and Madras (16,200 acres). Production is liable to wide fluctuations, depending on weather conditions, rainfall, pests, etc. The 1966-67 production was 2,700 tonnes compared to 2,000 tonnes in 1965-66, 2,200 tonnes in 1964-65, 4,130 tonnes in 1963-64 and 3,400 tonnes in 1962-63. Drought and a virus disease caused sharp fall of production in 1964-65 and 1965-66.

India, the largest exporter of cardamom, accounts for 90 per cent of its world trade. The 1966-67 export earnings reached the all-time record of Rs. 8.13 crores (Rs. 4.39 crores in 1965-66). The Cardamom Board was set up in April 1966 to work for increase in production and export of cardamom.

General

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons.

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations*. Among the several schemes for development and encouragement of the tea industry are the promotional activities in India and abroad of the Tea Board, loans granted to weaker gardens for repair and renovation of plant and machinery, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, grant of transport subsidy in certain cases, supply of fertiliser to the gardens, and research in and surveys of the tea industry. Under the Coffee Development Plan, for increasing production from small holdings, the long-term and short-term loans sanctioned in January-October 1967 were Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 6.6 lakhs respectively. Besides, items of equipment and machinery (worth Rs. 36 lakhs) were provided to planters on hire-purchase system. Studies on fundamental and applied aspects of coffee culture and field experiments on cultural, manual, plant protection problems and breeding aspects have also been conducted. The Rubber Board introduced a replanting subsidy scheme in 1957; up to the end of 1967, Rs. 3.38 crores had been disbursed for replanting 21,209 hectares. Subsidy rules for planting and manure supply have been liberalised of late. Loan schemes for planting and upkeep have been revised (they are interest-free for nine years) to make them attractive for small growers with areas below 50 acres. Besides increasing the production of natural rubber, it is proposed to produce 15,000 tonnes of reclaimed rubber and 50,000 tonnes of synthetic rubber. A factory has been set up at Bareilly for producing synthetic rubber. Synthetic rubber production in 1967 was 21,807 tonnes (15,604 tonnes in 1966). Consumption of rubber has been increasing. The figures for 1966 and 1967 are 66,693 and 72,516 tonnes respectively of natural rubber and 21,947 and 25,247 tonnes of synthetic rubber.

*See 'India 1958', p. 345.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that about 2 crore persons are engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government have set up the Central Small Industries Organisation which is responsible for the development and fostering of small-scale industries, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the All-India Handicrafts Board, the All-India Handloom Board, the Small-scale Industries Board, the Coir Board, and the Central Silk Board.

Small-scale* industries receive financial assistance from the Government, State Financial Corporations and banking institutions including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. As an incentive to banks and other credit institutions to lend more liberally to small scale industries, the Government of India introduced, from July 1960, a pilot scheme, for the guarantee of advances granted to small-scale industries by approved credit institutions, which was extended to the whole country from 1963 on a permanent basis. The Reserve Bank of India has been designated as the 'Guarantee Organisation' for the purpose. The scheme provides for the sharing of losses in respect of guaranteed advances between the lending institutions and Government in a prescribed manner. The maximum amount recoverable against guarantee in respect of any one advance has been increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakhs. This ceiling is applicable separately to each advance and not to each borrower.

At present, 454 credit institutions, including the State Bank of India and its seven subsidiaries, 51 other scheduled banks, 6 non-scheduled banks, 21 state co-operative banks, 350 central co-operative banks and 18 State Financial Corporations, are approved for the grant of facilities under the scheme. The guarantee facility is also available to other credit institutions provided an approved institution either participates in such advance or assumes risk of loss up to at least 25 per cent. Since its inception in July 1960 up to the end of November 1967, the Guarantee Organisation received 62,806 applications for guarantee for limits aggregating Rs. 268.64 crores and issued 56,436 guarantees for a total sum of Rs. 227.79 crores. A break-up on the basis of types of industrial units shows that the facility has been availed of largely for extending credit to modern and sophisticated industries. The total claims paid amounted to Rs. 10.85 lakhs.

Scheduled bank (including the State Bank) finance for small industries aggregated Rs. 153.7 crores at the end of March 1966, the outstandings being Rs. 90.8 crores. Of this, the State Bank had sanctioned limits for Rs. 71.4 crores to small-scale industrial co-operatives and units in rural industries projects. The State Financial Corporations had sanctioned Rs. 25.71 crores in 3,239 loans up to the end of September 1967.

Central loans are also given to State Governments to establish industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. By the end of March 1967, of the 336 industrial estates completed, 231 were functioning accommodating 7,496 factories; 4,348 factories were functioning, providing employment to 74,100 people. Credit

*The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital investment in plant and machinery of not more than Rs. 7.5 lakhs irrespective of the number of persons employed.

facilities are also made available for establishment of the estates by co-operative societies and joint stock companies. Apart from this, a number of projects for intensive development of small industries in selected rural areas have been approved. Funds for the projects will be provided by State Governments, all-India boards and from loans and credits from financial and co-operative institutions.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service and forming the core of the Central Small Industries Organisation, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Sixteen small industries service institutes, six branch institutes and 65 extension/production/training centres have been set up. These offer technical and training facilities and economic information to small units. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians are sent for training abroad.

Government have also been encouraging the growth of co-operatives in the small industries sector and the programme has been steadily expanding. At the end of the Second Plan, there were 33,266 industrial co-operative societies of which 11,847 were handloom weavers' co-operatives, 855 khadi, 11,346 village industries, 1,984 handicrafts, 446 coir, 21 spinning mills, and 6,579 co-operatives in small-scale and other industries and 10 industries co-operative banks. There are now about 55,900 co-operative societies with a membership of 39.6 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 268 crores. The National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives was registered in March 1966, to develop the export and wholesale marketing of products of industrial co-operatives.

A significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. It has helped establish 7,600 small-scale units with a potential of Rs. 180 crores worth of finished products per year and providing employment to 1.5 lakhs. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. The Corporation has also been guaranteeing, since January 1959, credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units at liberal terms. It has supplied indigenous and imported machinery worth Rs. 30 crores to the small-scale units. Decentralisation has been achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation, which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones, are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government. The Prototype Production and Training Centres set up with the US, W. German and Japanese assistance have already trained about 3,500 people from small-scale industries in modern machine tools and workshop methods. The centres manufacture prototypes and execute job orders.

The All-India Handicrafts Board was set up in 1962 to improve production and marketing of handicrafts in India. With its headquarters in Delhi, the Board has five regional offices and four design centres to provide assistance in designing and other activities. It has 6 pilot centres for training, research, production and development of various crafts. It has also set up a Central Handicrafts Development Centre at Bangalore and a Central Crafts Museum at Delhi. Over 190 emporia have been set up all over India for effective marketing of handicrafts. Since 1965-66 the Board has been supplying improved tools and equipment to craftsmen, co-operatives and others on a subsidised basis.

Publicity abroad through exhibitions and other media is being conducted

by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation (created with the merger of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Handloom Exports Organisation). Exports have been rising in recent years. In 1966-67, they amounted to Rs. 40.41 crores (Rs. 27.79 crores in 1965-66).

According to the 1961 census, about 10.12 lakh persons were engaged in 3.72 lakh handicraft establishments, and produced goods worth Rs. 250 crores during the year.

The coir industry, essentially export oriented, is mainly organised on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Efforts are being made to mechanise part of the coir matting manufacture and to diversify the industry's products. Of an estimated annual production of 1.42 lakh tonnes of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 21,000 tonnes of manufactured articles comes from that State. About 80 per cent of the coir products is marketed abroad.

The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India and abroad. In 1965, the Coir Industries Act was amended to enable the Board to undertake production activities also. The Board has set up a factory, the first of its kind in India, for production of coir matting by power looms. The Third Plan provided Rs. 3.13 crores (Rs. 75 lakhs for Central and Rs. 2.38 crores for State and Union Territories schemes). Emphasis in the Plan was on improving the quality of products, developing new lines of production and on stepping up exports. A research institute at Kalavoor, near Alleppey (Kerala), and a regional research station at Uluberia in Howrah district (W. Bengal) have been set up. The National Coir Training and Design Centre trains people and evolves new and improved designs for coir products.

Exports during January—September 1967 were 9.5 per cent less as compared to the same period of 1966, mostly in coir yarn.

In 1967, the production of all types of raw silk in India amounted to an estimated 21.5 lakh kg against 21.52 lakh kg and 20.46 lakh kg respectively in 1966 and 1967. Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State, followed in order of importance by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Imports of raw silk during January—September 1967 amounted to 26,122 kg valued at Rs. 34.83 lakhs. Exports in the same period were of the value of \$31.46 lakhs (\$30.77 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1966). Exports of silk waste in the same period fetched \$7.17 lakhs, about \$1 lakh less than in January—September 1966.

The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the development of silk and sericulture industry and co-ordinates research.

The Central Sericulture Research Station at Berhampore (W. Bengal) and its sub-station at Kalimpong are run by the Union Government. The Board has established the Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute, Mysore, the Central Tussar Research Station, Ranchi and Basic Seed Stations at Srinagar (J&K), Coonoor (Madras) and Lakha (M.P.). The Mysore Institute provides practical and theoretical training to personnel for the industry.

During the First and Second Plan periods, Rs. 218 crores (Rs. 175 crores during Second Plan) were spent by the Government for the development of the village and small industries; Rs. 264 crores were provided in the Third Plan for the purpose (about Rs. 141 crores for the schemes of the States and Union Territories and the rest for Central Government schemes and programmes). The industry-wise allocation is given in Table 156.

TABLE 156

OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

Industry	Second Plan (estimated expenditure)	Third Plan		
		States and Union Territories	Centre	Total outlay
Handloom	29.7	31.0	3.0	34.0
Powerlooms in the handloom sector	2.0	—	4.0	4.0
Khadi—traditional	82.4	3.4	37.0	92.4
—ambar			32.0	
Village industries	3.1	5.5	20.0	7.0
Sericulture	2.0	2.4	1.5	3.2
Coir spinning and weaving	4.8	6.1	0.8	8.6
Handicrafts	44.4	62.6	2.5	84.6
Small-scale industries	11.6	30.2	22.0	30.2
Industrial estates	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	180.0*	141.2	122.8	264.0

The Third Plan expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 219.5 crores.

Khadi and Village Industries

Khadi and village industries aim at reviving the swadeshi spirit and provide full-time and part-time employment to village artisans. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is responsible for their development.

The Commission gives financial assistance to the khadi industry through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory boards set up by the State Governments. To encourage the production of khadi, different rates of rebate were allowed to the consumer. From April 6, 1964, the sales rebate was withdrawn and a new scheme introduced to provide facilities for free weaving of hand-spun yarn. The new scheme ensures supply of cloth to spinners in the villages who also grow cotton practically without any charge. Non-grower spinners as well as non-spinners and urban consumers all benefit under the scheme which is designed to attract more and more people to spinning as well as expand the market for khadi. Several corrective measures were also introduced in recent years to remove organisational and operational problems. The measures have led to significant improvement; for example, the value of production of khadi in 1952-53 was Rs. 1.95 crores and of sale Rs. 1.95 crores. In 1959-60, the corresponding figures were Rs. 14.14 crores and Rs. 10.60 crores. For 1964-65, the production of khadi of all varieties amounted to 806.26 lakh sq. metres. In 1965-66, the production had gone up to 848.54 lakh metres. The 1966-67 production was 785.59 lakh square metres of the value of Rs. 27.84 crores.

To improve the techniques of production and to ensure a reasonable wage to the workers, the Commission has evolved a new model six-spindle charkha, which is now being introduced in a few centres. A person can spin 15 metre hanks on it in about 8 hours.

Among village industries, the value of output of hides and skins and other leather goods was Rs. 2.69 crores in 1965-66 and Rs. 3.18 crores in 1966-67. The cottage match industry output increased from 1.7 lakh gross to nearly 2.33 lakh gross. Gur and khandisari production was 13.19 lakh

*Actual outlay estimated to be of the order of Rs. 175 crores.

Dadabhoy's New Chirimiri Ponri Hill Colliery Co. Private Ltd.

**"PRODUCERS OF HIGH GRADE STEAM
AND SLACK COAL"**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

*Chairman & Jt. Managing
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Shri J. N. Daga

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Miss Frenee M. Dadabhoy

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Shri Govardhandas N. Daga

Shri P. J. Registrar

Directors

Lady M. P. Kharegat

Smt. Radhadevi D. Daga

Shri Sundarlal N. Daga

Smt. K. R. Ghandhi

Shri Suresh A. Shroff

OFFER

THEIR GREETINGS AND CONVEY BEST WISHES

REGISTERED OFFICE:

People's Building
(Khorshed Building)
Sir P. M. Road, Fort
BOMBAY—1

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE:

Temple Road
Post Box No. 85
NAGPUR—1

COLLIERY OFFICE :

New Chirimiri Ponri Hill Colliery
P. O. Chirimiri Dist. SARGUJA M.P.

CHAPTER XXI

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 3,205.5 crores. The value of imports and exports, the total value of foreign trade and the balance of trade since 1950-51 are given below.

TABLE 157
FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA

(Rs. crores)

Year	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Total value of foreign trade	Balance of trade
1950-51	650.44	600.67	1,251.11	—49.77
1955-56	774.35	608.91	1,383.26	—165.44
1960-61	1,122.48	642.07	1,764.55	—480.41
1961-62	1,093.08	660.58	1,753.66	—432.50
1962-63	1,137.24	701.61	1,838.85	—435.63
1963-64	1,223.75	793.24	2,016.99	—430.51
1964-65	1,349.72	816.30	2,166.02	—533.42
1965-66	1,408.89	805.64	2,214.53	—603.25
1966-67	2,048.92	1,156.58	3,205.50	—892.34

(Source—Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics).

NOTES : (1) The data cover trade by sea, air and land. (2) Figures since 1962-63 are inclusive of land-borne trade with Nepal and export of items through parcel post. (3) The data include the trade of Goa, Daman and Diu from 1962-63. (4) Figures of trade with Sikkim and Bhutan are not included. (5) Trade of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is included from April, 1963. (6) Transhipment trade and ships' stores are excluded. (7) From 1957, direct transit trade (trade of adjacent countries passing in transit through Indian ports or through bills of lading) is excluded, but indirect transit trade (goods previously imported but kept in ware-houses and afterwards re-exported) is included first under imports and thereafter under re-exports. (8) Besides merchandise trade, trade in treasure-gold and silver has been included. From 1957 silver is covered under merchandise. (9) The import figures exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and Government stores awaiting adjustments. (10) While exports are valued on f.o.b./f.o.r. basis inclusive of export duty and other charges payable at the time of export, imports are valued on c.i.f. basis and are exclusive of import duty. (11) The above figures differ from those published earlier because of corrections relating to (i) short-shipments and shut-out shipments in the case of exports, and (ii) final adjustments in the transactions of Government imports. (12) Figures for 1966-67 are in terms of the devalued rupee.

The adverse balance of trade has widened since the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, owing to increasingly higher imports needed to meet the requirements of development and maintenance. The upward trend was, however, arrested in 1961-62 but has again been increasing since 1964-65.

Balance of Payments

Table 158 shows India's balance of payments position in 1966-67 and the first six months of 1967.

TABLE 158
INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
CURRENT ACCOUNT

(In crores of rupees)

Item	1966-67			January—June 1967		
	Credits	Debits	Net	Credits	Debits	Net
1. Merchandise ¹						
(i) Private ..	1,079.3	739.8	+339.5	587.3	469.6	+117.8
(ii) Government	—	1,145.8	—1,145.8	—	623.6	—623.6
2. Non-monetary gold movement	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Travel ³ ..	2.2	14.7	—12.5	1.6	7.6	—6.0
4. Transportation ³	81.1	45.6	+35.5	47.6	25.7	+21.9
5. Insurance ..	11.3	5.3	+6.0	6.6	2.8	+3.8
6. Investment income ⁴ ..	18.3	203.9	—185.9	10.8	114.5	—103.7
7. Government, not included elsewhere ⁵ ..	101.2	23.0	+78.2	43.7	12.8	+30.9
8. Miscellaneous ⁶	48.8	70.9	—22.1	29.4	35.0	—5.6
9. Transfer payments						
(i) Official ⁷ ..	23.7	17.2	+6.5	46.1	3.3	—25.2
(ii) Private ⁸ ..	107.6	20.2	+87.4	67.7	10.7	+57.0
10. Total Current Transactions ..	1,473.5	2,286.4	—812.9	840.8	1,305.5	—464.7
11. Errors and Omissions ..	—	—	+16.0	—	—	—35.0

NOTE: The import and export figures in this and the following sections are based on exchange control data and are not comparable with those published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. For factors causing discrepancies, see 'India 1966', p. 326. Footnotes and table are concluded on the next page.

The decline in cereal and raw jute imports was due to better domestic crops, while the increase in raw cotton imports was a result of larger quantity and higher price. Higher imports of non-ferrous metals, certain varieties of iron and steel, etc., were meant to help export industries and utilisation of idle capacities in certain industries. Fertilisers and raw materials required for their manufacture were imported in larger quantities to help agricultural production.

Imports from Australia and Burma declined; on account of reduced cereal imports. From Canada, they increased by 27 per cent compared to 1966.

Of the total imports, 38 per cent came from the U.S.A., 31 per cent from the U.K., West Germany, Canada, Japan and the USSR, and the remaining 31 per cent from all other countries.

Exports

India's exports in the eleven months—January to November 1967—amounted to (U.S.) \$ 147.3 crores, about \$ 3.6 crores (or 2.5 per cent) more than the exports in the corresponding months of the preceding year. Coupled with the lower imports to the tune of \$ 7.4 crores or (2.9 per cent) the overall result was a sizable decline of \$ 11 crores in the trade deficit. The fears that the devaluation of the pound sterling and the lowering of exchange rates by certain other countries would adversely affect India's exports did not, therefore, come true.

The improvement in exports was the result of increased exports of tea, by \$ 4.87 crores, iron and steel by \$ 3.59 crores, unmanufactured tobacco \$ 1.33 crores, handicrafts \$ 1.02 crores, fish \$ 47 lakhs, raw cotton \$ 46 lakhs and engineering goods by \$ 27 lakhs, among others.

The increased earning in tea was brought about by a higher quantity and higher unit value of exports, especially during the second half of 1967; though for the eleven months as a whole the level of unit value works out the same as for the corresponding period of 1966. Other factors responsible for this were the fiscal and other measures taken by Government to restrict domestic consumption of tea and promote exports.

Iron and steel exports at \$ 5.76 crores were more than 2½ times as high as in January-November 1966. After dévaluation this has become one of India's important export items. There has been a steady diversification in both the composition and destinational patterns of the iron and steel exports. Marked increases have been achieved in India's exports of pig iron to Japan, and of other iron and steel items to Thailand, South Korea, Australia, Cambodia, Iran, Poland, Saudi Arabia, U.S.A., Yugoslavia and Singapore.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco increased in quantity, particularly in the second half of 1967, while the unit value fell by \$ 13.3 to \$ 807.9 per tonne from the 1966 level. The increased quantities went mainly to the USA, USSR, Japan and the UAR.

In the case of engineering goods, diversification is being steadily achieved both in the composition and direction of their exports. India's customers for such goods are Ceylon, the U.K., U.S.A., USSR, UAR, West Germany, Belgium, Australia several African countries, South Vietnam and other countries spread over the world.

The increases in exports were accompanied by shortfalls in the export of jute manufactures by \$ 1.88 crores, oil cakes, \$ 1.08 crores, leather manufactures \$ 1.41 crores, spices \$ 85 lakhs, art silk fabrics \$ 67 lakhs, cotton fabrics \$ 44 lakhs and manganese ore by \$ 36 lakhs, among several other items.

The main reason for the lower earnings on jute manufactures was the unprecedented fall in world prices of these goods. In quantity higher exports had to be made to earn even the reduced amounts. The decline in

1967-68 has been 10 per cent or more of their production. (This applies to non-traditional end-products).

Within the priority list itself, the units whose export performance during 1967-68 has been 10 per cent or more of their production will get preferential treatment as compared to other units in the same industries, in regard to the sources of supply of raw materials, etc., and also in the matter of expansion of capacity.

From the priority list, ten industries having relatively better export potential have been selected. The units engaged in these industries are expected to show export performance to the extent of at least 5 per cent of their production. If they fail to do so, although they have been in production for more than five years, their import entitlements will be liable to cuts, apart from their being excluded from the facilities of preferred sources of supply for raw materials, etc., and for expansion of capacity. The industries concerned are (i) bicycles, (ii) certain parts of bicycles, (iii) diesel engines, stationary type, (iv) certain small tools, (v) coated and bonded abrasives, (vi) storage and dry batteries, (vii) wire ropes, (viii) certain automobile ancillaries, (ix) drugs and pharmaceuticals and (x) paints, varnishes and enamels.

The industrial units in the small-scale sector, whose export performance during 1967-68 has been 10 per cent or more of their production, will get the same facilities as are available to the large-scale units with a similar performance. Reduction of import entitlements will not, however, apply to small-scale units.

In the case of priority industries, the basis on which the extent of import facilities to be granted and their frequency were determined, has been modified to establish a firmer link between the extent of import facilities and that of the production turned out by the unit. Priority units can now claim import licences by way of replenishment of the imported raw materials and components consumed by them in their production. The replenishment will be granted on a continuous basis on the strength of actual consumption in successive periods of not less than three and not more than six months. There are no last dates for submission of applications; and import licences are issued as and when asked for on the above basis, provided the balance value available against licences in hand does not exceed the extent of replenishment claimed on the date of application. In order to operate this principle of replenishment on a rational basis, the requirements of spare parts have been separated from those of raw materials and components, and the priority units or those qualifying for priority treatment, are given separate licences to meet their annual requirements of spare parts. The policy in regard to meeting the requirements of raw materials, components and spares of industries other than priority industries, continues unchanged.

Import substitution continues as a basic tenet of import policy. As a result of the progressive increase in the capability of indigenous manufactures, the items which are allowed to be imported without restriction within the overall value of the licences have been included in the restricted list, and some of the items which were already subject to restrictions have now entered the non-permissible list.

A new procedure has been introduced to enable indigenous engineering industries to participate effectively in the avoidance of imports of machinery and equipment required by new or expanding units. The main feature of this procedure is that the applicant for the import licence for plant and equipment above the value of Rs. 7.5 lakhs will have to make his requirements known to the indigenous industry through an advertisement in the *Indian Trade Journal*. The responses to such advertisements from the indigenous manufactures will enable the Directorate General of Technical Deve-

lopment to prevent effectively the importation of items which can be locally fabricated. The same procedure is to be applied in regard to imports of steel castings and forgings of the value of Rs. 50,000 or more.

The import policy for registered exporters continues in its basic essentials but the procedural requirements in regard to nomination have been further simplified and streamlined. For convenience of reference, the import policy for registered exporters has been given in a separate volume, i.e. Volume II of the Red Book, with an exhaustive index indicating the classification of numerous items which do not find an individual reference in the main policy statement.

Sales of gem and jewellery items to foreign tourists have now been brought within the purview of the replenishment scheme.

Three more commodities namely sulphate of potash, sulphate of ammonia and raw films (35 mm, excluding sound negative) have been added to the list of items the import of which is canalised through the State Trading Corporation. The other items are: (i) art silk yarn and thread, (ii) wool, raw, and wool tops including wool waste, shoddy wool and woollen rags, (iii) all synthetic non-cellulose fibres including polyester fibre, (iv) mercury, (v) rock phosphate, mineral phosphate, (vi) sodium nitrate, and (vii) muriate of potash.

Import of a few selected consumer goods, namely, medicines, text and technical books, hearing aids and hearing aid batteries, artists' brushes and rubber contraceptives, continues to be allowed through the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation. The co-operative societies are also allowed to pool the requirements in respect of raw materials and components of their member units and obtain bulk licence for import on their behalf.

Established importers will continue to play the limited role assigned to them in the total import trade of the country. The grievance voiced on their behalf that the new basic period introduced last year left a gap between the earlier basic periods and the new one, has been remedied.

Export Policy and Promotion

India has been striving consistently for the expansion and diversification of her exports. A series of measures have been put into operation which cover finance for export, assistance and incentives, transport facilities, training, market research, rationalisation of institutional arrangements, technical services including some with the help of the UN Agencies and friendly countries. Other facilities provided include release of foreign exchange for specified purposes, import replenishment, priority in allotment of scarce raw materials and concessional prices for some raw materials, railway freight concessions, draw-backs of import and excise duties and other general and specific relief in line with international trading practices. The procedures for securing assistance are being progressively simplified.

The Working Group on Export Credit and Finance set up by the Board of Trade has submitted its report. Its recommendations include steps for securing cheap and adequate export finance and streamlining the procedures for obtaining the credit. It has also recommended widening of the scope of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation's financial guarantees and the creation of a specialised agency to provide assistance to exporters.

Export trade has been recognised as a priority sector. The Government and the Reserve Bank have taken measures from time to time to facilitate credit for exporters at a reasonable interest. In July 1967, the Reserve Bank directed the commercial banks not to charge more than 6 per cent interests on packing credit to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products and 8 per cent in respect of other products. It also announced that refinance would be available from the Reserve Bank for such advances, irrespective of the liquidity ratio of the banks, at the preferential rates of

4½ per cent and 6 per cent respectively. In January 1968, the rate of 8 per cent was further reduced to 7½ per cent. The Reserve Bank has also decided to charge 4½ per cent interest from commercial banks for the pre-shipment and post-shipment advances made by them to exporters.

The import policy for registered exporters providing for issue of import licences to the extent of replenishment of import content against exports of selected products has been announced. The export products covered under this policy are engineering goods, chemical and allied products including paper and plastic products, fish products, leather and leather goods, handicrafts, sports goods, woollen carpets and textiles, cotton textiles, silk fabrics and garments, tobacco and its products, coir products, processed foods, cashew kernels, gem and jewellery and cinematographic films.

To help exporters meet the competition in foreign markets, develop marketing competence and neutralise the disadvantages inherent in the present stage of the development of the economy, a scheme has been put in force under which cash assistance is offered on the exports of selected non-traditional industrial products. These include engineering goods, iron and steel—prime and scrap—chemical and allied products including paper and plastic products, sports goods, processed goods, etc.

It has been recently decided to enhance the scale of assistance in selected cases with substantial export promise. The enhanced rates will henceforth be available to an exporter on his entire exports of the products concerned during 1968-69 provided the level of his exports exceeds that of the preceding year by at least 10 per cent; otherwise the old rates will prevail.

Important indigenous raw materials required for export production in the engineering, chemical and other industries are allotted on priority basis. Prime iron and steel, the main raw material for engineering exports, is made available at international prices under an inter-industry arrangement. Similarly, indigenous plastic raw materials are made available at international prices to exporters of plastic goods.

The Government recognises and approves several specialised organisations for export promotion. The more important of these are the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Indian Council of Arbitration, Export Inspection Council, and the Indian Institutes of Packaging and of Foreign Trade.

The Board of Trade was set up in May 1962 (re-constituted on January 1, 1968) to make a continuous review of export promotion policies in consultation with trade and industry. The Board has constituted committees and study groups to make reports on questions relating to trade practices and development and other relevant subjects. Vigorous efforts are being made to popularise Indian products abroad through publicity pamphlets and films. Nineteen Export Promotion Councils have been set up for different commodities, namely: (i) cotton textiles, (ii) silk and rayon textiles, (iii) plastics and linoleum, (iv) cashew, (v) tobacco, (vi) sports goods, (vii) chemicals and allied products, (viii) shellac, (ix) leather, (x) engineering goods, (xi) mica, (xii) spices, (xiii) marine products, (xiv) processed foods, (xv) basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and soaps, (xvi) wool and woollen goods, (xvii) finished leather and leather manufactures, (xviii) handloom products, and (xix) gems and jewellery. The Councils conduct surveys of foreign markets, research in better and new uses of commodities, etc. To co-ordinate the efforts of the Councils and to help and guide them in the developmental activities, an apex body namely the Federation of Indian Export Organisations has been set up. Commodity Boards have also been set up for tea, coir, coffee, cardamom, handicrafts, handlooms and silk (also see the chapter on "Industry"). The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation, and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation are engaged in promoting ex-

ports in their respective fields. The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act was passed in 1963 which empowers Government to notify measures of quality control and pre-shipment inspection of export products. An Export Inspection Advisory Council has been constituted for drawing up an operational programme for quality control. Quality control of textile goods and machinery is conducted under a separate legislation—the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. A Textiles Committee was set up under the Act in August 1964 to create an all-India network for compulsory quality control and inspection of goods intended both for export and the domestic market.

The Directorate of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods and regulates international fairs and national exhibitions held in India with foreign countries participating. During 1967-68, India, participated in 27 international trade fairs; the Ministry of Commerce participated in 11, the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in 6 and the Export Promotion Councils, Indian embassies and other agencies organised participation in 10. In addition India participated in the Universal and International Exhibition of 1967, Montreal, Canada, (Expo : 67).

Trade centres and showrooms have been set up at important foreign commercial centres which have been following a vigorous programme of visual publicity of exportable goods. To associate the commercial trade actively in export promotion, the Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions has been set up in Bombay. The Council acts as a complementary organisation to the Directorate of Exhibitions in arranging participation in fairs in selected areas.

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, set up by the Government under the Societies Registration Act, started functioning in April, 1964. Primarily concerned with promoting exports, the Institute's broad lines of activity cover training, general research and marketing research including market/area surveys and commodity studies. Several executives in Government as well as in industry and trade have already received training in the entire spectrum of international marketing.

The Indian Institute of Packaging, established in May 1966, started functioning effectively from the beginning of 1967. It organises training courses in packaging materials such as aluminium, corrugated board, polyethylene, etc., and seminars on related subjects, viz., standardisation and cost reduction in packaging.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Trade agreements/arrangements and exchange of trade/economic delegations are important instruments in forging closer economic ties and increasing and diversifying the flow of trade both in pattern and direction.

During the year, India concluded new trade agreements or arrangements or extended the existing ones with Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Poland, Sudan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia. Under an agreement of August 1967, a loan of Rs. 5 crores was granted to the Government of Ceylon for purchase of capital goods and machinery from India. A protocol signed with the Federal Republic of Germany provides for a two-year project for assistance to promote Indian engineering products export to West Europe, and particularly West Germany.

Indian trade delegations visited Poland, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Republic of Korea, Iran, UAR, Kuwait, Jordan, Iraq and Syria for trade talks and arrangements or for matters relating to technical and economic co-operation. The Federation of Indian Export Organisations also sponsored sales-cum-study teams to West Asian countries to explore expansion of Indian exports.

Trade and related delegations which visited India during the year included those from East European countries, Belgium, British Columbia, Republic of Korea, Libya, Denmark, Netherlands, Canada, Nepal, Ceylon and Afghanistan. An Industrial Co-operation delegation from Yugoslavia also visited India in August 1967.

TARIFF

On the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, protection was extended by one year up to the end of 1968 to the dyestuffs and automobile industries. The Commission has been advised to consider grant of protection to intermediates used in the manufacture of dyes and removal of tariff anomaly in the assessment of duty on certain dyestuffs intermediates and the raw materials required in their manufacture. It has submitted reports on (i) fixation of raw rubber prices, (ii) price structure of coal/coke, washed coal and washery byproducts, (iii) fair selling prices of caustic soda, chlorine, hydrochloric acid and bleaching powder, and fixation of price of agricultural tractors.

A committee set up with Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao as Chairman to review the working of the Tariff Commission and suggest amendments to the existing Act submitted its report to the Government on August 31, 1967, which is under Government's consideration.

Tariff Revision Committee

The Tariff Revision Committee set up under the Chairmanship of S. Subramanian to conduct a comprehensive enquiry into the structure of the Indian customs tariff and allied matters has submitted its final report on the customs tariff including a revised schedule. The Committee has recommended that the revised import tariff should adopt the broad structure of the Brussels tariff nomenclature with such modifications as might be necessary to suit the requirements of India's trade pattern, development needs and other factors. It has also recommended that in opening sub-headings, reference should be freely made to the revised Indian trade classification. In August 1967, it also submitted its report on the Central excise tariff. The Committee has recommended that the Customs and Central Excise tariff schedules should be aligned and have a common nomenclature to the extent possible, to ensure uniformity in their administration and interpretation. It has also drafted a revised Central excise tariff schedule based on the revised customs tariff schedule.

The Committee has now taken up the revision of the Import Trade Control Schedule.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Exports

The UK and the USA continue to be India's principal buyers. During 1966-67, each of these countries took up about 18 per cent of our exports. Japan, which held the third position as purchaser till 1963-64 yielded its place to the USSR in 1964-65.

The principal countries to which India exported and the value of exports to each for the period 1961-62 to 1966-67 are given in Table 159.

TABLE 159
EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Rs. lakhs)

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
UK	1,59.73	1,62.24	1,62.97	1,66.39	1,44.78	2,01.97
USA	1,15.05	1,13.81	1,29.53	1,46.42	1,46.98	2,19.15
USSR	32.03	37.99	51.95	77.89	92.89	1,23.38
Japan	40.45	33.37	58.78	60.82	57.05	1,07.31
Australia ..	15.85	18.54	17.59	19.94	17.49	26.10
Ceylon	16.98	13.36	19.15	14.38	12.79	18.49
Germany (Federal Republic) ..	19.81	15.17	19.76	17.57	17.97	25.92
Canada	17.58	22.19	21.17	17.44	20.27	30.97
Burma	5.24	5.01	6.31	6.29	3.57	3.73
UAR	12.85	13.01	12.54	14.24	27.05	24.99
France	7.96	8.50	10.83	11.87	11.03	18.15
Argentina ..	4.94	8.08	10.06	7.43	4.15	2.02
Sudan	10.30	8.96	7.85	6.34	8.17	14.57
Malaya* ..	6.78	6.65	12.85	7.04	12.59	10.47
Singapore ..	8.25	9.37	17.35	7.87	—	9.29
Netherlands ..	7.99	8.88	10.43	9.09	7.91	11.76
Czechoslovakia ..	8.05	11.14	16.16	15.92	15.93	28.56
Kenya	5.31	5.45	5.03	5.29	4.86	7.31
Italy	9.06	9.48	11.25	9.92	8.39	15.35
Nigeria	7.05	6.15	3.78	5.12	4.00	4.58
Cuba	5.18	3.51	4.01	1.67	29	neg.
New Zealand ..	7.39	6.25	7.26	5.38	6.57	8.58
Pakistan ..	9.44	9.38	7.17	9.70	4.88	1
Indonesia ..	6.80	4.05	2.40	1.80	82	1.07
TOTAL (including other countries) ..	6,55.17	6,78.15	7,89.28	8,13.15	8,01.65	11,52.92

A closer study of the countrywise figures reveals an element of diversification in the direction of export trade. India's exports to the East European countries rose from Rs. 63 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 226 crores in 1966-67.

Imports

The principal countries from which India imported and the value of imports from each for 1961-62 to 1966-67 are shown in Table 160.

TABLE 160
IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(By sea, air and land)

(Rs. lakhs)

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
USA	255.54	346.84	449.97	510.48	534.83	770.74
UK	200.15	185.56	171.46	163.65	150.09	163.50
Germany (Federal Republic) ..	122.88	98.66	90.46	109.34	137.14	161.36
Iran	47.35	45.88	47.99	29.02	34.08	30.77
Japan	59.45	64.86	65.87	78.19	79.33	107.81
Italy	26.33	22.21	17.42	22.62	19.86	39.32
France	16.78	14.20	14.42	17.86	18.05	32.22
USSR	39.94	58.64	68.46	78.78	83.17	110.34
Belgium	11.86	9.16	7.98	8.79	11.51	23.97
Switzerland ..	10.75	10.42	12.07	11.86	14.51	18.05
Australia ..	24.17	24.28	17.92	24.65	24.18	54.61
Federation of Malaya* ..	12.92	10.71	12.09	10.42	12.77	12.42
Saudi Arabia ..	18.91	12.38	21.18	13.46	8.66	6.05
Canada	18.55	16.87	23.97	26.52	31.52	91.87
Czechoslovakia ..	15.02	19.71	17.33	19.83	21.15	33.50

*Figures for 1965-66 relate to Malaysia including Singapore.

TABLE 160 (concl'd.)

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Pakistan	13,86	16,65	9,35	16,58	5,13	1,36
Burma	11,24	9,09	8,45	10,30	9,72	41,64
Netherlands ..	13,25	13,82	10,74	13,83	19,77	32,55
Singapore	9,00	8,11	5,31	3,84	—	15,06
Sweden	14,34	8,55	11,81	11,23	10,63	13,95
UAR	12,04	9,77	15,25	17,35	19,96	22,26
Kenya	11,68	5,66	3,41	7,43	4,56	5,94
Sudan	10,56	17,11	8,52	9,00	5,74	17,37
TOTAL (including other countries)	1,090,06	1,131,48	1,222,85	1,349,03	1,408,53	2,048.55

It will be seen from the above table that, over the years, the USA has emerged as the largest supplier, mainly because of the import of foodgrains and other items under aid and grants, followed at a distance by the UK, Federal Republic of Germany, USSR and Japan. At the same time there has been a striking increase in imports from the USSR in recent years.

PATTERN OF TRADE

Merchandise Exports

India's merchandise exports have witnessed expansion and increasing diversification in recent years. In 1966-67, these totalled Rs. 1,152.92 crores compared to Rs. 801.65 crores in 1965-66. The increase has been well spread over a number of commodities. Exports of jute manufactures during 1966-67 reached an all-time high of Rs. 248.36 crores. Exports of cotton manufactures had gone up from Rs. 52.37 crores in 1961-62 to Rs. 76.35 crores in 1966-67, of fresh fruits and nuts from Rs. 20.27 crores to Rs. 48.04 crores, iron ore and concentrates from Rs. 17.41 crores to Rs. 70.20 crores, iron and steel from Rs. 9.68 crores to Rs. 25.40 crores and of petroleum products from Rs. 3.48 crores to Rs. 10.22 crores, among other items. The following table gives the principal exports of India from 1961-62 to 1966-67.

TABLE 161
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(By sea, air and land)

(Rs. lakhs)

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Jute manufactures (excluding twist & yarn)	142,15	154,59	152,14	167,23	181,62	248,36
Tea	122,26	128,82	123,38	124,65	114,84	158,41
Cotton manufactures (excluding twist and yarn) ..	52,37	51,01	50,36	64,16	63,29	76,35
Textile fabrics (other than cotton and jute)	7,94	6,36	18,08	8,68	7,42	6,51
Textile articles (other than cotton and jute mfrs., woolen carpets, carpeting, floor rugs and matings) ..	5,83	3,30	11,21	5,42	4,58	6,73
Textile yarn and thread ..	13,95	15,19	16,68	14,40	15,07	20,46
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates ..	12,81	9,83	9,73	14,51	11,54	16,08
Leather	25,33	22,63	26,20	27,16	28,21	61,48
Raw cotton (excluding linters and waste)	14,32	12,20	21,11	10,58	10,39	13,04
Fresh fruits and nuts (excluding oilnuts)	20,27	21,32	23,76	31,05	29,24	48,04
Crude vegetable materials, inedible*	15,36	13,42	15,99	17,05	16,78	22,82

*N.E.S. : Nowhere else stated in trade classification list.

TABLE 161 (concl'd.)

Commodities	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Raw wool	8,66	6,07	6,52	7,65	6,43	6,75
Sugar (including molasses) ..	15,33	17,93	27,10	18,21	11,19	17,75
Iron ore and concentrates ..	17,41	19,83	36,40	37,39	42,37	70,20
Tobacco, unmanufactured ..	14,05	17,99	21,09	24,38	19,57	21,52
Vegetable oils (non-essential)	5,82	13,10	19,93	7,05	4,09	2,84
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones)	11,96	13,14	12,05	13,03	14,61	18,64
Woollen carpets, carpeting, floor rugs & matings ..	4,31	4,33	5,26	5,37	4,48	7,89
Iron and steel	9,68	2,24	3,61	10,33	12,38	25,40
Coffee	9,02	7,61	8,31	13,42	12,94	15,77
Hides and skins, undressed ..	8,22	10,71	9,59	9,05	9,55	16,04
Petroleum products	3,48	3,68	7,41	7,89	6,46	10,22
Coal, coke and briquettes ..	2,42	2,80	2,35	4,36	2,86	2,34
TOTAL (including other items but excluding re-exports) ..	655,17	678,15	789,28	813,15	801,65	1,152,92

Non-essential vegetable oils and sugar which recorded substantial exports up to 1963-64 started declining thereafter because of shortages within the country. Another characteristic is the substantial increase achieved in the exports of non-traditional items, such as petroleum products, iron and steel, leather, etc.

Imports

Table 162 gives India's principal imports, with value, for 1961-62 to 1966-67.

TABLE 162
IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(By sea, air and land)

(Rs. lakhs)

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Petroleum products	53,29	57,50	58,22	41,33	33,35	27,03
Transport equipment	64,62	72,05	71,06	73,47	70,55	59,76
Electric machinery and appliances	65,91	64,78	84,80	91,22	87,80	102,79
Raw cotton	62,66	56,92	48,84	58,09	46,21	56,60
Wheat, unmilled	93,87	113,09	134,84	241,92	264,73	434,29
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	42,36	30,15	46,17	27,23	34,87	36,35
Chemical elements and compounds	35,59	38,07	32,11	34,04	35,86	54,19
Manufactures of metals	17,95	20,94	15,82	16,99	18,17	17,10
Textile yarn and thread	13,26	13,05	10,70	9,13	5,92	7,05
Ordnance	1,22	2,35	1,01	—	—	—
Copper	23,45	25,28	26,04	24,41	33,37	39,07
Rice	18,73	27,01	37,50	40,17	41,90	82,53
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	11,30	9,28	8,64	8,21	8,73	17,40
Fresh fruits and nuts	10,15	13,66	15,43	19,29	18,86	24,09
Raw wool and hair	12,18	12,15	15,72	9,64	5,12	11,78
Paper and paper-board	15,95	13,35	12,25	12,88	13,23	21,01
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	9,43	10,01	9,16	7,04	8,81	4,77
Coal-tar, dyestuffs and natural indigo	11,18	8,91	5,26	5,19	3,75	4,44
Aluminium	7,93	10,53	6,46	7,24	6,29	15,21
Milk and cream, dried or condensed	8,43	8,21	8,54	6,74	6,64	16,66

TABLE 162 (concl'd.)

Commodity	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Misc. chemicals and products	12,14	10,52	9,52	5,01	6,88	16,36
Zinc	7,35	9,02	9,86	11,15	12,84	10,86
Raw jute and waste	6,27	3,35	2,06	7,33	9,16	20,57
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones)	7,86	9,03	10,16	11,80	11,57	19,86
Vegetable oils	5,42	3,96	4,20	4,80	7,11	11,30
TOTAL (including other items) ..	1,090,06	1,131,48	1,222,85	1,349,03	1,408,53	2,048,55

The high imports are accounted for by the larger requirements of machinery, components, parts and spares for development and maintenance under the Plans. Imports of cereals in recent years have been at a higher level because of somewhat lower domestic crops.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show the index numbers of quantity and prices of India's exports and imports and the terms of trade for 1965-66 and 1966-67.

TABLE 163
INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS

(Base : 1958=100)

Class of Commodities	Volume Index				Unit Value Index			
	1965-66	1966-67	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	1965-66	1966-67*	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967
Food ..	113	114	143	155	111	167	166	171
Beverages and tobacco ..	119	64	141	134	112	147	167	181
Crude materials (inedible, except fuel)	150	160	147	148	187	125	125	128
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	96	88	98	55	160	170	129	183
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	407	16	19	31	138	217	219	878
Chemicals ..	11	136	247	310	152	262	154	191
Manufactured goods	122	108	125	139	129	209	209	119
Machinery and transport equipment		1266	1292	1926	73	73	66	74
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	187	182	154	217	136	193	195	218
General	124	119	136	147	131	169	170	171

TABLE 164
INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS

(Base : 1958=100)

Class of Commodities	Volume Index				Unit Value Index			
	1965-66	1966-67	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967	1965-66	1966-67*	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967
Food ..	203	231	220	192	94	140	145	150
Beverages and tobacco ..	31	22	9	14	93	143	157	176
Crude materials (inedible, except fuel) ..	124	138	98	82	122	188	183	194
Mineral fuel, lubricants, etc.	120	92	100	137	75	100	95	100
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	312	251	212	465	112	148	166	118
Chemicals	259	367	261	540	62	89	104	69
Manufactured goods ..	112	82	80	70	103	163	170	167
Machinery and transport equipment ..	146	103	93	57	135	216	230	25
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	90	87	122	138	122	157	106	94
General	154	149	133	136	104	150	158	137

*Average of 10 months from June 1966 to March 1967. The figures for April and May 1966 are excluded as they are not comparable with those for post-devaluation period.

TABLE 165
INDEX NUMBER OF AVERAGE UNIT DECLARED VALUES
Terms of Trade

(Base : 1958=100)

1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1967
108.2	108.0	108.6	113	107.6	125

STATE TRADING

State Trading Corporation

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was registered in May 1956, under the Indian Companies Act. Not being a statutory corporation, it has to comply with all the obligations and requirements of the Companies Act, like any other limited company.

The central aim of the Corporation is to broaden and enlarge the scope of India's exports and to arrange for essential imports at competitive prices. Its activities are directed towards diversification of exports, expanding existing markets, development and promotion of exports of certain bulk commodities on a long-term basis and handling canalised imports of bulk commodities. It also often undertakes price support and buffer stock operations in certain commodities on Central Government directions. The Corporation works in close association with the private trade and supplements their efforts through financial and organisational assistance.

Since the inception of the Corporation, there has been a rapid growth in its trade turnover, from Rs. 9.2 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 156.4 crores in 1966-67. In 1956-57, the Corporation's direct exports amounted to Rs. 5.8 crores which increased gradually to Rs. 32.6 crores in 1962-63. In 1963-64, when the Corporation was bifurcated to establish the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, the exports of the State Trading Corporation amounted to Rs. 8.9 crores which rose to Rs. 13.1 crores in 1965-66. Despite the effects of devaluation, the Corporation's exports during 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 31 crores. The Corporation has placed great emphasis on introducing new items of exports, besides the expansion of exports of traditional items. It has so far introduced 108 new items in 41 countries.

The export programme of the Corporation falls into five main groups : (1) railway equipment, (2) engineering goods including machine tools and manufactures of small industries, (3) chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals. (4) consumer goods, prominent items being leather footwear and components, wigs, wiglets (for which it has set up a factory) and other human hair products, and woollen knitwear and textiles, and (5) marine products such as fish and agricultural products, fresh fruits including bananas (especially in the USSR and Japan) and fruit juices (particularly in the East European countries), quality rice and pulses.

With a view to developing exports of the products of the small-scale and medium-scale industries, the Corporation introduced the Export Aid for Small Industries (EASI) Scheme in 1962, under which comprehensive marketing assistance is given to the manufacturers for the export of their products. Exports under the scheme up to March 1968 amounted to about Rs. 1.3 crores consisting of some 63 items exported to 47 countries. The Corporation has also introduced and developed exports of various chemical and allied products like mercuric oxide, gum rosin, BHC dust, non-soapy detergent washing powder, petroleum coke, ethanol, methanol, turpentine, naphtha, naphthalene, raw petroleum coke, molasses, salt, etc. It had stepped up exports of leather footwear and components to about Rs. 5.7 crores by 1966-67.

In order to keep in constant touch with the changing trends of trade in world markets, the Corporation maintains a net-work of offices at Bangkok, Beirut, Budapest, Cairo, Ceylon, East Berlin, Lagos, Montreal, Moscow, Nairobi, Prague, Rotterdam and Teheran. The total value of export business handled by these offices amounted to about Rs. 16 crores in 1966-67.

The Corporation has been arranging imports of some capital goods and industrial raw materials and also of certain scarce commodities required for the country's economy and industrial development. Because of its bulk buying and handling, it is in a position to effect purchases at the most competitive prices. Large quantities of soyabean oil, sunflower seed oil, hops, chemicals, raw wool, art silk yarn, fertilisers, alkalies, mercury, sulphur, newsprint, tractors, printing and textile machinery, copra, palm oil and many other items have been imported with substantial savings in foreign exchange. This has also helped in establishing internal prices of these commodities.

The Corporation has been called upon at different times to undertake price support and buffer stock operations in respect of raw jute, seed-lac, lemon-grass oil, tobacco and raw cotton, to ensure fair prices to the growers of such agricultural commodities and to sustain foreign demand at a steadily rising rate.

The paid-up capital of the Corporation was Rs. 1 crore in 1956-57 which was doubled to Rs. 2 crores in 1958-59. During the 11 years up to 1966-67, it had contributed to the public exchequer Rs. 20.9 crores (income tax about Rs. 19.1 crores and dividend about Rs. 1.85 crores) and accumulated reserves of the order of Rs. 11.3 crores.

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

The trading activities of the State Trading Corporation witnessed a rapid growth within a few years of its coming into existence. At the same time, need was felt of giving greater attention to the development of exports of ores and allied items. In April 1963, the Government of India, therefore, decided to bifurcate the State Trading Corporation to establish a second corporation called the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Ltd. The new Corporation started functioning from October 1963 as a company registered under the Companies Act, and all work relating to minerals and metals as well as assets and liabilities on this account were transferred from the State Trading Corporation to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The main objects of this fully Government-owned corporation are: (i) to organise and undertake export of mineral ores and concentrates and (ii) to organise and undertake imports of metals including iron and steel and their alloys, semi-manufactures, and industrial raw materials required in processing iron and steel for industrial or domestic use.

The Corporation is the sole exporter of iron ore except for the part made by private mincowners/shippers of Goa; during 1966-67, it exported 75.9 lakh tonnes of the ores (compared to 52.7 lakh tonnes in 1964-65) involving about Rs. 50 crores worth of foreign exchange. Other minerals being exported through the Corporation include coal, manganese ore, ferro-manganese, bauxite, etc. Important items of import comprise copper, zinc, lead, aluminium and some varieties of iron and steel. The total imports of the Corporation amounted to Rs. 25.6 crores in 1966-67, compared to Rs. 24.1 crores in 1964-65. The total trade turnover for 1966-67 was worth Rs. 89.1 crores (Rs. 67.8 crores in 1964-65).

Metal Scrap Trade Corporation

The Metal Scrap Trade Corporation was set up in September 1964. Its object is to organise and promote exports of ferrous scrap. During the first nine months of 1967, its exports totalled over Rs. 9.77 crores. Almost

the entire quantity except Rs. 22.62 lakhs worth of alloy steel scrap was exported to Japan.

Handicrafts and Handlooms Export

This is a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation engaged in the export of Indian handloom and handicraft products. During January-September 1967, its total exports amounted to Rs. 94.40 lakhs.

The Corporation renders assistance to the business associates through loans, supply of raw materials and pre-shipment inspection. Working in close liaison with Weavers' Service Centres it has developed many new woven and printed designs, for handloom products. A new texture of handloom mixed fabric capable of taking anti-crease treatment has been developed with the help of the South India Textile Research Association.

Other Trading Corporations under the public sector include the Indian Motion Pictures Corporation and the Food Corporation of India, details of which are given respectively in the Chapters on "Mass Communication" and "Agriculture".

INTERNAL TRADE

With the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, the internal trade of India is naturally many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's Sub-Committee on Trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1947 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to about Rs. 350 crores for external trade.

The internal trade of India can be classified under the broad heads of (i) rail-borne trade, (ii) river-borne trade, (iii) coasting trade, (iv) trade borne on other craft—by lorry, carts, etc., and (v) trade by air. Complete and precise data about total internal trade cannot be had, particularly because reliable statistics of trade by air and other craft such as lorry, carts, country-craft, are not available.

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE

Statistics of rail and river-borne trade are based on the invoices of the railway and steamer companies and were recorded on 'import' basis till March 1965. From then on, they are being recorded on 'export' basis. For the purpose of these statistics, India is divided into a number of trade blocks*, roughly representing the States of the Indian Union. The chief port towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin are constituted as separate trade blocks. Similarly, the less important ports in Madras and other places are grouped as 'Other Ports' each of which is treated as a separate trade block.

Table 166 shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between different trade blocks for the years 1951-52, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1966-67. The internal trade of each block is excluded.

COASTING TRADE

For purpose of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided (from April 1963) into 12 maritime blocks corresponding to the maritime States of India, viz., (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Madras, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Maharashtra, (viii) Gujarat, (ix) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (x) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, (xi) Pondicherry, and (xii) Goa.

*Up to March 1962, India was divided into 29 trade blocks; the number was increased to 31 from April 1962, consequent on the bifurcation of Bombay State and further to 32 from April 1965 with the formation of the State of Nagaland.

TABLE 166
RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

(in thousand quintals)

Item	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Coal and coke ..	20,20,35	21,66,34	31,47,96	29,32,00	32,34,44	34,44,22	26,79,85	33,19,19	41,98,98
Raw cotton* ..	26,33	35,07	37,19	39,82	30,00	35,40	28,05	31,43	34,36
Cotton piece-goods ..	24,81	32,60	26,43	23,04	22,76	19,00	19,64	25,63	36,25
Rice (not in husk) ..	83,31	1,64,07	2,22,83	2,11,97	2,05,78	2,18,81	1,96,91	1,68,98	1,19,31
Wheat ..	1,94,64	82,74	3,06,42	2,74,37	2,91,21	3,65,04	3,77,17	4,59,69	6,11,89
Raw jute ..	47,13	35,39	40,15	44,64	60,44	48,30	28,11	46,15	55,52
Iron and steel products	1,73,69	1,91,65	3,70,25	4,00,75	4,85,69	5,78,09	6,47,59	7,34,32	6,89,80
Oilseeds ..	83,20	94,55	95,09	82,87	95,88	94,13	60,30	77,96	82,30
Salt ..	126,39	1,24,08	1,35,39	1,51,01	1,67,34	1,68,58	1,42,46	2,08,60	1,96,27
Sugar (excluding khand-sari sugar) ..	62,40	82,93	91,06	86,62	1,16,26	1,05,32	81,86	1,04,92	1,09,39

Source : Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Note.—The above statistics relate to quantities only, as value figures are not recorded in the railway and steamer companies' invoices. Besides, the trade carried by only one steamer company between three trade blocks was recorded from April 1960 to Aug. 1965. The company suspended its river service from Sept. 1965. Further, non-trade freight movements are also included because of the difficulty in isolating them.

*Figures relate to the cotton year ending August of the fiscal year.

The coasting trade is recorded under two broad heads, (i) internal trade, i.e., trade amongst the ports within the same maritime blocks, and (ii) external trade, i.e., trade between one maritime block on the one hand and all other maritime blocks on the other.

Table 167 shows the value of the coast-wise trade of India in the years 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1963-64 to 1966-67.

TABLE 167
COAST-WISE TRADE

		(Rs. lakhs)					
		1955-56	1960-61	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67†
<i>Imports</i>							
Indian merchandise	..	164,54	209,89	250,62	240,71*	252,43	230,75
Foreign merchandise	..	13,70	6,61	4,25			
Treasure	.. ..	—	—	—	1,17	—	—
TOTAL IMPORTS		178,24	216,50	254,87	241,88	252,43	230,75
<i>Exports</i>							
Indian merchandise	..	143,77	215,03	254,02	240,71	252,43	230,75
Foreign merchandise	..	15,90	7,85	6,90			
Treasure	.. ..	6	—	—	79	—	1
TOTAL EXPORTS		159,73	222,88	260,92	241,50	252,43	230,76
TOTAL TRADE		337,97	439,39	515,79	483,38	504,86	461,51

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

To establish a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, the Standards of Weights and Measures Act was placed on the statute book in December 1956. The Act—which was amended in 1964 mainly to bring the definitions of 'metre' and 'second' in line with those approved by the 11th General Conference of Weights and Measures—allowed ten years for the change-over to metric system. During this period, reform was introduced gradually in the country through a phased programme covering different industries, public undertakings and regions. Organisations of weights and measures were set up to undertake periodical verification of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments used in trade, industry, etc. The use of all the units prescribed under the Act has become compulsory all over the country to the exclusion of all other units.

The system has been progressively adopted in trade and commerce, in the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Central Excise and other Government departments and transactions. It has also come into use in education, general and technical, including engineering and medical courses. Preparatory work in regard to its adoption in the design of products and equipment of industry has also been done; the existing undertakings are expected to complete the process in a few years, while promoters of new industrial enterprises have been advised to have their machinery and products designed on the metric system.

A Model Approval Scheme is being organised under which models of new types of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments will be tested thoroughly before they are approved for regular production.

The weights and measures laws are being expanded to include the verification of water meters, taxi meters, odometers, electric meters, etc. The

*The distinction between Indian and foreign merchandise was abolished from April 1964.

†The figures are provisional.

weights and measures organisations are being strengthened to enable them to undertake these new responsibilities.

Basic training for inspectors of weights and measures is imparted in a special institute set up at Patna. Facilities for imparting advanced training are available at the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. These training institutes are also being utilised by some other countries to get their weights and measures officials trained in the enforcement work.

India is a member of the International Organisation for Legal Metrology (OIML) which prepares for international adoption model laws on weights and measures and specifications and methods of test for enforcing them. India participates in the work of 40 OIML technical committees and holds the Secretariat for Technical Committee A-5 (equipment used in weights and measures offices).

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"INDIA'S SENIOR STEVEDORES"

CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

India's railway system with a route kilometrage of 59,100 is the second largest single railway network in the world and the biggest nationalised undertaking in the country. With assets exceeding Rs. 3,460 crores, the railways employ 13.6 lakh persons, have a fleet of about 12,000 locomotives, 33,000 coaching vehicles and 3,75,000 wagons or freight cars, run 10,000 trains a day, operate over 7,000 stations, carry 60 lakh passengers and over 5.5 lakh tonnes of freight every day and yield an annual revenue of over Rs. 775 crores.

Progress

The first railway line in India—32 kilometres—was opened on April 16, 1853. The progress made by the railways since 1950-51 is indicated in Tables 168 and 169.

TABLE 168
PROGRESS OF ALL INDIA RAILWAYS
(Including non-Government Railways)

Year	Route kilometres	Running Track (km)	Passengers originating (lakhs)	Goods: Tonnes originating (lakhs)
1950-51	54,845	60,567	1,30,78	9,30
1955-56	55,902	61,738	1,29,74	11,71
1960-61	56,962	64,319	1,61,39	15,76
1965-66	59,061	69,038	2,12,00	20,41
1966-67	59,075	69,475	2,21,29	20,27

TABLE 169
ROLLING STOCK

Year	Number of locomotives	Number of coaching vehicles including electric multiple stock	Number of wagons
1950-51	8,615	20,889	2,11,873
1955-56	9,288	23,789	2,42,135
1960-61	10,731	28,730	3,09,434
1965-66	11,856	33,248	3,71,608
1966-67	11,729	33,505	3,77,064

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into nine zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. Certain essential details regarding the zones are given in Table 170.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 610 km), owned and operated by non-governmental agencies, were not included in the

reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

TABLE 170
RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of the former	Headquarters	Track width*	Mean route kilometrage worked (March 31, 1967)
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Maharatta, South Indian and Mysore Railways.	Madras	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,818 5,757 157
Central ..	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia and Dholpur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	5,484 972 984
Western ..	November 5, 1951	Bombay, Baroda & Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan and Jaipur Railways.	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,848 6,221 1,202
Northern ..	April 4, 1952	Eastern Punjab Jodhpur, Bikaner three upper divisions of the East Indian Railways.	Delhi	B.G. M.G. N.G.	6,861 3,298 260
North-Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut Railway and Fatehgarh district of Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railways.	Gorakhpur	B.G. M.G.	52 4,901
Eastern	August 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions) Railway.	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	4,013 80
South-Eastern	August 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway with minor adjustments.	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	5,079 1,381
North-East Frontier ..	January 15, 1958	Assam Railway with minor adjustments.	Maligaon (Gauhati)	B.G. M.G. N.G.	639 2,895 87
South-Central	October 2, 1966	Portions of Southern and Central Railways.	Secunderabad	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,535 3,183 370

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1924-25, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. The quantum of contribution to the general revenues was reviewed by Parliamentary Convention Committees in 1949, 1954, 1960 and 1965. The rate of dividend payable to the general revenues rose from 4 per cent during 1950-61 to 4½ per cent during 1961-63 and to 4½ per cent from April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964. All new capital made available after April 1, 1964 was receiving dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent up to April 1966.

*Track width : B.G. 1·678 metres; M.G. 1 metre; N.G. 0·762 and 0·610 metre.

According to the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee 1965 approved by Parliament, the rate of dividend of capital invested up to March 31, 1964 has been increased to 5.50 per cent and the capital invested after that date to 6 per cent. The new rates came into force from April 1, 1966 and are applicable up to the end of March 1971. The additional one per cent on the capital invested up to March 31, 1964 has absorbed and replaced the amount payable to the States by the Central Government in lieu of the tax on passenger fares. A sum of Rs. 16.25 crores is payable to the States by the Central Government and the balance left over of the additional one per cent utilized to assist the States (in the same proportion as their shares of the passenger fare tax) to provide their portion of the resources required for financing safety works such as manned level crossings, overbridges and underbridges.

Table 171 gives an outline of Government railway finances since 1955-56.

TABLE 171
RAILWAY FINANCES

(in crores of rupees)

Item	1955-56 Actuals	1960-61 Actuals	1965-66 Actuals	1966-67	1967-68 Revised Estimates	1968-69 Budget Estimates
Passenger earnings						
Upper ..	12.85	15.18	27.64	27.14	29.14	31.38
Third ..	94.86	116.41	191.53	202.20	226.11	246.62
Other coaching earnings ..	20.87	27.21	39.40	39.03	39.80	43.00
Goods earnings ..	180.28	286.14	465.49	481.62	509.00	545.00
Other earnings ..	6.81	12.63	22.25	24.77	26.50	28.50
Total earnings ..	315.67	457.57	746.31	774.76	830.55	894.50
Suspense ..	+0.62	-0.77	-12.74	-5.98	-1.00	-2.00
Gross traffic receipts ..	316.29	456.80	733.57	768.78	829.55	892.50
Ordinary working expenses ..	212.95	313.15	485.85	525.61	589.74	614.01
Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund ..	45.00	45.00	85.00	100.00	95.00	100.00
Appropriation to pension fund ..	—	—	12.00	13.50	9.93	9.93
Payment to worked lines..	0.27	0.09	0.19	0.14	0.16	0.17
Total working expenses ..	258.22	358.24	583.04	639.25	694.83	724.11
Net miscellaneous expenditure ..	7.73	10.69	15.69	15.41	16.23	15.39
Net railway revenue ..	50.34	87.87	134.84	114.12	118.49	153.00
Dividend to general revenues ..	36.12	55.86	116.28*	132.39	141.08	152.00
Net surplus or deficit ..	14.22	32.01	18.56	-18.27	-22.59	1.00
Operating ratio (per cent) ..	81.6	78.4	79.5	83.2	83.8	81.1
Capital-at-charge	968.98	1,520.87	2,680.32	2,841.57	2,991.57	3,134.57

*This includes Rs. 12.50 crores contributed to the General Revenues in lieu of merger of passenger tax with passenger fare.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PLANS

As the largest transport agency, intimately connected with the development of the national economy, the impact of planning of railways has been phenomenal. Concurrent with the rehabilitation measures, the railways were required to put through a massive programme of construction designed to increase physical resources besides improving operational efficiency for augmenting transport capacity and to meet the demands arising out of the planned development of the country. The actual outlay in the first three Plan periods, on railways was 21.6 per cent of the total public sector outlay in the First Plan, 22.3 per cent in the Second and 19.5 per cent in the Third Plan. The railways' contribution towards the Plan programmes is given in the table below.

TABLE 172
OUTLAY ON AND CONTRIBUTION FROM RAILWAYS
(in crores of rupees)

Major Head	First plan	Second Plan	Third Plan
Plan outlay on railways	423.23	1,043.69	1,685.8
Railway's contribution to the Plan programmes ..	280.00	465.00	541.1*
Foreign exchange component of the Railway Plan ..	—	319.45	242.0

The table below gives details of the achievements of the railways during the three Plan periods and the year 1966-67.

TABLE 173
ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE PLANS

Particulars	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	1966-67
New lines opened (km)	1,304	1,311	1,801	52
Doubling (km)	370	1,512	3,228	476**
Electrification of railway lines (route kilometres)	—	361.5	1,746	404
Manufacture/procurement of rolling stock†				
Locomotives	1,586	2,216	1,864	2,94
Coaching stock	4,758	7,718	8,019	1,264
Wagons (4-wheelers)	61,254	97,959	1,44,789	21,207

New Construction and Works

The progress during the different Plan periods is dealt with in the chapter on "Industry".

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to areas near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. A total route kilometrage of 2,802 was electrified up to March 31, 1967.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction is being adopted progressively on the trunk and important routes. By March 1967 it was in operation through trains over 11,400 route kilometres. Diesel and electric traction accounted for 55.5 per cent of the net-tonne-km moved in 1966-67 compared to 10 per cent in 1960-61. Beginning has also been made for hauling certain mail and express trains by diesel locomotives. Fifty-five diesel locomotives were assembled and commissioned by the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi during 1966-67.

*Excludes net accretion to the Railway Fund.

**Including 18 km of treble lines.

†Including stock on replacement account.

Modernisation of Signalling

Centralised traffic control has been commissioned on the Gorakhpur-Chapra section of the North-Eastern Railway and is under installation on the Bongaigaon-Changsani route of the North-East Frontier Railway. Automatic signalling has been provided on the Ghaziabad-Sahibabad, Borivili-Virar, Thana Kalyan, Tata-Sini-Sitarampur-Mugma and Villivakkam-Avadi-sections. Mechanisation of operations at the marshalling yards is complete at Mughalsarai and is progressing at Bhilai, Bondamunda, Tatanagar, Waltair, Nimpura and Bhusaval. Route relay interlocking which was provided at 29 stations in 1966-67, was commissioned at Howrah, Sealdah, Liluah and Kalyan in 1967-68. Track circuiting was provided on 287 stations in 1966-67 and work is now in progress on 200 stations.

Bridges

The Indian Railways had 1,00,361 bridges on March 31, 1967, of which 8,052 were major bridges each with a waterway of 18.29 metres or more or a clear opening of 12.19 lineal metres or more.

Amenities for Railway Users

All basic amenities for railway users have been provided at 5,585 stations. Of the improvements carried out during recent years to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following :

- (i) safe and relaxed travel in all-steel light-weight coaches;
- (ii) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains;
- (iii) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains;
- (iv) introduction of two-tier and three-tier sleeper coaches for the third class passengers;
- (v) running of all-third class 'Janata' trains and vestibuled air-conditioned trains;
- (vi) improvement of catering facilities;
- (vii) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms;
- (viii) retiring room camping coach facility at certain stations; and
- (ix) introduction of sleeping accommodation for second class passengers.

Staff Welfare

The following table indicates the staff employed, the per capita cost of staff and expenditure on staff welfare measures for the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1966-67.

TABLE 174
STAFF WELFARE EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of staff	Cost of staff (Rs. crore)	Average cost per employee (Rs.)	Expenditure on staff welfare (Rs.crore)
1950-51	9,13,553	113.82	1,263	3.11
1955-56	10,24,828	148.22	1,476	5.03
1960-61	11,57,018	205.24	1,799	9.68
1965-66	13,52,302	310.36	2,331	18.62
1966-67	13,61,027	338.43	2,528	20.11

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, Rs. 10 crores per annum were spent during the Second Plan period. During the Third Plan expenditure on staff welfare averaged about Rs. 14 crores per annum. In 1966-67, a sum of about Rs. 20 crores was spent on this account.

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 57,000 were built during the Second, about 71,500 in the Third Plan and 10,186 during 1966-67.

At the end of 1965-66, there were 91 hospitals and 553 health units/dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and outdoor treatment of TB patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. The Railways have 22 holiday-homes located at hill stations and other places of recreation. During 1966-67, 1.34 lakh pupils received instruction in 745 schools. For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 13 subsidised hostels have been set up. During 1966-67, 3,253, scholarships were awarded from the Staff Benefit Fund for technical education. Mobile libraries have been formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also taken for quicker promotion of class IV staff in pursuance of the recommendations of the Class IV Staff Committee.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56, 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1966-67 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 175
PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

Description	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
Number of passengers (in lakhs)	129,74	161,39	210.48	221,19
A.C.	1	2	2	2
First Class	1,90	3,46	6,92	7,82
Second Class	1,69	1,11	1,20	1,23
Third Class	126,14	156,80	202,34	212,12
Passengers km (in lakhs)	6,298,85	7,806,07	9,675,65	10,256,37
A.C.	8,26	11,00	14,64	15,07
First Class	124,54	193,30	297,82	314,67
Second Class	200,15	179,87	198,15	179,30
Third Class	5,965,90	7,421,90	9,165,04	9,747,93
Earnings from passengers (in Rs. lakhs)	108,86	133,60	220,32	230,43
A.C.	88	1,18	1,99	2,06
First Class	5,88	8,34	16,88	17,23
Second Class	6,12	5,74	8,79	7,86
Third Class	95,98	118,34	192,66	203,28
Average rate charged per passenger (paise per km)				
A.C.	10.6	10.7	13.6	13.7
First Class	4.72	4.31	5.67	5.49
Second Class	3.06	3.19	4.44	4.39
Third Class	1.61	1.59	2.10	2.09

Good Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 176
GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

Description	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
Goods carried (in lakh tonnes) ..	11.71	15.76	20.41	20.27
Revenue earning traffic ..	9.34	12.12	16.31	16.53
Non-revenue earning traffic ..	2.37	3.64	4.10	3.74
Net tonne km (in lakhs) ..	5,963.76	8,775.85	11,200.00	11,667.12
Revenue earning traffic ..	5,049.69	7,241.18	9,404.27	10,022.98
Non-revenue earning traffic ..	914.07	1,534.67	1,795.73	1,644.14
Average km a tonne of goods carried ..	509.2	556.7	573.1	575.6
Revenue earning traffic ..	540.4	597.5	607.01	606.3
Non-revenue earning traffic ..	385.9	421.1	437.8	439.7
Earnings from goods carried (Rs. lakhs) ..	177.92	281.25	453.06	468.57
Average rate charged per tonne of goods per km (in paise) ..	3.54	3.88	4.57	4.67

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 177
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

(in thousand tonnes)

Commodities	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
Coal ..	3,58.88	5,03.96	6,67.41	6,57.93
Cement ..	40.22	65.48	86.49	88.92
Iron and steel* ..	37.13	75.88	1,00.77	97.76
Metallic ores (other than manganese ore) ..	44.43	1,11.40	1,86.23	1,91.11
Manganese ore ..	14.00	12.30	14.97	13.64
Foodgrains ..	91.87	1,26.59	1,45.14	1,64.49
Raw Jute ..	5.20	6.44	7.63	7.70
Tea ..	2.62	2.50	2.03	2.91
Paper and paper products ..	2.60	4.42	6.70	7.34
Jute manufactures ..	2.94	2.63	2.75	2.67
Raw cotton ..	7.51	5.36	4.85	4.74
Cotton textiles ..	5.57	3.80	3.08	2.66
Oil seeds ..	17.94	15.17	14.70	12.93
Sugarcane ..	34.63	32.37	27.17	19.72
Sugar ..	13.57	14.88	15.43	15.75
Salt ..	18.87	19.81	25.69	23.48

*Includes machinery, etc.

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio* on Government railways is shown below.

TABLE 178
PUNCTUALITY RATIO

Year	All including electric multiple units trains	Mail and Express trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56 ..	77.99	70.84	85.33	84.57	74.66
1960-61 ..	85.75	79.56	87.91	86.64	79.63
1965-66 ..	87.99	84.36	89.57	92.72	81.67
1966-67 ..	85.31	79.51	86.92	92.32† 91.01 89.76†	79.2
Metre Gauge					
1955-56 ..	75.14	61.96	75.81	74.71	71.70
1960-61 ..	82.58	82.94	84.98	93.09	78.31
1965-66 ..	87.60	87.05	94.85	83.62	83.94
1966-67 ..	83.43	81.14	93.80	98.83† 79.21 95.09†	79.21

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is ex-officio Principal Secretary to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three other Members, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

Constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration is secured through the following committees; (i) Divisional, Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees; (ii) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (iii) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

ROADS

Table 179 shows the progress of road construction from 1947 to 1968.

TABLE 179
PROGRESS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Kilometres)						
Type	1947	1951	1956	1961	1967**	1968**
Surfaced Roads ..	1,45,855	1,57,019	1,83,023	2,35,790	2,89,500	2,98,500
Unsurfaced Roads†	2,42,371	2,42,923	3,15,321	4,73,330	6,38,700	6,66,300
TOTAL ..	3,88,226	4,99,942	4,98,344	7,09,120	9,28,200	9,64,800

*Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways.

†Electric multiple unit trains of the Central, Eastern and Western Railways including non-suburban electric trains between Kalyan and Karjat and Kalyan and Kasara in case of broad gauge and all electric multiple units of Southern Railway in case of metre gauge.

**Estimated.

‡Includes length of *kacha* roads constructed under C. D. and N.E.S. Blocks.

In terms of area and population the total road length in the country works out to 29.5 kilometres for every 100 sq. kilometres of area and 186 kilometres for every 1 lakh of population.

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956. State highways and district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 2,575 km of roads and thousands of culverts and bridges did not exist. Missing road links which accounted for 2,575 km have since increased to about 3,380 km due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The present national highway system includes roads of a total length of 24,149 km including 215 major bridges. The progress of national highways since 1947 is indicated in Table 180.

TABLE 180
PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

Period	Missing links constructed (km)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing sections (km)
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1956	1,200	34	9,654
April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1961	1,030	40	7,562
April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1966	611	66	5,310
April 1, 1966 to February, 1967	177	12	772

The national highway kilometrage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union is as follows.

TABLE 181
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE/TERRITORY-WISE)*

State/Union Territory	Kilometres	State/Union Territory	Kilometres
Andhra Pradesh	2,313	Mysore	1,313
Assam	1,366	Nagaland	110
Bihar	1,913	Orissa	1,371
Gujarat	1,088	Punjab	451
Haryana	732	Rajasthan	1,258
Jammu & Kashmir	544	Uttar Pradesh	2,341
Kerala	418	West Bengal	1,455
Madhya Pradesh	2,686	Delhi	72
Madras	1,707	Himachal Pradesh	400
Maharashtra	2,393	Manipur	212

*Sikkim, which is included in the system, has 63 metres of national highway which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal.

The roads declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956, are shown in Table 182.

TABLE 182
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

(Note : Figures in brackets represent the length of the highway in kilometres)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of National Highway
1	1	Connecting Delhi, Ambala, Jullundur and Amritsar and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (459)
2	1A	Connecting Jullundur, Madhopur, Jammu, Banihal, Srinagar, Baramula and Uri, (666)
3	2	Connecting Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mohania, Barhi and Calcutta. (1,498)
4	3	Connecting Agra, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Indore, Dhulia, Nasik, Thana and Bombay. (1,167)
5	4	Starting from its junction near Thana with the highway specified in serial No. 4 and connecting Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, Bangalore, Ranipet and Madras. (1,242)
6	5	Starting from its junction near Baharagora with the highway specified in serial No. 7 and connecting Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Madras. (1,541)
7	6	Starting from its junction near Dhulia with the highway specified in serial No. 4 and connecting Nagpur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Baharagora and Calcutta. (1,654)
8	7	Starting from its junction near Varanasi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Mangawan, Rewa, Jabalpur, Lakhnadon, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Dindigul, Madurai and Kanyakumari. (2,383)
9	8	Connecting Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay (1,435)
10	8A	Connecting Ahmedabad, Limbdi, Morvi and Kandla. (380)
11	8B	Starting from its junction near Bamanore with the highway specified in serial No. 10 and connecting Rajkot and Porbander. (208)
12	9	Connecting Poona, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Vijayawada. (755)
13	10	Connecting Delhi and Fazilka and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan. (406)
13A	11	Connecting Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner. (586)
13B	12	Connecting Jabalpur, Bhopal and Bikaner. (426)
13C	13	Connecting Sholapur and Chitradurga. (494)
14	22	Connecting Ambala, Kalka, Simla, Narkanda, Rampur and Chini and proceeding to the border between India and Tibet near Shipki-La. (462)
15	24	Connecting Delhi, Bareilly and Lucknow. (441)
16	25	Connecting Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi and Shivpuri. (320)
17	26	Connecting Jhansi and Lakhnadon. (399)
18	27	Connecting Allahabad with the highway specified in serial No. 8 near Mangawan. (95)
19	28	Starting from its junction near Barauni with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Muzaffarpur, Pipra, Gorakhpur and Lucknow (573)
20	28A	Starting from its junction near Pipra with the highway specified in serial No. 19 and connecting Sagaul and Raxaul and proceeding to the border between India and Nepal (68)
21	29	Connecting Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi. (198)
22	30	Starting its junction near Mohania with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Patna and Bakhtiyarpur. (232)
23	31	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Bakhtiyarpur, Mokameh, Purnea, Dalkhola, Siliguri, Sivok and Cooch-Bihar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 28 near Pandu. (1,134)
24	31	Connecting Sivok and Gangtok. (93)
24A	31B	Starting from North Salmara to its junction with N.H. No. 37 near Goalpara. (19)

TABLE 182 (concl'd.)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of National Highway
24AA	32	Starting from its junction near Govindpur with N.H. No. 3 and connecting Dhanbad, Purulia and Jamshedpur. (180)
25	33	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No. 3 and connecting Ranchi and Tatanagar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 7 near Baharagora. (354)
26	34	Starting from its junction near Dalkhola with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Berhampur, Barasat and Calcutta. (446)
27	35	Connecting Barasat and Bongaon and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan. (61)
28	37	Starting from its junction near Goalpara with the highway specified in serial No. 23 and connecting Gauhati, Jorhat, Kamargaon, Makum and Saikoh Ghat. (687)
29	38	Connecting Makum, Ledo and Lekhapani. (55)
30	39	Connecting Kamargaon, Imphal and Palel and proceeding to the border between India and Burma. (441)
31	40	Connecting Jorhat and Shillong and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan near Dawki (161)
32	41	The highway between its junction near Kolaghat with N.H. No. 6 and the point where it touches Haldia port (51).
33	42	Starting from its junction near Sambalpur with the highway specified in serial No. 7 and proceeding via Angul to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 6 Near Cuttack. (262)
34	43	Connecting Rajpur and Vizianagaram and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No. 6 near Vizianagaram. (553)
35	45	Connecting Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul. (389)
36	46	Connecting Krishnagiri and Ranipet. (132)
37	47	Connecting Salem, Coimbatore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Kanyakumari. (615)
38	47A	Starting from its junction near Trichur with the highway specified in serial No. 36 and connecting with the West Coast Road near Chalisseri. (29)
39	49	Connecting Madurai and Dhanushkodi. (161)
40	50	Connecting Nasik with the highway specified in serial No. 5 near Poona. (193)

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala and the Union Territory of Goa. Work on these is in progress.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954, for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance Rs. 41 crores was spent up to the end of the Third Plan. Two new works were approved, during 1967-68, to be taken up under the programme, namely, construction of (i) missing links on the East Coast roads in Madras State and (ii) a bridge over the river Badkelb in Orissa, with the Central grant of Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 5.92 lakhs respectively.

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Third Plan, about 46,000 km of surfaced roads were added to the road system of the country.

Border Roads Development Board

Established in March 1960, the Board is charged with the task of accelerating the economic development of the border areas by making these areas accessible through the development of arterial routes. The State

and the Central Public Works Departments have been entrusted with the work in certain areas; in forward areas this is being done departmentally by a special civilian organisation created by the Board. All the projects are financed by the Union Government.

Twenty-Year Plan

A new twenty-year plan for road development aims at bringing every village (a) in a developed agricultural area within 6 km of a metalled road and 2.5 km of any road, (b) in a semi-developed area within 13 km of metalled road and 5 km of any road, and (c) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 19 km of a metalled road and 8 km of any road.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India at the end of March 1965 was 10,06,447 compared to 2,11,949 at the end of March 1947. There were 2,01,920 motor cycles and auto-rickshaws, 4,28,055 private cars and jeeps including cabs, 70,470 public service vehicles, 2,41,840 goods vehicles and 64,162 miscellaneous vehicles. About 12 lakh vehicles were estimated to be on the road by March 1967.

Administration

Passenger transport has been nationalised in varying degrees in the States. Statutory corporations have been set up under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Kerala. Goods transport continues to be in the private sector. In the Assam and North Bengal areas, however, the Central Road Transport Corporation operates with its fleet of about 192 vehicles to maintain essential supplies in the region.

An Inter-State Transport Commission, which was set up for the development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes, has brought about reciprocal agreements between almost all the States.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council.

As Association of State Road Transport Undertakings was set up in 1963, to co-ordinate the activities of the undertakings and to secure procedural uniformity, high standards of service and economic operation.

The Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee, the Study Group on Road Transport Financing and the Study Group on Viable Units have submitted reports which are under Government's consideration.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 13,000 kilometres. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari, the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckingham canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast canals, the Delta canals in Orissa and Mandavi and Zuari at Goa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952 by the voluntary co-operation of the Central and State Governments. In March 1967, it was merged with the Directorate

lakh GRT), Ratnakar Shipping Co. (0.65 lakh GRT), APJ lines (0.45 lakh GRT), South India Shipping Corporation (1.21 lakh GRT), Dempo Steamship Co. (0.45 lakh GRT). The Jayanti Shipping Company was taken over by Government in June 1966 and the Shipping Corporation of India was appointed as Managing Agent.

The Shipping Co-ordination Committee, set up in 1958, ensures effective use of available Indian shipping and co-ordinates the shipping arrangements for Government-owned or controlled cargoes. During 1967, the quantity of cargo handled by the Committee and its chartering organisation amounted to 91.95 lakh tonnes as against 91.62 lakh tonnes during 1966. During the same period, the cargo allocated to Indian shipping increased from 12,66,471 tonnes to 16,38,000 tonnes.

INSOA

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association came into existence in 1930, with the main object of organising united action to promote and protect the interests of national shipping, ship-building and allied industries. The Association, recognised by the Government as a representative body of Indian shipowners, has been given due representation on most of the Government bodies concerned with shipping.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which all the shares are held by the Government. The first vessel built at the yard was launched in March 1948. The first and second phases of a Rs. 2.60 crore development programme for the shipyard have been completed. The Shipyard's production capacity is at present about 3 to 4 ships of modern design per year, but is expected to rise to 6 ships of 12,300 DWT each per year.

Second Shipyard

A second shipyard is being constructed at Cochin in collaboration with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Tokyo (Japan). The original scope and size of the project has been revised to provide for a dock for building ships of 66,000 DWT and a ship repair dock for repairs of ships up to 85,000 DWT. The collaborators have been approached for the revision of the Project Report. In the meantime, acquisition of some land required for the project has already been completed and further requisition is in progress.

Training Institutions

Eighty cadets passed out of T.S. Dufferin during the year under review and have all been employed on board ships.

Thus training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay were utilised by 9,099 candidates till the end of 1967. In the Life Boat Training School 4,972 seamen had received training up to the end of 1967 since the School was opened in 1956. Ninety-five cadets passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta, during the year.

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. Bhadra, T. S. Mekhala and T. S. Nau Lakshi—together trained 10,530 for the deck department, 9,845 for the engine room department and 111 bhandari cooks till the end of 1967.

PORTS

India has eight major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla and Paradeep.

CIVIL AVIATION

During 1967, Indian aircraft flew about 606 lakh km carrying about 19 lakh passengers and nearly 415 lakh kg of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together.

Progress since 1947

Tables 184 and 185 show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 184
CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Particulars	1947	1951	1956	1961	1966	1967*
Kilometres flown (lakhs)	1,50.7	3,13.9	3,77.9	4,43.8	4,97.8	560.7
Passengers carried (lakhs)	2.5	4.5	5.6	9.7	15.4	18.1
Freight carried (lakh kg)	25.6	3,97.6	4,36.4	4,00.7	2,12.5	231.7
Mail carried (lakh kg)	6.4	32.6	57.5	75.3	1,05.1	107.5

TABLE 185
CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Particulars	1947	1951	1956	1961	1966	1967
Kilometres flown (lakhs)	65.2	1,06.5	92.3	95.7	60.0	45.0
Passengers carried (lakhs)	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.82	0.87
Freight carried (lakh kg)	13.6	5,97.0	4,40.3	391.3	2,74.9	183.3

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation, whose operating fleet consists of 7 Caravelle Jets, 14 Viscounts, 3 Skymasters, 15 Fokker Friendships, 29 Dakotas and 3 HS-748, links up most of the principal centres in the country and also provides services to the neighbouring countries, viz., Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Nepal. The Corporation carried 14,09,503 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 3,49,40,000 revenue kilometres during 1966-67.

Air-India with its fleet of 9 Boeing Jets provides services reaching out to 24 countries. During 1966-67, it carried 2,54,736 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 1,87,92,000 revenue kilometres.

Flying Clubs

There are 23 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Calcutta, Lucknow (with branches at Kanpur and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore (with a branch at Bhopal), Bangalore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Baroda, Patiala, Amritsar, Hissar, Bhubaneswar, Gauhati, Jamshedpur, Banasthali and Karnal. There are three Government gliding centres at Poona, Bangalore and Lucknow and nine subsidised clubs at New Delhi, Pilani, Deolali, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Jaipur, Raipur, Patna and Kanpur.

*Estimated.

Aerodromes

Eighty-five aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department. These are :

I. *International Aerodromes* : Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum); Delhi (Palam).

II. *Major Aerodromes* : Agartala; Ahmedabad; Begumpet, Delhi, (Safdarjung); Gauhati; Madras (St. Thomas Mount); Nagpur and Tiruchirappalli.

III. *Intermediate Aerodromes* : Amritsar; Aurangabad; Bagdogra; Balurghat; Baroda; Belgaum; Bhavnagar; Bhuntar (Kulu); Bhopal; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack); Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Coimbatore; Cooch-Bihar; Gaya; Indore; Jaipur; Junagarh (Keshod); Kailashahar; Kamalpur; Kandla; Khajuraho; Khowa; Kumbhigram; Lucknow (Amausi); Madurai; Mangalore (Bajpe); Mohanbari; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari); Panna; Pasighat; Patna; Pantnagar; Porbandar; Port Blair; Raipur; Rajkot; Ranchi; Rupsi, Trivandrum; Tulihal; Udaipur; Varanasi; Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam.

IV. *Minor Aerodromes* : Akola; Behala; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddapah; Donakonda; Hadapsar; Jhansi; Jharsugudda; Jabalpur; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kota; Lalitpur, Malda; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat); Mysore; Nadirgul; Palanpur (Dessa); Panagarh; Rajahmundry; Ramnad; Raxaul; Satna; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore and Warangal.

The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.), Tiruchirappalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur*, Bhuj, Port Blair and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

The construction of a new aerodrome at Jogbani is almost complete.

Aircraft

On March 31, 1967, 577 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 219 current certificates of air-worthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, Iran, Singapore, West Germany, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A Research and Development Directorate set up under the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation concerns itself with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

METEOROLOGY

The Indian Meteorological Department, with its headquarters at New Delhi and regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras and Nagpur provides weather services to a wide variety of interests such as aviation, navigation, railways, communications, irrigation and power projects, agriculture, etc. Its scientific activities cover observation and research in climatology including weather forecasting, agricultural and hydrological meteorology, atmospheric electricity, geomagnetism, seismology and astrophysics including solar and stellar physics and radio astronomy, through its divisions and observatories at Poona, Shillong, Colaba, Alibag and Kodaikanal.

*Jodhpur is an Air Force aerodrome.

The Department's Northern Hemisphere Analysis Centre, also located at New Delhi, has attached to it one of the five Northern Hemisphere Exchange Centres spread over different countries and a sub-continental broadcast centre for exchange and dissemination of meteorological data for international use. A new unit, the Indian Ocean and Southern Hemisphere Analysis Centre, started functioning at Poona from April 1966.

The Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Poona, a unit of the Department, is engaged in research in meteorology and allied fields. It has received financial assistance from the UN Special Fund.

A special unit has also been constituted at Trivandrum for collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy in India's programme for launching rockets, for peaceful purposes, from the Rocket Base at Thumba.

The Department's observational organisation consists of 446 surface, 279 hydromet, 53 pilot balloon, 16 radio-sonde, 14 radiowind, 9 storm detecting radar, 24 radiation and 3 atmospheric electricity observatories and one radar station for observing upper wind.

TOURISM

Administrative Set-up

The Department of Tourism, under a Director-General, functions through a chain of regional offices at home and abroad. Regional offices are functioning in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur, Jammu and Varanasi. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, London, Sydney, Paris, Toronto, Tokyo and Frankfurt.

A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems.

India Tourism Development Corporation

Following the report of the Jha Committee on Tourism, which recommended that the public sector should assume a more active and positive role in promoting tourism, three undertakings were set up in 1965, namely, India Tourism Hotel Corporation, India Tourism Corporation and India Tourism Transport Undertaking with authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores, Rs. 50 lakhs Rs. 19 lakhs respectively. These Corporations have since been merged and India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores with provision for a loan of an equal amount from the Government.

The Corporation has initiated action for setting up hotels in important cities and places of tourist attraction in the country and taking over the management of tourist bungalows, etc. It also undertakes several commercial activities, e.g., produce tourist publicity material, provide entertainment and set up duty-free shops at international airports for sale of certain imported articles against foreign exchange. It also provides special transport facilities to tourist with its fleet of luxury cars and coaches.

Hotel Industry

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee, constituted in 1957, to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented. At present, 221 hotels and 61 restaurants are on the Department of Tourism's approval list; the total bed capacity in the hotels is 16,426 including 6,500 suitable for foreign tourists. The Tourism Development

Corporation and the Ashoka Hotels Ltd. (a public sector undertaking) intend to add a further bed capacity of 1,200 and 300 respectively by the end of 1968.

Financial assistance and tax benefits are being extended to the hotel industry to accelerate its expansion. Government has also set up four institutes which offer full-time and short-term courses in specialised branches of hotel management.

A Hotel Review and Survey Committee was set up in November 1967 to approve and classify hotels, survey the requirements of bed capacity and types of hotels in public or private sectors, at important tourist centres, and to review the rate structure to determine a rational basis for standardising them.

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police registration, currency, exchange control, customs and liquor and landing permits have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry to ascertain the possibility of further simplification of formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. Besides, foreign tourists are offered "Travel-As-You-Like" tickets for unlimited travel by air-conditioned or first class in trains as well as 15 per cent concession in the fare for air-conditioned class.

At present, there are 71 officially recognised travel agencies, 19 shikar (big game) agencies and more than 300 shops at important tourist centres to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available.

Information and Publicity

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards is produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Arabic, Japanese and in the Indian languages and distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. An illustrated magazine, *Traveller in India*, is also brought out. Travel films are made for distribution and exhibition abroad. Publicity is conducted through participation in international exhibitions and fairs and free hospitality to foreign journalists and travel writers and photographers.

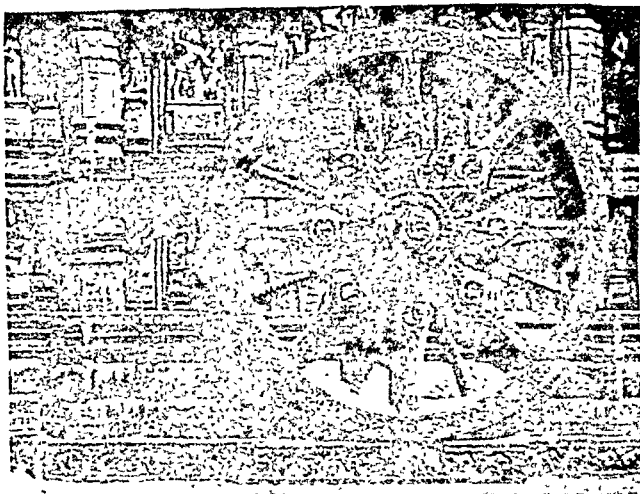
Number of Tourists

During 1967, a total of 1,79,565 foreign tourists, excluding nationals of Pakistan, visited India.

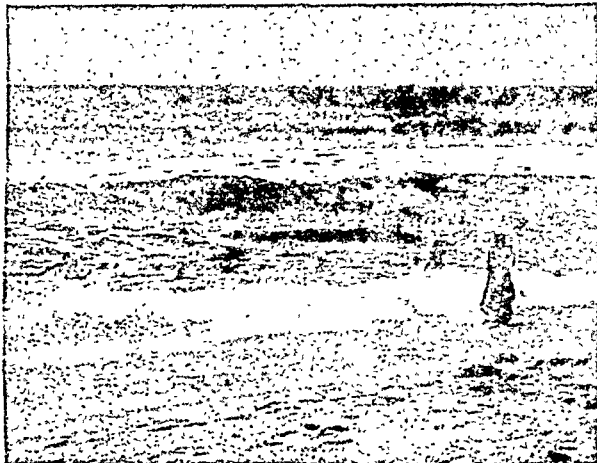
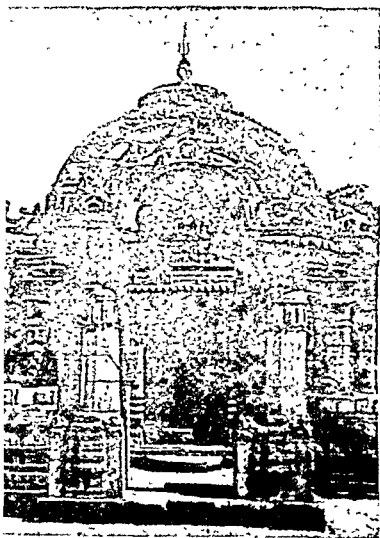
ORISSA—A LAND OF VARIETY

A visit to Orissa even for a month is enjoyable

Konarka Wheel



Mukteswar Gate



Sea Beach at Puri

While in Orissa

Stay in Tourist Bungalows at Puri, Bhubaneswar, Konarka, Rambha-on-Chilka and Chandipur-on-sea. Comfortable Tourist Cars are available with Pantha Nivas, Bhubaneswar at fixed rates.

For further assistance Please Contact

Government of Orissa

Tourist Information Bureau

*Pantha Nivas Bhubaneswar-1	*Pantha Nivas Puri	*Chandipur Balasore	*College Road Sambalpur	Sector-5 Rourkela-2
Gram: Templecity	Traveller	T.F. 155	Tourbureau	Tourbureau
Phone: 679	131	155	268	2114

Issued by

Director of Public Relations, Tourism & Protocol, Orissa.

CHAPTER XXIII COMMUNICATIONS

The Post and Telegraph services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 15 territorial units—14 post and telegraph circles and one postal circle for Delhi only. There are seven telephone districts for the cities of Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad and Madras, four telecommunication units each for the Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras regions, a telecommunication circle for Jammu and Kashmir and a number of other administrative units on a functional basis. Since August, 1967, the Post and Telegraph finance functions have been fully integrated with the P & T Department, on the pattern of the Railway Board. The administration of the Department vests in the Posts and Telegraphs Board constituted on December 14, 1959. The number of people employed on March 31, 1967, was 5,13,342 while the capital outlay (outside the revenue account) was Rs. 313.52 crores.

The following table illustrates the growing volume of traffic handled since 1948-49.

TABLE 186
GENERAL POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC

Description	1948-49	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Postal articles (crores) ..	226.4	538.5	580.5	589.00	611.70
Registered articles (crores) ..	7.58	14.28	15.07	16.28	16.96
Money orders (crores) ..	4.49	9.42	9.14	9.15	9.45
Value of money orders (Rs. crores) ..	150.0	419.0	434.3	477.4	506.80
Savings bank balance (year-end) (Rs. crores) ..	148.49	512.40	555.60	644.30	N.A.
Telegrams (crores) ..	2.71	4.18	4.14	4.43	4.39
Trunk calls (crores) ..	0.44	4.66	5.36	5.81	5.72
Telephones (lakhs) ..	1.20	6.65	7.66	8.35	9.33

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1951 are shown below.

TABLE 187
POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Particulars	1951	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67
No. of postal articles					
(a) Total (crores) ..	227.0	229.7	402.9	589.00	611.70
(b) Average per head of population ..	6.37	8.40	9.21	14.72	—
Postal Revenue					
Total (Rs. crores) ..	21.04	29.43	40.78	66.00	70.15
(a) Average per head of population ..	0.59	0.82	0.93	1.50	—

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below :

TABLE 188
POSTAL STATISTICS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66†	1966-67
Number of post offices ..	36,094	55,042	77,273	96,936	97,000
Miles / Kilometres of surface mail routes* ..	1,69,105	2,42,282	3,46,079	6,75,165	6,66,082
Miles / Kilometres of airmail routes* ..	18,994	18,959	24,858	60,065	61,580
Number of postal articles handled (crores) ..	227.0	299.7	402.9	589.00	611.70
Number of insured articles (lakhs)	37.23	40.00	41.0	55.00	—
Number of money orders (crores)	5.1	6.5	7.6	9.15	9.45

Table 189 shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India as on March 31 of the year indicated.

During the Third Plan, 20,942 new post offices were opened, including 1,200 opened during 1965-66. Between April 1, 1967 and December 31, 1967, 506 more were opened including 77 in very backward areas.

TABLE 189
URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

(On March 31)										
	1951		1956		1965		1966		1967	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<i>Post Offices</i>										
Permanent	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	7,148	55,577	7,208	57,702	7,900	69,974
Temporary	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,885	32,285	1,705	30,321	1,321	26,865
<i>Letter Boxes</i>	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	44,032	1,30,906	44,526	1,33,670	52,028	1,50,008

Urban Mobile Post Offices

At present 14 mobile post offices are functioning in nine cities. A mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays.

Night Post Offices

At present 68 post offices in the country termed as 'Night Post Offices' function for longer duration during week days and are open on Sundays as well. During the extended hours, these offices render all normal services except booking of money orders, insured articles, payment of postal orders, savings bank withdrawals and encashment of savings certificates. On Sun-

*Figures are in miles for 1950-51 and 1955-56 and in kilometres for 1961-62 onwards.

days they observe the same hours of business as on week days but do not undertake delivery of mail, payment of money orders and savings bank and savings certificate transactions.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India. Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Services with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service for most of the countries and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bechunaland Protectorate, Belgium, Bermuda, Botsavana Republic, Brazil, British Honduras, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China (People's Republic), Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Dubai, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guayana, Hong Kong, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama Republic (Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portuguese, East Africa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South Korea, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Tortola, Tobago, Trinidad, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Uganda, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zanzibar.

Insured air parcel service is available for Aden, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dubai, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Irish Republic, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, UAR, UK, USA, USSR and Zanzibar.

Facilities are also available for booking insured airmail letters for Aden, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Hong Kong, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, UAR, UK and Zanzibar.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at 60,498 post offices in the country (as on September 30, 1967) for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual being Rs. 25,000 and for a joint account Rs. 50,000. The interest rate is 4 per cent per annum.

Any number of withdrawals for any amount can be made at all post offices doing savings bank work. Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal head offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque. A system of nomination for savings banks was introduced on August 1, 1960. To ensure expeditious action at the savings bank counter, the Teller System has been introduced in the New Delhi head office. Under this system deposits and withdrawals can be made without presentation of the pass book and withdrawals up to Rs. 250 can be authorised by the counter clerk himself.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business between 1950-51 and 1966-67 was as shown in Table 190.

TABLE 190
POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

Year	New business effected		Total business in force		Premium income & expenses		
	No. of policies	Sum assured (Rs. crores)	No. of policies	Sum assured (Rs. crores)	Total Premium Income ('000 Rs.)	Total Expenses ('000 Rs.)	Expense Ratio (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(a) Civil Wing</i>							
1950-51 ..	6,546	1.43	84,630	17.64	73,34	9,52	13.46
1955-56 ..	17,074	3.29	1,26,305	26.89	1,11,61	12,69	11.37
1961-62 ..	7,669	1.51	1,49,449	30.32	1,27,99	12,74	9.96
1962-63 ..	7,590	1.96	1,52,515	31.45	1,34,61	11,48	8.53
1963-64 ..	9,551	2.37	1,57,725	32.96	1,39,51	11,24	8.06
<i>(b) Military Wing</i>							
1950-51 ..	875	0.52	1,573	0.89	6,38	80	13.03
1955-56 ..	1,026	0.81	7,326	4.71	21,70	50	2.30
1961-62 ..	338	0.17	3,363	6.04	28,32	45	1.61
1962-63 ..	329	0.20	9,516	6.12	28,39	62	2.18
1963-64 ..	388	0.24	9,692	6.24	28,90	64	2.22
<i>(c) Civil and Military Wings*</i>							
1964-65 ..	10,058	2.54	1,73,018	40.84	1,73,17	12,16	7.02
1965-66 ..	12,691	3.71	1,80,462	43.43	1,86,01	13,09	7.04
1966-67 ..	15,079	4.50	1,90,502	46.80	1,94,66	14,10	7.24

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given in Table.

TABLE 191
TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67
No. of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,205	9,893	11,896	12,612	13,019
No. of telegrams excluding P. & T. service telegrams (lakhs)	2,79	3,35	40,7	4,43	4,44
Mileage of overhead wires** ..	7,21,243	8,67,199	17,95,656	22,32,974	23,40,542
Mileage of underground cable conductors** ..	7,13,880	10,03,437	27,51,947	54,08,574	81,05,847
Carrier VFT channels*	3,94,912	4,79,210	12,47,573	71,90,510	91,95,149
Telegraph revenue (Rs. crores) ..	5.9	6.7	11.1	14.44	16.96

*Accounts of Civil and Military Wings were amalgamated from April 1, 1964.

**Figures for 1950-51 and 1955-56 are in miles and for 1961-62 onwards in kilometres.

Telegraph Service in Hindi and Other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1, 1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Varanasi, the Hindi telegraph service was available at 2,905 offices at the end of 1967 (1950 more than the figure for end of 1966) spread over all the P. & T. circles in the country. Telegraph traffic in Hindi has progressively been increasing. As against only 5,784 telegrams in 1950-51 and 58,522 in 1955-56, Hindi telegrams despatched in 1965-66 totalled 3,41,766.

Telegrams can be booked in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. The special facilities available in the English telegraph system are also available in the Hindi telegraph system.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Table 192 shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls made and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 192
TELEPHONE STATISTICS

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67
Number of telephones ('000) ..	1,68	2,78	5,21	8,58	9,33
Number of telephone exchanges including P.B.Xs. and P.Xs.) ..	3,700	5,817	8,805	2,711*	2,895*
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs) ..	71	1,86	3,63	5,81	5,72
Telephone revenue (Rs. crores) ..	9.0	14.4	31.1	57.1	71.9
Number of long-distance public call offices ..	..	..	..	2,986	3,250

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The scheme started in December 1949 is now in operation in eleven cities in the country namely Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and Veraval. The scheme provided 1,15,234 connections and collected over Rs. 27.50 crores as revenue up to December 15, 1967. A fixed percentage of the available capacity in the exchanges is kept reserved for applicants in certain categories like doctors, press correspondents, newspapers, public institutions, etc.

Measured Rate System

This system is in operation in 220 telephone exchanges. Under it a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed number of free calls plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under this service the subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, around 750 km. This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling Service

Direct trunk dialling by subscribers is in operation on the Lucknow-Kanpur, Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Ahmedabad, Delhi-Jaipur, Delhi-Jammu, Delhi-Kanpur, Delhi-Patna, Delhi-Lucknow, Agra-Kanpur, Delhi-Meerut, Delhi-Jullundur, Kanpur-Varanasi, Madras-Bangalore, Delhi-Srinagar, Srinagar-Jammu and Delhi-Simla routes.

*Figures relate only to telephone exchanges, excluding P.B.Xs. and P.X.s.

Telex Service

Teleprinter Exchange (TELEX) Service, providing communication by exchange of messages in printed form, is now available in 22 exchanges in the country. Telex subscribers can also send messages to subscribers overseas on the international telex network, available from India to 61 countries.

Telephone Manufacture

The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, manufactured 2,19,302 telephones during 1967, besides auto exchange lines, transmission equipment, measuring instruments and road traffic signalling equipment. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 17.86 crores. The ITI exported, instruments and other allied equipment worth Rs. 82 lakhs, to Brazil, Belgium, Ceylon, U.K., Kuwait, Nigeria, New Zealand, Thailand, Ireland, Malaysia, Iran and Singapore. The Crossbar Telephone Switching project which was taken up with the collaboration of the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co. of Belgium has since gone into production.

Teleprinters

The Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras, established in December 1960, manufactured 3,503 machines in 1967, compared to 2,521 in 1966.

Wireless Planning and Co-ordination

This wing of the Department of Communications assigns radio frequencies and operating licences to official and non-official users of wireless. Cases of radio interference are investigated and solved through national and international co-ordination. A network of monitoring stations has been set up for the frequency management and implementation of radio regulations. Nine such stations are functioning in Ajmer, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Madras, Nagpur, Shillong and Srinagar.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the management of India's external tele-communication services. Besides two submarine telegraph cable links, there are now 30 direct wireless telegraph links (36 operating channels), 32 direct radio-telephone links (46 operating channels), 7 direct radio-photo services (24 circuits), 6 direct international telex services (25 circuits), and 31 leased telegraph channels.

During 1966-67, the traffic handled by the Service was about 9.9 crore radio telegraph words, about 4.32 lakh radio telephone minutes, about 8.39 lakh sq. cms. of radio photo and about 5.89 lakh minutes of international telex service.

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries : Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Burma, China, East Africa, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Uganda, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, UAR, UK, USSR and Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service via the international network is available between India and the following countries : Alaska, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Balearic Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Guayana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Canary Islands, Central African Republic, Centa, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Finland, French

Sahara, Frobisher Bay (Canada), Gabon, Ghana, Gibraltar, Goose Bay (Labrador), Grand Canary, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Hebrides, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic (Eire), Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolian Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Nepal, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Port Louis, Puerlonies and Virgin Island, Puerto Rico, Rais Alkhim, Rhodesia, Rumania, Rwanda, Ryuku, Sarawak, Seychelles, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Island, Spain, South Africa, South West Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Tangier, Tortola, Trinidad, Tunisia, USA, Turkes Islands, Vatican City, West Irian, Windward Islands and Yugoslavia.

Telephone service is also available with such ocean liners as are equipped for the purpose. The service to Pakistan and Ceylon is being operated over land lines.

Radio Telegraph Service

Direct radio telegraph service operates between India and Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Czechoslovakia, China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Vietnam (North), Vietnam (South) and Yugoslavia. Telegraph service with other countries of the world is available through these direct connections on the international network.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK and USSR. In addition, the service is available via the direct connection with Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Singapore, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR and Yugoslavia.

International Telex Service

Direct international telex service operates between India and Australia, Ceylon, Germany (Federal Republic), Japan, Philippines and UK. Through these direct services, telex service is available between Aden, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Ethiopia, Faroe Island, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Democratic Republic), Germany (Federal Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Muscat, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Singapore, Spain, South Korea, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, UK, Uruguay, USA, USSR, Yugoslavia and Zambia. This service enables the subscribers to exchange telegrams on teleprinter machines direct with subscribers of other countries.

Other Services

The Overseas Communications Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Thirty-one international teleprinter channels have been leased to Government agencies and private business concerns for communication by permanent teleprinter lines directly between the parties. Facilities also exist for spoken despatches by correspondents of broadcasting organisations. India signed two agreements in February 1965, envisaging a Global Commercial Communications Satellite System to be established by a number of countries by the end of 1969.

CHAPTER XXIV

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in factories. In 1966, the estimated average daily employment in working factories for which figures are available stood at 46.87 lakhs*.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, for 1960 to 1966 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 193
EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(in thousands)

State/Union Territory	Estimated average (daily) number of workers employed						
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966**
Andhra Pradesh ..	217	228	234	245	258	260	255
Assam	79	80	82	82	84	82	81
Bihar	189	192	203	215	229	239	238
Gujarat	346	361	378	393	408	414	413
Haryana .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	9	9	9‡
Kerala	168	172	176	177	187	197	197‡
Madhya Pradesh ..	158	169	173	186	200	214	212
Madras	325	330	342	362	378	389	405
Maharashtra	784	827	850	907	945	956	937
Mysore	172	178	192	224	236	229	240
Orissa	30	38	46	52	63	67	67‡
Punjab	127	132	145	152	168	177	104‡
Rajasthan	57	57	64	67	73	75	75‡
Uttar Pradesh ..	314	338	351	372	400	413	413‡
West Bengal	723	739	795	847	887	913	873
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Delhi	69	72	73	78	84	87	88
Himachal Pradesh ..	2	2	2	2	2	3	3‡
Manipur	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Tripura	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

The average daily number of workers employed in coal mines in 1966 was 4,25,488 (2,54,374 underground, 48,018 open cast workings and 1,23,096 surface). The corresponding figures in respect of all mines covered by the Mines Act were 6,98,755 (2,81,954 underground, 2,24,096 open cast workings and 1,92,705 surface).

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of employment exchanges each staffed by trained personnel. The employment exchanges render employment assistance to all employment seekers, and discharge certain special responsibilities, such as providing employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees, members

*Provisional and includes figures for the year 1965 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur as the returns for 1966 were not available.

**Provisional.

‡1965 figures repeated.

of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and persons migrated from East Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, African countries, etc.

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1960, makes it compulsory for employers usually employing 25 or more workers to notify their vacancies to an exchange.

At the end of 1967, there were 399 exchanges (excluding 38 University Employment and Guidance Bureaux) in the country. The table below gives figures relating to the activities of the exchanges.

TABLE 194
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Year	No. of exchanges	No. of registrations	No. of applicants placed in employment	No. of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average No. of employers using the exchanges	No. of vacancies notified
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618
1961	325	32,30,314	4,04,077	18,32,703	10,397	7,08,379
1962	342	38,44,902	4,58,085	23,79,530	11,472	7,90,445
1963	353	41,51,781	5,36,277	25,18,463	12,475	9,08,980
1964	365	38,31,904	5,44,818	24,92,874	13,742	9,16,572
1965	376	39,57,605	5,70,191	25,85,473	13,938	9,46,082
1966	396	38,71,162	5,07,342	26,22,460	12,908	8,52,467
1967	399	39,11,748	4,30,588	27,40,435	11,421	6,99,039

The day-to-day administrative control over the employment exchanges was transferred to the State Governments from November 1956. The Central Government now limit their responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance, whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (i) the collection of employment market information, (ii) occupational research and analysis, (iii) publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, and (iv) vocational guidance and employment counselling, have been implemented to improve the quality of service rendered by the exchanges.

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment Service.

A Central Institute of Research and Training in Employment Service was established at Delhi in 1964 to conduct training and refresher courses for employment officers and carry out research studies on problems concerning employment services.

During 1967-68 the Institute conducted five training courses for Employment Officers of which two were Basic Training Courses, one Refresher Training Course and one each for Staff Training Officers and Occupational Information Officers. Special courses for trainees from Malaysia, Libya and Uganda were also conducted. The Institute has completed studies on "Manpower Experiences of the Delhi Administration during the Third Plan Period" and "Manpower in the Union Territory of Delhi." It has undertaken research work on subjects such as "Studies of Coal Industry in the Country", "Extent of Utilisation of Employment Exchanges by Employers" "Mobility of Employment Seekers" and "Services Rendered by Employment Exchanges to Unskilled Employment Seekers".

Craftsmen's Training

There are 356 training centres functioning under the Craftsmen's Training Scheme. The other training schemes are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (part-time classes) and the Revised Scheme for Training cum-Orientation Course at the Industrial Training Institutes. Training is imparted in 50 trades in 195 industries at about 3,000 establishments both in the public and private sectors. Six Central Training Institutes for Instructors have been set up so far at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Madras and one Institute for Women Instructors at New Delhi. The Institutes work on a uniform pattern. A pilot scheme to train Class III and IV hospital staff has been started in New Delhi and will be extended later to the rest of the country.

To train personnel required by the mining industry for operating and maintenance of special mining machinery and equipment, the Government of India have established two Mine Mechanisation Training Institutes (M.M.T.I.) at Bhurkunda (Bihar) and Kurasia (Madhya Pradesh) on a pilot basis.

A Central Apprenticeship Council has been constituted under the Apprentices Act, 1961, to advise the Union Government on matters concerning regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and allied matters. Similarly, a National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government on all questions of training policy to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen and apprentices.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

Table 195 gives the average annual earnings of factory workers in different States and Union Territories for 1961 to 1966.

TABLE 195

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 400 PER MONTH

(Excludes railway workshops, food, beverages, tobacco, gins and presses groups)

(in rupees)

State/Union Territory	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*	1966*
Andhra Pradesh	1,149	1,152	1,330	1,168	1,261	2,024
Assam	1,599	1,393	1,598	1,631	1,861	2,130
Bihar	1,856	1,748	1,882	1,749	1,967	2,050
Gujarat	1,702	1,764	1,714	1,888	2,136	2,340
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	1,712
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	717	751	—
Kerala	1,152	1,208	1,228	1,254	1,402	—
Madhya Pradesh	1,816	1,973	1,896	2,013	1,828	2,118
Madras	1,465	1,563	1,583	1,508	1,897	—
Maharashtra	1,775	1,867	1,920	2,031	2,242	—
Mysore	1,375	1,284	1,570	1,696	1,944	1,847
Orissa	1,180	1,336	1,377	1,786	1,881	—
Punjab	1,174	1,258	1,266	1,418	1,560	1,637
Rajasthan	761	1,360	1,334	1,412	1,581	1,520

*Provisional.

TABLE 195 (concl'd.)

State/Union Territory	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965*	1966*
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,264	1,390	1,447	1,552	1,700	1,946
West Bengal ..	1,410	1,484	1,578	1,696	1,867	2,029
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,234	1,324	1,346	1,325	1,439	—
Delhi	1,655	1,619	1,736	1,961	2,193	2,321
Tripura	—	1,513	1,203	1,622	1,336	—
Himachal Pradesh	1,288	1,491	1,245	1,433	1,109	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	2,105

Real Earnings

The variation in real wages, after taking into account the rise in the consumer price index, has been as follows :

TABLE 196
INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS
(1961=100)

Description	1962	1963	1964	1965*	1966*
General index of earnings ..	105.6	108.9	114.4	127.5	131.1
All-India working class consumer price index ..	103.2	106.3	120.6	131.7	146.0
Index of real earnings ..	102.3	102.4	94.9	96.8	89.6

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 197 and 198 show the different series of consumer price indices with base shifted to 1960=100.

TABLE 197
GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
(Labour Bureau's New Series)

(Base : 1960=100)

Centre	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ahmedabad ..	107	121	129	140	167
Ajmer	106	120	130	147	—
Alleppey ..	109	119	132	147	167
Alwaye	109	124	142	156	175
Ammathi ..	118	128	147	173	177
Amritsar ..	110	126	136	151	177
Asansol	113	123	134	145	161
Balaghat ..	118	131	141	153	185
Bangalore ..	111	124	139	156	169
Barbil	110	116	119	159	170
Bhavnagar ..	105	117	132	143	171
Bhopal	115	129	138	155	183
Bombay** ..	106	116	124†	143	158
Calcutta ..	112	121	128	144	159
Chikmagalur ..	108	125	148	180	176

*Provisional.

**For the period 1962 to 1965 the indices in the earlier State series have been shifted arithmetically to 1960 base by using appropriate conversion factors (taking into account revisions made by the Government on the basis of recommendations of the Lackdawala Committee). The figures for 1966 and 1967 are from the new series on base 1960=100.

†9 months' average

—Not available.

TABLE 197 (concl.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Darjeeling ..	110	118	140	160	174
Delhi ..	111	125	134	147	163
Digboi ..	112	122	135	155	189
Osom Dooma ..	112	122	131	144	186
Gudur ..	112	122	133	147	157
Guntur ..	114	124	131	149	165
Gwalior ..	111	127	137	154	183
Howrah ..	112	122	132	151	171
Hyderabad ..	113	125	137	154	165
Indore ..	113	130	140	154	177
Jaipur ..	101	128	137	155	---
Jalpaiguri ..	111	118	142	159	178
Jamshedpur ..	108	118	133	152	181
Jharia ..	109	124	142	158	183
Kanpur ..	109	131	145	150	170
Ko. Jarma ..	109	159	149	179	236
Kolar Gold Fields	109	121	133	150	170
Labac ..	123	122	125	154	182
Mariani ..	112	124	132	145	179
Monghyr ..	109	126	147	175	217
Mundakayam ..	109	123	135	149	166
Nagpur ..	103	125	139*	144	170
Noamundi ..	109	120	136	175	205
Rangapara ..	114	125	132	154	177
Raniganj ..	112	121	133	148	166
Saharanpur ..	109	127	141	152	189
Sambalpur ..	120	121	133	157	169
Sholapur ..	106	120	123*	145	162
Srinagar ..	117	122	135	151	160
Varanasi ..	110	139	161	174	223
Yamuna Nagar ..	108	123	134	153	186

TABLE 198

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS
(Other than Labour Bureau's New Series)

Base : 1960=100

Centre	Original base (100)	Conversion Factor	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Coimbatore	July 1935 to June 1936	4.94	107	119	120	142	149
Madras	July 1935 to June 1936	4.63	105	118	132	141	150
Madurai	July 1935 to June 1936	4.44	107	116	126	138	146

Regulation of Wages

The payment of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, and in any railway, receiving wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. The Act has been extended to mines plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam, oil-fields and certain other establishments.

*9 months, average.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the Scheduled employments. The Seventh Meeting of the Minimum Wages (Central) Advisory Board held in December 1967 reviewed the working of the Minimum Wages Act, the various amendments to it and minimum wages in agriculture, among other subjects. It also recommended that minimum wages should be fixed in all Scheduled Employment within the shortest possible time and the appropriate Governments should revise them more frequently in the rapidly changing circumstances.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards, which include representatives of employers and workers in equal number and two independent members, is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. Central Wage Boards set up by the Government of India for cotton textiles, sugar, cement, jute, iron and steel, coffee, tea, rubber plantation industries, coal mines, iron ore mines, limestone and dolomite mines, working journalists and non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments have submitted their reports. The Second Wage Board for cement has also submitted its final report. The recommendations of the Board have been accepted by Government with certain modifications. Wage Boards for non-journalist employees of newspaper establishments, port and dock workers at major ports, engineering, heavy, chemicals and fertilizers, leather industry, road transport and electricity undertakings have been set up, the last two have submitted interim reports. Second Wage Boards for cotton textile and sugar industries have also been appointed; the sugar Wage Board has submitted interim recommendations. All Wage Boards are non-statutory bodies, only the Wage Board for working journalists is a statutory body.

Some important provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 were challenged in the Supreme Court. The Court upheld the constitutional validity of section 10 which provides for payment of minimum bonus regardless of profits. However, section 33 relating to applicability of the Act to certain pending disputes and section 34(2) relating to protection of existing higher bonus benefits have been declared invalid. Bonus was paid under the Act in 710 Collieries for 1964 and 615 for 1965 accounting years. In the case of defaulters, legal action has been initiated.

Occupational Wage Surveys

The scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories and mines and plantations. Besides, information on the extent to overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the establishments is also collected. The results of the first survey conducted in 1958-59 have been embodied in a number of reports—one general (published in 1963), the other industry-wise in six separate volumes, five of which have been printed. Field work relating to the Second Survey was conducted during 1963-65 and the data so collected are under tabulation.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Central Wage Board on Coal Mining Industry recommended certain changes which came into effect from August 1967. Under these schemes, colliery employees other than

those in Assam are entitled to payment of bonus at 10 per cent of the new consolidated basic wage against the old rate of 33-1/3 per cent basic wage subject to minimum qualifying attendance. Colliery workers drawing basic earnings not exceeding Rs. 730 per month are entitled to quarterly bonus; previously workers drawing up to only Rs. 300 per month were so entitled. In Assam, the daily-rated workers are entitled to both weekly and quarterly bonus while the monthly rated employees get only quarterly bonus.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

In 1966 there were 2,556 industrial disputes (1,835 in 1965) involving 14,10,056 workers (9,91,158 in 1965) and these resulted in the loss of 1,38,46,329 man-days (64,69,992 in 1965).

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more.

The Act was amended in 1961, *inter alia*, empowering the appropriate Governments to extend its provisions to establishments employing less than 100 workers, making provision for appointment of additional certifying officers and enabling the Central Government to delegate its powers to State Governments wherever necessary. The Act was further amended in 1963, making the Model Standing Orders framed by the appropriate Government operative in all industrial establishments covered by it, until the Standing Orders are certified, restricting jurisdiction of the State Industrial Courts to establishments in the State sphere and enabling State Governments to delegate powers to their officers.

The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. In Assam the Act applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oil-fields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Madras, all factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 are within the purview of this measure. In U.P. the Act has been extended to all member establishments of the Employees Association of Northern India and of U.P. Oil Millowners Association, electric supply undertakings, water works and industrial establishments engaged in glass industry, oil mills registered as 'factories', all establishments employing more than 50 workers in textile, engineering, printing presses, ginning and pressing, flour, dal and rice mills and shellac industries and all industrial establishments voluntarily applying for certification of standing orders. Of the 769 establishments covered by the Act, as on January 31, 1968, 732 had certified Standing Orders.

Code of Discipline

The Code of Discipline was evolved at the Indian Labour Conference in May 1958 when industrial unrest was on the increase. It requires employers and workers to utilise the existing machinery for settlement of disputes and to avoid resort to direct action. The implementation organisations at the Centre and in the States have assisted in settling a number of complicated and long-standing disputes. The central organisations of employers and workers have set up committees for dissuading their affiliate members from filing appeals in higher courts against judgments of industrial tribunals or labour courts. A procedure for screening cases before appeals are filed by the Public Sector undertakings was evolved in 1964.

The Code has been accepted by 161 employers and 98 trade unions which are not members of any of the Central employers and workers organisations.

Industrial Truce

A joint meeting of the Central organisations of employers and workers adopted an Industrial Truce Resolution in November 1962 to the effect that during the Emergency there would be neither interruption nor slowing down of production and that production would be maximised and defence efforts promoted in all possible ways. The Resolution laid down steps for promoting industrial peace, production, price stability and savings. A Standing Committee under the Union Minister of Labour and Employment was set up in August 1963 to review the working of the Truce Resolution in all its aspects. The Committee has since been amalgamated with the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee.

The Truce Resolution and the Code of Discipline, both voluntary instruments, emphasise settlement of disputes by voluntary arbitration. Since November 1962—i.e., the date when the Industrial Truce Resolution came into operation—till the end of 1967, employers and workers agreed to settle their disputes through voluntary arbitration in 718 out of 3,908 cases in the Central sphere in which conciliation had failed.

The Government set up a National Arbitration Promotion Board in 1967 to popularise the acceptance of voluntary arbitration as a means of settling labour disputes.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 972 works committees in Central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1967.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and the Committee on Conventions. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist him there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Assistant Labour Commissioners and Labour Enforcement Officers. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides the Industrial Tribunal at Delhi which is under the Delhi Administration and is also utilised by the Central Government, there are five Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts, two at Dhanbad and one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Jabalpur. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as ad hoc tribunals/labour courts for the adjudication of disputes in the Central sphere. National tribunals are set up as and when necessary.

Joint Management Councils

The scheme of Joint Management Councils sponsored by the Government in 1957 ensures closer association of workers in management on a

formally defined basis. Joint Management Councils are, at present, functioning in 132 establishments. In order to extend the scheme to as many establishments as possible, Central and State Governments have set up special agencies. Efforts are also made to introduce the scheme in the public sector establishments.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959. A Code of Efficiency and Welfare has since been drawn up. The National Productivity Council, however, has accepted a slightly modified version of the Code.

Workers' Education

The object of the workers' education scheme is to make the worker more closely integrated with the unit where he is working. The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and labour and educationists is a registered society which implements the scheme. The Board has established 30 regional and 65 sub-regional workers' education centres in the country, which had trained 6,07,530 workers up to the end of 1967.

The programme of workers' education is divided into three stages. The first stage consists of training of Education Officers who are whole-time employees of the Board. In the second stage workers sponsored by trade unions are trained by the Education Officers in whole-time training courses of three months' duration. These workers are called worker-teachers. In the third stage, the worker-teachers, on completion of training, revert to their places of employment and conduct classes for the rank and file of workers.

National Commission on Labour

In order to find ways and means of promoting better industrial relations in the country, the Central Government set up a National Commission on Labour in December 1966. The Commission, with P. B. Gajendragadkar as chairman, has set up 37 study groups/committees to study specific subjects and labour problems of some important industries. It is expected to submit its report by the end of 1968.

TRADE UNIONS

Table 199 shows the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India.

TABLE 199
REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

Particulars	Central Unions		State Unions	
	1955-56	(April-December) 1965*	1955-56	(April-December) 1965*
Number of unions on registers ..	174	223	7,921	6,542
Number of unions submitting returns	105	137	3,901	3,035
Membership of unions submitting returns	2,13,000	4,89,000	20,62,000	13,58,000

*Provisional and incomplete.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs. 500.

By February 1968, the insurance scheme was extended to about 35.78 lakh industrial workers in 289 centres in the country. Medical care was provided to about 34.32 lakh units of families of insured workers. At the end of 1966-67, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 11.51 crores and employers' contribution at Rs. 12.93 crores. A sum of Rs. 10.42 crores was given to insured persons by way of cash benefits, of which Rs. 7.71 crores accounted for sickness, Rs. 37.55 lakhs for maternity, Rs. 2.01 crores for disablement and Rs. 32.29 lakhs for dependents.

So far 20 hospitals and 19 annexes with 3,611 beds have been constructed. Another 865 beds are under construction in already commissioned hospitals. Thirty-nine ESI hospitals and four annexes with a bed strength of 6,499 are under construction. Eight more hospitals and four annexes with 1,399 beds have already been sanctioned.

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries to provide for the benefit of compulsory provident fund to industrial workers, covered 112 industries and classes of establishments at the end of January 1968. The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments in the industries covered as have completed three years of existence where the employment strength is 80 or more, and five years of existence where the employment strength is 20 or more but less than 50 persons.

All the employees in the factories and establishments covered, drawing basic wages and dearness allowances including the cash value of food concessions, and the retaining allowances, if any, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month, are eligible for membership of the Fund, after completing one year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less. The employees have to contribute at the rate of 6½ per cent of basic wage, dearness allowance including the cash value of food concession, and retaining allowances, if any, while the employers have to contribute at the same rate for their employees. The rate of contribution has been enhanced to 8 per cent in 71 industries and classes of establishments which are covered under the Act. At the end of November 1967, the number of exempted and unexempted establishments covered under the Act was 41,091. The corresponding number of subscribers to the Fund was 50.96 lakhs, while the provident fund contributions amounted to Rs. 1,048.36 crores, and Rs. 342.68 crores were refunded on account of final payments, advances, etc. A Special Reserve Fund has been set up to make payment of provident fund dues to workers where the employers fail to deposit their contributions. A Death Relief Fund ensuring a minimum assistance of Rs. 500 to nominees/heirs of deceased members whose own accumulations fall short of this amount has been set up.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. An amended Act came into force in April 1966, which primarily removes certain difficulties experienced in its working. The Act and the Schemes covered 1,296 collieries

and organisations till the end of 1967. In terms of the schemes, both the employees and the employers are to contribute compulsorily at the rate of 8 per cent of the total emoluments of the employees. From June 1963 onwards, the employees can also voluntarily contribute up to 8 per cent of their emoluments over and above the compulsory contribution without any similar obligation on the employers. The number of subscribers to the Fund at the end of 1967 was 3,93,554 and the amount of the Fund invested in Central Government securities till the end of 1967 was about Rs. 65.52 crores.

The Schemes provide for non-refundable advances to the members for the purpose of purchasing shares of consumers' co-operative societies and for house-building. The Schemes also provide for financing life insurance policies of members' own lives out of their share of contribution as well as their share of the cost of construction of houses/tenements to be allotted to them by housing co-operative societies. The Death Relief Fund which was set up in 1965 by transferring initially Rs. 1 lakh from the forfeiture account of the Fund ensures a guaranteed payment of Rs. 500 to the dependents of each deceased member whose accumulation falls short of Rs. 500.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits, before and after confinement, is in operation in almost all the States. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. Three Central Acts—the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, was enacted to provide uniform standards for maternity protection. It applies in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies. The Act was brought into force in mines from November, 1963. In establishments other than mines, its administration is the responsibility of State Governments. Most State Governments have already brought the Central Act into force after repealing the State Acts while others are taking steps to implement the same in their respective States/areas.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as amended in 1962, raised the wage limit for coverage of compensation under the Act from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 and revised the rates of compensation.

Labour Welfare

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force.

Motor Transport Workers' Act

The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, provides for the welfare of motor transport workers and for the regulation of the conditions of their work. It contains provisions for canteens, rest rooms, uniforms, hours of work, leave, etc. The Act is administered by the State Governments who have framed rules for its enforcement.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 10 regional hospital-cum-maternity and child welfare centres, 53 maternity and child welfare centres, a T.B. clinic, 3 T.B. hospitals, 2 dispensaries, 27 ayurvedic dispensaries and 2 mobile medical units. Anti-malaria measures and a scheme of domiciliary treatment are also in operation. The Fund organisation furnishes interest-free loans to colliery owners for building and equipping their dispensaries, provides facilities for treatment of cancer, leprosy, mental diseases and organises family planning work.

The Fund is running 57 miners' institutes, 62 adult education centres, 60 women's welfare centres, 163 feeder adult education centres, including centres for women workers, four holiday homes and three boarding houses.

The Fund has so far constructed 5,851 houses under Township, Old Subsidy Scheme and Subsidy-cum-Loan Scheme. The allocation of 48,000 houses amongst collieries under the New Housing Scheme has been completed; of these, construction work on 30,544 houses has been completed and 4,681 houses are under construction. Out of 20,000 houses and 417 barracks sanctioned under the Low Cost Housing Scheme, 13,072 houses and 76 barracks have been constructed and work on 4,911 houses and 95 barracks is in progress. The annual earnings of the Fund have been estimated at Rs. 4.68 crores.

The organisation managing the activities of the Fund has also set up 12 central consumer co-operative stores and 570 co-operative stores/societies which receive financial assistance from the Fund.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Six hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma and Tisri (Bihar), Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh), and Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Seven mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1967-68 the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs. 7.5 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 23.5 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 7.3 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, was enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess for promoting welfare of labour employed in iron ore mining as is being done for coal and mica miners under the Coal and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Funds. The Act is in force in the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. Cess is being levied at the rate of 25 paise per tonne.

Safety Measures in Mines

The Mines Act, 1952, and the rules, regulations and bye-laws made thereunder, provide for the regulation of labour and safety in mines. The fatality rate per thousand persons in coal mines declined from 0.73 in 1956 to 0.51 in 1966. The rate for all mines was 0.45 in 1966 as against 0.79 in 1965. A National Mines Safety Council comprising representatives of mine owners, workers and mine managers, has been set up for promoting safety through education and propaganda.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to

provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board.

The Act was amended in 1960 to check, *inter alia*, fragmentation of plantations by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

National Awards Schemes

Four schemes for the grant of National Safety Awards have been instituted for the purpose of according recognition to good safety records in industrial undertakings covered by the Factories Act, 1948. Each scheme provides for 15 prizes. Another scheme known as *Shram Vir* National Awards Scheme has also been instituted for grant of awards to workers for useful suggestions made by them to promote higher productivity or economy or greater efficiency in factories, mines, plantations and docks. Thirty-five prizes are to be awarded under the scheme.

Survey of Labour Conditions Scheme

The scheme aims at collection of comprehensive information on employment and composition of labour force, average daily earnings, working conditions, welfare and other amenities available to workers, social security measures, industrial relations, and various components of labour cost in major manufacturing, mining and plantation industries. The Survey is conducted according to a phased programme and 28 industries have been covered in the first three rounds. The field investigations or the fourth round were completed in February, 1966 and the data of the Survey are being processed. Reports in respect of 24 of the 46 industries covered have been printed. These are (i) Silk Textiles, (ii) Woollen Textiles, (iii) Agricultural Implements, (iv) Bicycles, (v) Bolts, Nuts, etc., (vi) Machine Tools, (vii) Electrical Machinery, (viii) Textile Machinery, (ix) Cement, (x) Metal Extracting and Refining, (xi) Rubber Plantations, (xii) Jute Textiles, (xiii) Metal Founding, (xiv) Railway Workshops, (xv) Manufacture and Repair of Motor Vehicles, (xvi) Cotton Textiles, (xvii) Metal Rolling, (xviii) Sugar, (xix) Tea Factories, (xx) Tea Plantations, (xxi) Gold Mines, (xxii) Mica Mines, (xxiii) Manganese Mines and (xxiv) Coffee Plantations.

CHAPTER XXV

HOUSING

The problem of housing in India is a complex one requiring finances on a large scale and dependent for its solution on concerted efforts on the part of individuals, co-operatives, State and Union Governments, to be planned and executed over a number of years. There is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is qualitatively of sub-standard variety. The shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population since 1921, the heavy shift of population from the rural to the urban areas, the haphazard growth of towns due to lack of sufficient State or municipal control over building activity and the comparative inability of private enterprise to keep pace with the growing demand.

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials. Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes. Municipalities have also been engaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but also sometimes for low income groups in general. The Municipalities and Improvement Trusts however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance.

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services. The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large-scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees. A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab.

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations. Co-operative housing societies, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madras, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups.

The bulk of the building activity has; however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has not been able to keep pace with demand.

Since May 1952, when a separate portfolio for Housing was created in the Union Government, organised efforts are being made on a governmental basis to step up housing activities in general and to provide, in particular, suitable financial assistance for construction of houses to individuals, co-operatives, industrial employers, planters, local bodies, etc., through the introduction of the following housing schemes : (i) The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community, 1952 (Revised in 1956); (ii) The Low Income Group

Housing Scheme, 1954; (iii) The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, 1956 (Revised in 1967); (iv) The Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme, 1956; (v) The Village Housing Projects Scheme, 1957; (vi) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, 1959; (vii) The Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, 1959; (viii) The Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees, 1959 and (ix) The Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme (in Delhi), 1960.

Most of the funds for these schemes are provided by the Union Government and the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Central Government exercises overall control, but actual implementation of the schemes in the States is done by the respective State Governments and their executive agencies and in the Union Territories by local administrative bodies. Annual conferences of State Ministers and occasional seminars, symposia and exhibitions have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem and crystallising the progressive action to be taken to meet the situation. Corresponding to the Housing Wing in the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development, the State Governments have established separate departments or boards for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and a non-statutory Housing board has been set up in West Bengal. The Governments of Assam, Kerala and Punjab have also decided to set up similar Boards.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of a national housing programme. Two urban housing schemes *viz.* Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and Low Income Group Housing Scheme, envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 38.5 crores were initiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, government servants, etc., launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7,00,000 houses or tenements during the First Plan period.

During the Second Plan, six more schemes were taken up. Government provided funds to the extent of Rs. 84 crores, while Rs. 17.14 crores came from the Life Insurance Corporation. Substantial housing programmes of their own were also undertaken outside these schemes by the Union and State Governments as well as local bodies. The total outlay on public housing during the Second Plan period was of the order of Rs. 250 crores and 5,00,000 houses were constructed. In the private sector, an investment of about Rs. 1,000 crores is estimated to have gone into housing and other private constructions. Considerable attention was also paid by public authorities to the question of improving housing conditions in rural areas.

At the beginning of the Third Plan, the number of households and houses in the urban and rural areas was as follows:

TABLE 200
HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSES

				(in lakhs)	
				No. of households	No. of existing houses
				No. of pucca houses	Shortage*
Urban Areas	..	..	..	156	141
Rural Areas	..	..	..	689	651
TOTAL	..	..	..	845	792
				185	660

*Shortage is the difference between the number of households and the number of pucca houses.

During the Third Plan, an investment of about Rs. 1,565 crores was expected to be made on housing as follows :

	Rs. crores
Private sector	1,125
Housing programmes of the Ministries of Railways, Commerce, Transport and Communications, etc.	240
Housing programmes of Works and Housing Ministry (including General Pool accommodation)	200

The investment was expected to be on the construction of about 42 lakh new houses in the urban and rural areas (15 lakhs in urban areas and 27 lakhs in rural areas). The increase in the number of households during this period was, however, estimated at 105 lakhs (30 lakhs in urban areas and 75 lakhs in rural areas). Thus, there would be a further deficit of 63 lakh houses. Another 18 lakh houses were likely to become uninhabitable due to depreciation—6 lakhs in urban areas and 12 lakhs in rural areas. Altogether the total shortage of houses at the beginning of the Fourth Plan was estimated to be of the order of 741 lakhs (114 lakhs in urban areas and 627 lakhs in rural areas) indicating the dire need for stepping up the investment and for gearing the administrative machinery for the speedy implementation of housing programmes.

A provision of Rs. 182 crores was made for the social housing schemes in the Third Plan, out of which Rs. 122 crores were provided from Plan resources (Rs. 80 crores from the States, Rs. 20 crores from the Union Territories and Rs. 22 crores from the Centre) and Rs. 60 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation funds. While the L.I.C. funds have been fully utilised by the States, the utilisation of Plan funds has been about Rs. 88 crores or about 72 per cent of the total provision of Rs. 122 crores. The progress of the housing schemes has not been satisfactory due to the shortfall in Government funds on account of National Emergency, which necessitated higher priority for Defence, Agriculture, etc., and inadequate allocations in States' plans for housing.

Other major factors impeding the progress of housing schemes are scarcity of developed land in urban areas at reasonable prices and shortage of building materials, particularly cement and steel. To overcome the first, the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme was commissioned in 1959 to enable the State Governments to undertake large-scale acquisition and development of land. A National Buildings Organisation was set up in 1954 to tackle the second problem by encouraging research in new building materials and making available the results thereof to construction agencies all over the country.

Under the various schemes, altogether about 4 lakh dwelling units were constructed during the three Plan periods, with an expenditure of about Rs. 262 crores.

It was initially expected that a provision of Rs. 490 crores would be made for housing schemes in the Fourth Plan. In view of the general economic conditions prevailing in the country, only Rs. 163 crores is now likely to become available from Plan funds which may be supplemented by Rs. 150 crores from the L.I.C. and the employees' provident funds. Various Ministries of the Central Government, the State Governments and other public authorities are likely to provide Rs. 400 crores from their budgetary and other resources for housing their own low paid employees. This would give another seven lakh housing units. Another 20 lakh housing units are likely to be constructed in private sector in the Fourth Plan.

The Conference of Ministers for Housing in December 1964 urged the placing of all housing schemes under one department and setting up of

Housing Boards and Revolving Funds for bulk acquisition and development of land.

In November 1967, a Conference of State Ministers of Housing, Urban Development and Town Planning took place in Madras and reviewed the progress of social housing schemes in different States and Union Territories with a view to mobilising resources from private and institutional sectors, both conventional and unconventional. The Conference made the following recommendations :—

- (a) Banking Companies Act should be amended to enable the commercial banks to earmark a certain percentage of the advances for housing programmes.
- (b) The Housing Boards be permitted to raise debentures and utilise part of their funds on commercial basis for housing programmes. The Boards should also set up revolving funds out of the profits of such commercial utilisations.
- (c) A Central Housing and Finance Corporation be set up to tap private savings and provide additional resources for housing programme.
- (d) Incentives like tax holiday for a fixed period, say, for 5 years, for newly constructed houses be considered.
- (e) More money from small savings over the present 2/3rd be released to the State Governments for augmenting resources for housing.

These recommendations are at various stages of consideration of the Union Government.

During 1967-68, the Government of India liberalised the terms for Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community and for the Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.

Ceiling costs prescribed for dwelling units under both these schemes were increased by about 15 per cent from April 1, 1967. The income limits for allotment of houses under the Slum Clearance Scheme and the Housing Programme for economically Weaker sections of the community were fixed uniformly at Rs. 250 per month for all places. The allottee can retain the accommodation till his income reaches Rs. 400 per month on payment of some additional charges.

In case of Central Government employees, the amount of house building advance has been raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000 and the maximum limit of cost of construction of a house has also been raised from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 including the value of land.

A brief resume of the progress made under the public housing schemes launched is given below.

Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers

The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers, which came into operation in September 1952, covers low-paid workers whose monthly wages are Rs. 350 and below. Under the scheme, the State Governments are given 100 per cent financial assistance—50 per cent as loan and 50 per cent as grant. Industrial employers desirous of constructing houses under the scheme have to contribute 25 per cent of the cost, the remainder being given from the Centre—50 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as grant. Housing co-operatives can also avail of the benefit of the scheme by making a 10 per cent contribution from their own resources, receiving the balance of 65 per cent as loan and 25 per cent as grant from the Central Government. The subsidised rents based on 50 per cent of the cost of construction are recoverable from the workers. Till the end of 1967, Rs. 68.79 crores were

sanctioned for construction of 1,86,635 houses, out of which 1,58,646 houses have been completed. An amount of Rs. 59.58 crores was disbursed till the end of March 1967.

A scheme for constructing houses for economically weaker sections of the community, which was introduced in October 1962, was integrated with this scheme on April 1, 1966. Till the end of 1967, construction of 4,320 houses had been sanctioned, out of which construction of 1,996 houses had been completed.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for grant of loans to persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 7,200, as well their co-operative societies. Loans are also advanced to non-governmental health institutions, educational trusts and charitable institutions for construction of rental houses for their low-paid employees. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,500 per house. But in case of State Governments, Housing Boards and Local Bodies, the full cost of a house (including the cost of land) is given as loan subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,600 per house. Till the end of 1967, 1,52,727 houses were sanctioned, of which 1,14,860 houses were completed. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 84.34 crores was released to the State Governments up to March 31, 1967.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his resident workers. A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 to help planters, specially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation. The scheme provides for the grant of 25 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan to the planters. The houses constructed are allotted to workers on rent free basis.

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the scheme, because of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by the State Governments for the loans. The State Governments have, therefore, been asked to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" to indemnify themselves against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of the security provisions. The Pool Guarantee Fund is to be raised by charging an additional interest at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. The losses, if any in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Governments and the commodity board concerned. From the inception of the scheme in April 1956 to the end of 1967, the State Governments had sanctioned projects for 1,923 houses of which 1,350 houses had been completed. Rs. 33.25 lakhs had been disbursed as financial assistance.

Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under this Scheme, financial assistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies to the extent of 87½ per cent of approved cost—50 per cent subsidy and 37½ per cent loan. Financial assistance is envisaged for re-housing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and Rs. 175 per mensem elsewhere.

The Scheme also provides for the construction of night shelters in the cities and towns where the problem of pavement dwellers is acute. Up to

the end of 1967, 1,06,826 dwelling units were sanctioned of which 64,111 were completed. The Union Government had disbursed Rs. 36.19 crores to the State Governments up to the end of March 1967.

Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme

The Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme, which was introduced in 1960, is intended to provide alternative accommodation to unauthorised occupants of government or public lands prior to July 1960. The Scheme provides for 5,000 tenements, 20,000 plots of 80 square yards each and 25,000 camping plots of 25 sq. yards each at a total cost of about Rs. 10 crores. Of these, 26,032 plots were developed up to the end of January 1968 and 22,188 families have been allotted alternative accommodation. The Scheme is in operation in the Union Territory of Delhi only.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envisages the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 villages mostly selected from suitable Community Development Blocks. It is based on the principle of aided self-help. Loan assistance is given to the extent of 80 per cent of the construction cost or Rs. 3,000 whichever is less. The Scheme also provides for 100 per cent grant to State Governments for the provision of streets and drains in selected villages and of house sites to landless agricultural workers. Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the State Rural Housing Cells in respect of which 50 per cent of the cost of pay and allowance of the staff is met by Central grants.

Up to the end of 1967, loans amounting to Rs. 9.73 crores were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 63,769 houses. A sum of Rs. 7.85 crores was disbursed to beneficiaries and 36,180 houses were completed.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land on a large scale for making developed plots available at reasonable prices to intending house-builders, more particularly to those in the lower income brackets. The Scheme is also intended to help in the stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colonies.

Commitments up to Rs. 56 crores for acquisition and development of 38,634 acres of land were entered into by the State till the end of September, 1967. Against these 16,130 acres were acquired and 9,736 acres developed.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

Introduced in February 1959 as a non-Plan scheme financed through funds drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation in the States and funds furnished by the Central Government in the Union Territories, this scheme envisages grant of house-building loans to individuals or co-operative societies of persons whose income ranges between Rs. 7,201 and Rs. 15,000 per annum. The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (excluding the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 per house. Up to the end of 1967 Rs. 40.36 crores were sanctioned for 23,914 houses of which 17,024 were completed and Rs. 33.06 crores actually disbursed.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

This Scheme, which is being financed from the Life Insurance Corporation funds, is intended to assist the State Governments in providing accom-

modation to their employees and was introduced in 1959. Up to the end of 1967, State Governments had sanctioned Rs. 22.41 crores for 21,110 houses; 13,942 houses were completed.

House Building Advance for Central Government Employees

Under this scheme initiated in 1956, the Central Government employees, including those governed by the Payment of Wages Act, are entitled to loan assistance. Till the end of February, 1968, 6,068 applications for loans totalling Rs. 7.69 crores were approved and Rs. 6.13 crores disbursed.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) was set up in July 1954, to ensure a rational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building cost through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful information. The Organisation also serves as the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation.

The NBO has a well equipped library of publications and films and publishes half-yearly and monthly journals. It has also brought out a number of publications on building science and allied subjects, and has set up a permanent display centre of building materials since October, 1966.

The Organisation co-ordinates the activities of Regional Research-cum-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in five existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Sibpur, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Chandigarh and New Delhi for promotion of research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for village houses. These centres also train technical personnel of State Governments in the planning and implementation of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme.

Short term training courses on subjects such as Timber Engineering, Economic Designs of Multi-storeyed Buildings, Organisation and Utilisation of a Technical Library, Sociological and Economic Problems in the Field of Housing, Productivity in Building Industry, Housing Management and Community Welfare have been organised by these centres.

CHAPTER XXVI

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

- NOTES : 1. The population figures given in the chapter are based on 1961 census. The area figures are as on January 1, 1966.
2. The party affiliations of members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories are on the basis of information furnished by the Governments of States and Union Territories concerned.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area : 2,75,244 sq. km.
Principal language : Telugu

Population : 3,59,83,447

Capital : Hyderabad

Governor : Khandubhai Kasanji Desai

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
K. Brahmananda Reddi	Chief Minister, General Administration, Services, Elections, Major Industries, Power, Irrigation (except medium and minor irrigation), Transport, Finance, Tribal Welfare, Home, Police, Arms Act, Cinematograph, Passports and Commercial Taxes
P. Thimma Reddy	Agriculture, Food and Animal Husbandry
V. B. Raju	Revenue, Registration, Stamps, Evacuee Property, Atiyat, Jagir Administration, Debt Settlement Board, Land Reforms, Civil Supplies and Rationing.
Thota Ramaswamy	Panchayats, Fisheries and Small Savings
J. V. Narasing Rao	Public Works, Ports and Highways
T. V. Raghavulu	Education and Cultural Affairs
Konda Lakshman Bapuji	Information and Public Relations, Tourism and Labour and Relief and Rehabilitation
P. V. Narasimha Rao	Health and Medical, Official Language and Legislature
B. V. Gurumurthy	Industries (other than major industries), Stationery and Printing, Mines and Controlled Commodities
N. Chenchurama Naidu	Municipal Administration, Housing and Forests
K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	Co-operation, Ayacut Development under Tungabhadra and Nagarjunasagar Projects
R. Ramalinga Raju	Religious and Charitable Endowments
S. Siddha Reddy	Medium and Minor Irrigation
K. V. Narayana Reddy	Planning, Commerce and Law
Mohd. Ibrahim Ali Ansari	Prisons, Wakfs and Salar Jung Estate
Arige Ramaswamy	Social Welfare
T. Satyanarayana Rao	Excise and Prohibition

Chief Secretary

M. T. Raju

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	P. J. Reddy
Judges	P. Basi Reddy, N. Kumarayya, H. A. Ayyar, K. V. L. Narasimham, Sharfuddin Ahmed, E. Venkatesam, Gopal Rao Ekbote, Mohd. Mirza, M. Krishna Rao, S. O. Reddy, A. S. Rao, V. K. Vaidya, C. Kondaiiah, A. Kuppuswami, O. Chinnappa Reddy, A. D. V. Reddy, Y. Venkateswara Rao, P. Satyanarayana Rao, and M. Seshachalapati
Advocate-General	Burra Subramanyam

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	K. Subba Rao
Members	H. Ramalinga Reddy, G. Shankerji

*As on June 19, 1968.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Adilabad	16,332	10,09,292	Adilabad
2. Anantapur	19,134	17,67,464	Anantapur
3. Chittoor	15,151	19,14,639	Chittoor
4. Cuddapah	15,346	13,42,015	Cuddapah
5. East Godavari	10,829	26,08,375	Kakinada
6. Guntur	15,032	30,09,900	Guntur
7. Hyderabad	7,755	20,62,995	Hyderabad
8. Karimnagar	11,872	16,21,515	Karimnagar
9. Khammam	15,921	10,57,542	Khammam
10. Krishna	8,760	20,76,956	Machilipatam
11. Kurnool	24,008	19,08,740	Kurnool
12. Mahbubnagar	18,396	15,90,686	Mahbubnagar
13. Medak	9,607	12,27,361	Sangareddy
14. Nalgonda	14,212	15,74,946	Nalgonda
15. Nellore	20,652	20,33,679	Nellore
16. Nizamabad	8,043	10,22,013	Nizamabad
17. Srikakulam	10,096	23,40,878	Srikakulam
18. Visakhapatnam	13,462	22,90,759	Visakhapatnam
19. Warangal	12,918	15,45,435	Warangal
20. West Godavari	7,718	19,78,257	Eluru

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : B. V. Subba Reddy

Deputy Speaker : V. K. Naik

ADILABAD

1. Adilabad : K. Ramkistoo (CPI)
2. Asifabad (R) : K. Bhim Rao (Con.)
3. Boath (R) : S. A. Devshah (Con.)
4. Chinnur (R) : Kodati Rajamallu (Con.)
5. Luxettipet : J. V. Narsinga Rao (Con.)
6. Mudhole : Gaddanna (Ind.)
7. Nirmal : P. Narsa Reddy (Con.)
8. Sirpur : G. Sanjiva Reddy (Con.)

ANANTAPUR

9. Dharmavaram : P. Venkatesan (SWA)
10. Ghantapur : T. Nagi Reddy (CPI-M)
11. Gooty : R. Ramachandra Goud (Ind.)
12. Gorantla : Smt. P. Bhaskara Reddy (Con.)
13. Hindupur : K. Anjina Reddi (Ind.)
14. Kalyandurg (R) : T. C. Mareppa (Ind.)
15. Kandiri : K. V. Vema Reddy (Con.)
16. Madakasira (R) : M. B. Raja Rao (SWA)
17. Nallamada : K. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
18. Penukonda : Narayana Reddy (Con.)
19. Rayadurg : Tripaswamy (SWA)
20. Singanamala : C. S. Rangaiah (Con.)
21. Tadpatri : C. Subbarayudu (Con.)

22. Uravakonde : C. Venkanna Gurram (Con.)

CHITTOOR

23. Bomgaripollem : M. Munaswami (Con.)
24. Chittoor : D. Ajaneyulu Naidu (Con.)
25. Kalahasti : B. Ganga Subbaramireddy (Ind.)
26. Kuppam : D. Venkatesam (Ind.)
27. Madanapalli : A. Narasinga Rao (Con.)
28. Nagari : K. Gopalu Naidu (Con.)
29. Palamaner : T. C. Rajan (SWA)
30. Pileru : G. V. Chandrasekhara Reddy (Con.)
31. Punganur : V. Ramaswamireddi (Con.)
32. Puttur : S. Gandhamanem (CPI)
33. Satyavedu : K. Munaswamy (SWA)
34. Thamballapalle : Smt. T. N. Ansu-yamma (Con.)
35. Tirupathi : A. Easwarareddy (SWA)
36. Vayalpad : P. Thimma Reddy (Con.)
37. Vepmjeri : V. Muniswamappa (Con.)

CUDDAPAH

38. Badvel : B. Veera Reddy (Con.)
39. Cuddapah : Mohammad Rahmatulla (Con.)
40. Jammalamadugu : Kunda Ramaiah (Ind.)

*As on June 19, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R).

41. *Kamalapuram*: N. Pulla Reddy (Ind.)
42. *Kodur (R)*: N. Penchalaiah (SWA)
43. *Lakkireddipalli*: R. Rajagopala Reddi (Con.)
44. *Mydukur*: S. P. Nagireddi (Con.)
45. *Proddatur*: P. Ramasubba Reddy (Con.)
46. *Pulivendla*: P. Basi Reddy (Con.)
47. *Rajampeta*: Ratnasabhapathy (Ind.)
48. *Rayachoty*: M. Krishna Reddy (Con.)

EAST GODAVARI

49. *Allavaram (R)*: B. V. Ramanayya (Ind.)
50. *Amalapuram*: K. Prabhakara Rao (Ind.)
51. *Anaparti*: Ramakrishna Chowdary Valluri (Con.)
52. *Burugupudi*: Veeranna Kandru (Con.)
53. *Cheyzeru*: C. Buchi Krishnam Raju (Ind.)
54. *Jaggampeta*: Kamaraju Pantam (Ind.)
55. *Kadim*: Bathina Subba Rao (Con.)
56. *Kakinada*: C. V. K. Rao (Ind.)
57. *Kothapeta*: M. Venkatasurya Subbaraju (Con.)
58. *Nagaram (R)*: Mahalakshmi Gaddam (Con.)
59. *Pamaru*: Venkatarreddi Sangitha (Ind.)
60. *Peddapuram*: Narayana Murthy (CPI)
61. *Pithapuram*: Suryanarayanamurthy Yealla (Con.)
62. *Prathipadu*: Veeraraghavarao Mudragada (Ind.)
63. *Rajahmundry*: Prabhakara Choudary (CPI)
64. *Ramachandrapuram*: Nanna Veeraju (Ind.)
65. *Razole*: Ganeswararao Nayinala (Con.)
66. *Sampara*: Venkataratnam Cherukuvada (Con.)
67. *Tallarevu*: Ealy Vadapalli (Con.)
68. *Tuni*: Ve. Venkatakrishnam Raju (Con.)
69. *Yellavaram*: Mallikharjuma Chodi (Con.)

GUNTUR

70. *Addanki*: Prakasara Desari (Con.)
71. *Bapatla*: K. Prabhakar Rao (Con.)
72. *Chilakaluripeta*: K. Butchaiah (SWA)
73. *Chirala*: Pragada Kotaiah (Con.)
74. *Duggirala*: Avuthu Ramireddy (Ind.)
75. *Guntur I*: Ankamma Sanakkayala (Con.)
76. *Guntur II*: Chebrolu Hanumaiah (Con.)
77. *Gurazala*: K. Venkateswarlu (Con.)
78. *Kunchinapud*: Bhagavantharao Anagani (Con.)
79. *Macherla*: V. Linga Reddy (Con.)
80. *Mangalagiri*: T. Nageswara Rao (Con.)
81. *Narasaraopet*: K. Brahmananda Reddy (Con.)

82. *Ongole*: C. Ramachandran Reddy (Con.)
83. *Parchur*: G. Venkata Reddy (Con.)
84. *Peddakurapadu*: G. Ramaswamy Reddy (Con.)
85. *Ponnur*: P. A. Prasadarao (Con.)
86. *Prathipadu*: M. C. Nagaiah (SWA)
87. *Repalle*: Yadam Chennaiah (Con.)
88. *Santhanuthalapad*: V. C. Kasava Rao (Con.)
89. *Sattenapalli*: V. Gopalakrishnayya (Ind.)
90. *Tadikonda*: G. Venkata Rattaiah (Con.)
91. *Tenali*: Smt. Indira Doddapaneni (Con.)
92. *Vemur*: Y. Venkat Rao (SWA)
93. *Vinukonda*: Smt. B. Jayaprada (Con.)

HYDERABAD

94. *Asifnagar*: M. M. Hashim (Con.)
95. *Charminar*: Sultan Salahuddin Rao (Con.)
96. *Chevella*: Satya Narayana Didge (Ind.)
97. *Gagan Mahal*: Vasudev Krishnaji Naik (Con.)
98. *Ibrahimpattam*: M. N. Laxmi Narasiah (Con.)
99. *Khairatabad*: B. V. Gurumurthy (Con.)
100. *Maharajgunj*: Badrivishalpetti (SSP)
101. *Malakpet*: Smt. Sarojini Pulla Reddy (Con.)
102. *Medchal (R)*: Smt. Sumithra Devi (Con.)
103. *Murshierabad*: T. Anjiah (Con.)
104. *Pargi*: Rama Reddy (Ind.)
105. *Secunderabad*: K. S. Narayana (Con.)
106. *Secunderabad (R)*: V. Rama Rao (Con.)
107. *Silarambagh*: Ahmed Hussain (Ind.)
108. *Tandur*: M. Chenna Reddy (Con.)
109. *Vicarabad*: Arige Ramaswamy (Con.)
110. *Yakutpura*: Khaja Nizamuddin (Ind.)

KARIMNAGAR

111. *Buggaram*: Y. Mohan Reddy (Con.)
112. *Huzurabad*: P. Narsing Rao (Con.)
113. *Indurihi*: B. Lakshmikantha Rao (Con.)
114. *Jagtai*: K. Lakshmi Narasimha Rao (Con.)
115. *Kamalapur*: K. V. Narayana Reddy (Con.)

KHAMMAM

116. *Karimnagar*: J. Chokkarao (Con.)
117. *Manthani*: P. V. Narsimha Rao (Con.)
118. *Metpalli*: C. Satyanarayana Rao (Ind.)
119. *Mydaram (R)*: G. Ramulu (Con.)
120. *Nerella (R)*: G. Bhoopathi (Ind.)
121. *Nustulapur (R)*: B. Rajaram (Con.)
122. *Peddapalli*: Jinna Malla Reddy (Ind.)
123. *Sircilla*: C. Rajeshwar Rao (CPI)

124. *Bhadrachalam* (R): K. Kannaiah Dora (Con.)
 125. *Burgampahad* (R): K. Ramayya (Con.)
 126. *Khammam*: Mohd. Rajab Ali (CPI-M)
 127. *Madkira*: D. Venkaiah (Con.)
 128. *Palair* (R): K. Santhaiah (Con.)
 129. *Palwancha*: P. Pitchaiah (Con.)
 130. *Vemsoor*: J. Vengala Rao (Con.)
 131. *Yellandu*: G. Satyanarayana Rao (Con.)

KRISHNA

132. *Avanigadda*: S. R. Prasad Yarla-gadda (Con.)
 133. *Bandar*: P. Lakshmana Rao (Con.)
 134. *Gannavaram*: Venkatafaman (Con.)
 135. *Gudiyada*: Smt. M. Kasturi Devi (Con.)
 136. *Jaggayyapet*: R. B. R. Seshayya Sresthi (Con.)
 137. *Kaikalur*: C. Panduranga Rao (Ind.)
 138. *Kankipadu*: A. Bhaskara Rao (Con.)
 139. *Malleswaram*: B. Niranjana Rao (Ind.)
 140. *Mudinepalli*: Kaza Ramanatham (Ind.)
 141. *Mylavaram*: C. Venkata Rao (Con.)
 142. *Nandigama*: A. Suryanarayana Rao (Con.)
 143. *Nidumolu* (R): K. Someswara Rao (Con.)
 144. *Nuzvid*: M. R. Appa Rao (Con.)
 145. *Tiruvur* (R): V. Kurmayya (Con.)
 146. *Vijayawada-East*: T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao (Con.)
 147. *Vijayawada-West*: Chitti alias Appalaswamy (Con.)
 148. *Vuyyuru*: K. Venkateswara Rao (Ind.)

KURNOOL

149. *Adoni*: T. G. L. Timmaiah (Con.)
 150. *Allagadda*: G. Thimma Reddy (Ind.)
 151. *Alur* (R): D. Govinda Doss (SWA)
 152. *Dhona*: K. V. Krishna Murthy (SWA)
 153. *Giddalur*: D. P. Ranga Reddi (Ind.)
 154. *Kodumur* (R): P. Rajaratna Rao (SWA)
 155. *Koilkunta*: B. V. Subba Reddy (Speaker)
 156. *Kurnool*: K. E. Madanna (Con.)
 157. *Markapur*: C. Vengaiah (Ind.)
 158. *Nandikotkur*: C. Rambhupal Reddy (Con.)
 159. *Nandyal*: S. B. Nabi Saheb (Con.)
 160. *Panyam*: Venkata Reddy (Ind.)
 161. *Pattikonda*: K. Eswara Reddy (CPI-M)
 162. *Yemmiganur*: P. O. Satyanarayana Raju (Con.)
 163. *Yerragondipalle*: P. Subbayya (CPI)

MAHBUBNAGAR

164. *Achampet* (R): P. Mahendra Nath (Con.)

165. *Alampur*: T. Chendrasakhara Reddy (Con.)
 166. *Amarachintla*: Som Bhopal (Ind.)
 167. *Gadwal*: Gopal Reddy (Ind.)
 168. *Jadcherla*: L. Narasimha Reddy (Ind.)
 169. *Kalwakurthi*: Gopala Reddy (Ind.)
 170. *Kodangal*: K. Achuta Reddy (Con.)
 171. *Koolapur*: B. Narsimha Reddy (Ind.)
 172. *Mahbubnagar*: Mohd. Ibrahim Ali (Con.)
 173. *Makthal*: K. Ramchandrar Rao (Con.)
 174. *Nagar Kurnool*: V. N. Gond (Ind.)
 175. *Shadnagar* (R): K. Naganna (Ind.)
 176. *Wanaparthy*: Smt. J. Kumudini Devi (Con.)

MEDAK

177. *Andole* (R): C. Rajanarsimha Rao (Con.)
 178. *Dommat*: Myada Bheema Reddy (Ind.)
 179. *Gajwel* (R): Gajawelli Saidiah (Con.)
 180. *Medak*: Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
 181. *Narayankhed*: Shiva Rao Shetkar (Con.)
 182. *Narsapur*: C. Jagannath Rao (Con.)
 183. *Ramayanpet*: Smt. Reddigari Rathnamma (Con.)
 184. *Sangareddy*: Narsimha Reddy (Ind.)
 185. *Siddipet*: V. B. Raju (Con.)
 186. *Zafjirabad*: M. Baga Reddy (Con.)

NALGONDA

187. *Alair*: P. Reddy Anireddy (Con.)
 188. *Bhongir*: K. Lakshman Bapuji (Con.)
 189. *Chalakurthi*: N. Ramulu (Ind.)
 190. *Deverkonda*: G. Narayana Reddy (Con.)
 191. *Huzurnagar*: A. Vasudevarao (Con.)
 192. *Miryalguda*: T. C. Krishna Reddy (Con.)
 193. *Mungode*: P. Govardhan Reddy (Con.)
 194. *Nakrekal*: N. Raghava Reddy (CPI-M)
 195. *Nalgonda*: C. Srinivas Rao (Con.)
 196. *Ramannapet* (R): V. Kasi Ram (Con.)
 197. *Suryapet* (R): Uppal Malsoor (CPI-M)
 198. *Thungaturthi*: B. Narasimha Reddy (CPI-M)

NELLORE

199. *Allur*: B. Rapireddy (Ind.)
 200. *Arimakur*: P. Ramachandra Reddy (SWA)
 201. *Darsi*: R. Mahananda (SWA)
 202. *Gudur*: V. Ramachandra Reddy (Ind.)
 203. *Kandukur*: N. Chenchurama Naidu (Con.)
 204. *Kanigiri*: Venkatreddy Puli (Con.)
 205. *Kavali*: G. Subbanaidu (SWA)
 206. *Kondapi*: C. Rasayya Naidu (Con.)
 207. *Kovur*: V. Venkureddy (Con.)

208. *Nellore* : A. Madhava Rao (JS)
 209. *Podili* : K. Narayanaswami (Con.)
 210. *Rapur* : A. Sanjeeva Reddy (Con.)
 211. *Sarvepalli* : S. Vemayya (CPI)
 212. *Sullurpet* : P. Venkatasubbaiah (Ind.)
 213. *Udayagiri* : D. Narasimham (SWA)
 214. *Venkatagiri* : O. Venkatasubbaiah (Ind.)

NIZAMABAD

215. *Armoor* : Tummalala Ranga Reddy (Con.)
 216. *Balkonda* : G. Raja Ram (Con.)
 217. *Banswada* : M. Sreenivasarao (Con.)
 218. *Bodhan* : R. Bhoom Rao (Ind.)
 219. *Jukkal* : Vithal Reddy (Ind.)
 220. *Kamareddy* : M. Reddy Paidi (Ind.)
 221. *Nizamabad* : K. V. Gangadhar (Ind.)
 222. *Yellareddy (R)* : Smt. J. Eshwari Bai (Ind.)

SRIKAKULAM

223. *Bobbili* : R. S. R. Ranga Row (Ind.)
 224. *Cheepurapalli* : Tadde Rama Rao (Ind.)
 225. *Etcherla* : N. A. Narsu Naidu (Con.)
 226. *Harishchandrapuram* : Kinjarapu Krishnamurthy (SWA)
 227. *Ichapuram* : Landa Karaiah Reddy (SWA)
 228. *Kothuru* : Meenaka Subbanna (Con.)
 229. *Nagarikatakam* : T. Thammineni Paparow (Con.)
 230. *Naguru* : S. Pratapa Rudra Raju (SWA)
 231. *Narasannapeta* : Simma Jagannatham (SWA)
 232. *Palakonda* : Jammanna Jōji (SWA)
 233. *Parvatipuram* : Venkata Rami Naidu (Con.)
 234. *Patapatnam* : Pothula Gunnayya (Con.)
 235. *Pedamanapuram* : V. Narayana Appalanaidu (Ind.)
 236. *Ponduru* : Chowdari Satyanarayana (SWA)
 237. *Salur* : B. Rajayya (Ind.)
 238. *Sompeta* : Gonthu Latchanna (SWA)
 239. *Srikakulam* : Thangi Satyanarayana (SWA)
 240. *Takkali* : Nicharla Ramulu (SWA)
 241. *Vunukuru* : P. Mudile Babu (Ind.)

VISAKHAPATNAM

242. *Anakapalli* : Keduganti Govindarao (CPI)
 243. *Bheemunipatnam* : P. V. Gajapathi Raju (Con.)
 244. *Bhogapuram* : K. Appadu Dora (Con.)
 245. *Chintapalli* : Kondala Rao Depuru (Con.)
 246. *Chodavaram* : Vechalape Palavelli (SWA)
 247. *Elamanchilli* : Nagireddi Satyanarayana (Ind.)
 248. *Gajapatnagar* : P. Sambasiva Raju (Ind.)
 249. *Gompa* : Gorle Krishnamnaidu (Con.)

250. *Jami* : Butchi Apparao Gorrepati (SWA)
 251. *Madugula* : Smt. Rama Kumari Devi (Con.)
 252. *Narasipatnam* : Suryanarayana Raju Sagi (Con.)
 253. *Paderu* : Tummarbha Chittinaidu (Con.)
 254. *Paravada* : S. R. A. S. Appalanaidu (Con.)
 255. *Payakaraopeta* : Gantlana Suryanarayana (Con.)
 256. *Srungavarapukota* : Appalanaidu Kolla (Ind.)
 257. *Visakhapatnam I* : A. V. Bhanoji Rao (Con.)
 258. *Visakhapatnam II* : Pothina Sanyasirao (CPI-M)
 259. *Vizianagaram* : Vobbiliseti Ramarao (JS)

WARANGAL

260. *Chenur* : Smt. N. C. Vimala Devi (Con.)
 261. *Cheriyal (R)* : B. Abraham (CPI)
 262. *Dornakal* : N. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
 263. *Ghanpur* : T. Lakshma Reddy (Ind.)
 264. *Hasanparthy (R)* : R. Narshimaramaiah (Con.)
 265. *Jangaon* : Mohd. Kamaluddin Ahmed (Con.)
 266. *Mahbubabad* : T. Satyanarayana (CPI)
 267. *Mulug* : Santosh (Ind.)
 268. *Narasampet* : K. Sudershen Reddy (Con.)
 269. *Parkal* : C. Janga Reddy (JS)
 270. *Warangal* : T. S. Murthy (Ind.)
 271. *Wardhanpet* : T. Purshothama Rao (Ind.)

WEST GODAVARI

272. *Achanta (R)* : Dasari Perumallu (Con.)
 273. *Attili* : K. V. Narasimha Raju (Con.)
 274. *Bhimavaram* : B. Vijaykumar Raju (Ind.)
 275. *Chintalapudi* : G. Vishnumurthy (Con.)
 276. *Dendulur* : M. Ramamohana Rao (Con.)
 277. *Eluru* : M. Venkatanarayana (Con.)
 278. *Gopalapuram* : T. V. Raghavulu (Con.)
 279. *Kovvur* : K. B. Rayudu (Ind.)
 280. *Narasapur* : R. Satyanarayana Raju (CPI-M)
 281. *Palacole* : P. Seshavataram (CPI-M)
 282. *Penugonda* : Javvady Lakshmayya (Con.)
 283. *Palavaram (R)* : K. Rami Reddi (Con.)
 284. *Tadepalligudem* : Alluri Krishna Rao (Con.)
 285. *Tanuku* : G. Satvanarayana alias Satyanarayana Murty (Ind.)
 286. *Undi* : K. Kusumeswa Rao (Ind.)
 287. *Ungutur* : S. P. Murthy Raju (Con.)
 288. *Nominated* : Smt. M. Godirey.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : G. Brahmayya

Deputy Chairman : M. Anandam

1. Abu Yusuf	Legislative Assembly	46. Shankar Rao	Local Authorities
2. Smt. A. Annapurnamma	"	47. C. C. Subha Rao	"
3. G. Appalaswamy	"	48. T. Veerbhadra Rao	"
4. I. Appikarla	"	49. V. Satyanarayana Rao	"
5. M. Shamsheer Baig	"	50. A. Chengal Reddy	"
6. G. Brahmayya	"	51. Hanumantha Reddy	"
7. D. Kondaih Chowdary	"	52. K. Ramachandra Reddy	"
8. M. B. Gautam	"	53. M. Chinna Kesava Reddy	"
9. N. V. Jagannatham	"	54. M. Subba Reddy	"
10. A. Kotaiah	"	55. P. Narasimha Reddy	"
11. K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy	"	56. P. Ranga Reddy	"
12. I. Lingayya	"	57. P. V. Reddy	"
13. Makhdum Mohiuddin	"	58. K. Kanakanokonommo	"
14. D. Govinda Rajulu	"	59. S. Venkatakrishna Reddy	"
15. N. Ramachandraiah	"	60. E. Satyanarayana	"
16. P. Ramaiah	"	61. Smt. K. Subbamma	"
17. Y. V. Krishna Rao	"	62. K. Subramanayam	"
18. N. D. Prasada Rao	"	63. T. P. V. Kurmacharyulu	Teachers
19. Smt. P. V. Raman Rao	"	64. C. Lakshmaiah	"
20. G. V. Sudhakar Rao	"	65. P. Sreerama Murthy	"
21. T. Ramaswamy	"	66. V. Vijayarama Raju	"
22. A. Chithambara Reddy	"	67. S. Ramakrishnaiah	"
23. R. Narapa Reddy	"	68. J. Mutha Reddy	"
24. K. V. Partap Reddy	"	69. V. P. Raghavachari	"
25. J. Raghotham Reddy	"	70. D. S. Subramanyam	"
26. P. Venkataswamy Reddy	"	71. M. Anandam	Graduates
27. S. Malakonda Reddy	"	72. T. Kanakaraju	"
28. S. Siddha Reddy	"	73. T. Panchajanyam	"
29. M. Subbiah	"	74. T. S. Rama Rao	"
30. P. Venkatanarayana	"	75. V. Rama Rao	"
31. N. M. Williams	"	76. Y. V. Ranga Reddy	"
32. A. Appanna Dora	Local Authorities	77. N. C. Somayajulu	"
33. Mohd. Arif Khan	"	78. B. V. Subbaraju	"
34. Smt. V. Kamala Kumari	"	79. M. Azamuddin	Nominated
35. Smt. K. Kanakaratnamma	"	80. Smt. Zubeda Begum	"
36. G. Krishnamurthy	"	81. Smt. A. Shyamala Devi	"
37. Hiralal Moria	"	82. G. Jashua	"
38. B. Narayana Murthy	"	83. Smt. H. M. Lazarus	"
39. T. Rama Murthy	"	84. S. Sambhu Prasad	"
40. G. Nagabhushanam	"	85. S. Ahmadullah Qadri	"
41. V. Satyanarayan Murthy	"	86. M. Narsing Rao	"
42. R. Ramatinga Raju	"	87. P. Suryachandra Rao	"
43. N. V. Ganga Raju	"	88. K. Koti Reddy	"
44. B. Adinarayana Rao	"	89. G. V. Sesha Sastry	"
45. M. Manik Rao	"	90. A. Venkatasubbarao <i>alias</i> Chakrapani	"

*As on August 1, 1967.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9,73.06	9,73.06	10,96.95
Estate Duty	60.61	60.61	62.00
Land Revenue (net)	—	7,01.50	12,77.57
State Excise Duties	15,00.00	15,38.70	16,57.31
Stamps	5,00.00	5,64.04	6,41.79
Forests	5,60.00	5,59.58	5,79.58
Registration	1,80.00	1,80.00	1,82.55
Taxes on Vehicles	9,30.00	9,50.00	10,73.00
Sales Tax	33,13.57	34,23.00	35,48.00
Other Taxes and Duties	2,83.95	3,04.04	3,19.90
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,29.67	7,49.41	7,25.80
Debt Services	26,47.53	27,26.10	28,37.56
Civil Administration	9,62.98	11,53.96	11,49.70
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,15.02	1,06.69	1,04.70
Miscellaneous (net)	4,85.66	2,94.89	2,64.50
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	44,23.68	48,36.33	43,78.96
Extraordinary	—	0.28	0.54
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,71,65.73	1,91,32.19	1,99,00.41
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,32.30	6,68.00	6,75.11
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	22,97.64	24,28.49	25,67.47
Debt Services (net)	28,30.46	28,35.58	31,33.25
General Administration	11,34.99	12,36.29	12,30.13
Administration of Justice	1,87.46	1,92.17	2,01.93
Jails	84.05	96.76	95.25
Police	8,95.80	9,53.72	10,15.09
Scientific Departments	26.75	24.89	27.14
Education	33,91.26	33,93.78	34,08.94
Medical	11,62.63	11,25.89	11,83.44
Public Health	5,17.29	6,20.16	5,22.88
Agriculture	6,51.66	7,91.53	6,75.16
Animal Husbandry	3,54.83	3,96.56	3,22.44
Co-operation	2,03.37	2,13.36	2,14.21
Industries	1,66.15	1,46.62	1,35.63
Miscellaneous Departments	8,16.47	8,52.45	9,17.49
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,54.27	9,84.28	9,82.25
Miscellaneous	16,63.87	20,09.59	27,14.33
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	4,70.61	4,20.48	4,44.99
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,84,41.86	1,93,90.60	2,04,67.13
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)12,76.13	(—)2,58.41	(—)5,66.72

ASSAM

Area : 2,03,399 sq. km.*

Population : 1,22,09,330*

Capital : Shillong

Principal languages : Assamese and Bengali

Governor : B. K. Nehru

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers	Portfolios
B. P. Chaliha	Chief Minister, Appointments, Home, Political, General Administrations, Information and Public Relations, Minority Affairs, Tourism, Town and Country Planning, Transport, Municipal Administration, Public Works (Roads and Buildings), Planning and Statistics, Co-ordination and matters not allotted to any other Minister.
K. P. Tripathy	Finance, Labour.
C. S. Teron	Tribal Affairs and Welfare of Backward Classes and Soil Conservation.
J. B. Hajjer	Education
M. M. Choudhury	Revenue, Forests, Flood Control and Irrigation and Parliamentary Affairs
R. C. Barua	Supply, Trade and Commerce and Excise
L. P. Goswami	Agriculture, Panchayats, Community Development and Co-operation
Biswadev Sarma	Industries (including Cottage Industries), Power (Electricity), and Mines and Minerals
Satindra Mohon Dev	Health, Relief and Rehabilitation, Registration, Printing and Stationery
M. N. Hazarika	Jails, Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture and Fisheries.
Abdul Matlib Mazumdar	Law, Political Sufferers and Social Welfare

Ministers of State

Syed Ahmed Ali	Education and Wakfs
Smt. P. K. Gohain	Social Welfare, Relief and Rehabilitation
P. K. Choudhury	Transport and Parliamentary Affairs
D. N. Hazarika	Community Development and Panchayats
Altaf Hussain Mazumdar	Public Works (Roads and Buildings)
Ranendra Basumatari	Revenue, Forests, Tribal Areas and other Backward Classes

Deputy Ministers

S. S. Terang	Tribal Affairs and Welfare of Backward Classes
Dandiram Dutta	Agriculture
Chatra Gopal Karmakar	Labour

Chief Secretary

A. N. Kidwai

HIGH COURT OF ASSAM AND NAGALAND†

Chief Justice	S. K. Dutta
Judges	P. K. Goswami, M. Pathak, S. Sen
Advocate-General	B. C. Barua

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	S. N. Barkataki
Member	R. Thanhlira

*Including NEFA of which area is 81,426 km. and population is 3,36,558,

†As on July 25, 1968.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarter
1. Cachar	6,962	13,78,476	Silchar
2. Darrang	8,725	12,89,670	Tezpur
3. Garo Hills	8,081	3,07,228	Tura
4. Goalpara	10,380	15,43,892	Dhubri
5. Kamrup	9,853	20,62,572	Gauhati
6. Lakhimpur	12,759	15,63,842	Dibrugarh
7. Mizo Hills	21,067	2,66,063	Aijal
8. Nowgong	5,613	12,10,761	Nowgong
9. Sibsagar	8,944	15,08,390	Jorhat
10. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	14,364	4,62,152	Shillong
11. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	15,225	2,79,726	Diphu
12. Kameng Frontier Division (NEFA)	14,165	69,913	Bomdila
13. Lohit -do-	23,462	36,050	Tezu
14. Siang -do-	21,229	1,08,914	Along
15. Subansiri -do-	15,500	62,090	Ziro
16. Tirap -do-	7,070	59,591	Khonsa

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Vacant

Deputy Speaker : Mahi Kanta Das

CACHAR

1. Badarpur : Moulana Abdul Jalil Chowdhury (Con.)
2. Borkhola : Altaf Hossain Mazumder (Con.)
3. Dholai (R) : Jatindra Mohan Borbhuiya (Ind.)
4. Hailakandi : Abdul Matlib Mazumdar (Con.)
5. Karimganj North : Rothindra Nath Sen (Ind.)
6. Karimganj South (R) : Prafulla Choudhury (Con.)
7. Katigora : A. K. Nurul Hoque (Con.)
8. Katlicherra : Tazammul Ali Laskar (Ind.)
9. Lakhimpur : Mere Chauba Singha (Con.)
10. Patharkandi : Matilal Kanoo (Ind.)
11. Ratabari : Bishwanath Upadhyaya (Con.)
12. Silchar : Satindra Mohon Dev (Con.)
13. Sonai : M. Moinul Haque Choudhury (Con.)
14. Udharband : Jagannath Sinha (Con.)

DARRANG

15. Balipara : Biswadev Sarma (Con.)
16. Biswanath : Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Con.)
17. Dalgaoon : Surendra Chandra Baruah (Con.)
18. Dhekiajuli : Smt. Puspallata Das (Con.)

19. Gohpur : Bishnu Lal Upadhyaya (Con.)
20. Kalaigaon : Dandi Ram Dutta (Con.)
21. Mangaldai : Md. Matlebuddin (Ind.)
22. Missamari : Mohi Kanta Das (Con.)
23. Panery : Hiralal Patwary (Ind.)
24. Rangamati (R) : Nakul Ch. Das (Con.)
25. Sootea : Narayan Ch. Bhuyan (Con.)
26. Tezpur : Bishnuprasad Rava (Ind.)
27. Udalguri (R) : Bahadur Basumatary (Con.)

GARO HILLS

28. Baghmara (R) : Vacant
29. Dainadubi (R) : Vacant
30. Phulbari (R) : Vacant
31. Tura (R) : Vacant

GOALPARA

32. Abhayapuri (R) : Kandarpa Narayan Banikya (Ind.)
33. Bijni : Golak Ch. Patgiri (Con.)
34. Bilasipara : Gaisuddin Ahmed (Ind.)
35. Bongaigaon : Mathura Mohan Sinha (Con.)
36. Dhubri : Syed Ahmed Ali (Con.)
37. Dudnai (R) : Sarat Ch. Rabha (CPI)
38. Gauripur : Md. Azad Ali (PSP)
39. Goalpara East : Benoy Krishna Ghose (Ind.)
40. Goalpara West : Shahadat Ali Jotder (PSP)

*As on July 25, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) : (CPI-M); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Revolutionary Communist Party of India (RCPI).

ASSAM

41. *Golakganj* : Kabir Ch. Roy Pradhani (Ind.)
42. *Gossaigaon* : Mathius Tudu (Con.)
43. *Kokrajhar East* : Smt. Manjula Devi (Con.)
44. *Kokrajhar West (R)* : Ranendra Basumatari (Con.)
45. *Mankachar* : Zehirul Islam (Ind.)
46. *Sidli (R)* : Uttam Chandra Brahma (Con.)
47. *South Salmara* : Bazlul Basit (Con.)

KAMRUP

48. *Baghbar* : Jalaluddin Ahmed (Ind.)
49. *Barama (R)* : Surendra Nath Das (Con.)
50. *Barpeta* : Dr. Surendra Nath Das (PSP)
51. *Bhabanipur* : Dharanidhar Choudhury (Con.)
52. *Boko* : Prabin Kr. Choudhury (Con.)
53. *Barbhag* : Gaurishanker Bhattacharyya (Ind.)
54. *Chaygaon* : vacant
55. *Chenga* : Azizur Rahman Chaudhury (Con.)
56. *Gauhati East* : Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Con.)
57. *Gauhati West* : Gobinda Kalita (CPI)
58. *Hajo* : Bisnuram Medhi (Con.)
59. *Jalukbari* : Sailen Medhi (Ind.)
60. *Jania* : Ataur Rahman (Con.)
61. *Kamalpur* : Lakshyadhar Chaudhury (PSP)
62. *Nalbari East* : Prabhat Narayan Choudhury (Con.)
63. *Nalbari West* : Bhumidhar Barman (Con.)
64. *Palasbari* : Abala Kanta Goswami (Ind.)
65. *Patacharkuchi* : Bhubaneswar Barman (PSP)
66. *Rangiya* : Kamini Mohan Sarma (CPI)
67. *Sarukhetri (R)* : Matilal Nayak (Ind.)
68. *Sorbhog* : Smt. Pranita Talukdar (Con.)
69. *Tamulpur (R)* : Maneswar Boro (Ind.)

LAKHIMPUR

70. *Bihpuria* : Premadhar Bora (Ind.)
71. *Bogdung* : Upendranath Sanatan (Con.)
72. *Dhakuakhana (R)* : Nameswar Pegu (CPI)
73. *Dhemaji* : Romesh Mohan Kouli (SWA)
74. *Dibrugarh* : Romesh Ch. Barooah (Con.)
75. *Digboi* : Jadunath Bhuyan (Con.)
76. *Doom Dooma* : Malia Tanti (Con.)
77. *Joypur* : Bhadra Kanta Gogoi (SSP)
78. *Lahowal* : Smt. Lily Sen Gupta (Con.)
79. *Moran* : Smt. Padma Kumari Gohain (Con.)
80. *Naoboicha (R)* : Bhupen Hazarika (Ind.)
81. *North Lakhimpur* : Gobinda Chandra Bora (Con.)
82. *Saikhowa* : Devendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)

83. *Tengakhat* : Manik Ch. Das (Con.)
84. *Tingkhong* : Bhadreswar Gogoi (SSP)
85. *Tinsukia* : Paramananda Gogoi (Con.)

MIZO HILLS

86. *Aijal East (R)* : Vacant
87. *Aijal West (R)* : Thanglura (Con.)
88. *Lungleh (R)* : Vacant

NOWGONG

89. *Barhampur* : Kehoram Hazarika (CPI)
90. *Bokani (R)* : Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.)
91. *Dhing* : Shamshul Huda (RCPI)
92. *Hojai* : Rahimuddin Ahmed (SWA)
93. *Jamunamukh* : Lakshmi Prasad Goswami (Con.)
94. *Kaliabor* : Atul Chandra Goswami (SSP)
95. *Laharighat* : Md. Abdul Kasem (Con.)
96. *Lumding* : Sadhan Ranjan Sarkar (Con.)
97. *Morigaon (R)* : Pitsing Konwar (Ind.)
98. *Nowgong* : Phani Bora (CPI)
99. *Raha* : Sarat Ch. Goswami (Con.)
100. *Rupohihat* : Maulavi Abdul Musawwir Choudhury (Ind.)
101. *Samaguri* : Vacant

SIBSAGAR

102. *Anguri* : Pushpadhar Chaliha (Con.)
103. *Bokakhat (R)* : Lakhewar Das (Con.)
104. *Charaibahi* : Dulal Ch. Barua (Ind.)
105. *Dergaon* : Narendra Nath Sarma (Con.)
106. *Golaghat* : Soneswar Bora (SSP)
107. *Jorhat* : Joagen Saikia (Con.)
108. *Mahmara* : Ratneswar Konger (Con.)
109. *Majuli (R)* : Mohidhar Pegu (Ind.)
110. *Mariani* : Gajen Tanti (Con.)
111. *Nazira* : Karuna Kanta Gogoi (Con.)
112. *Sarupathar* : Chatragopal Karmakar (Con.)
113. *Sibsagar* : Promod Ch. Gogoi (CPI)
114. *Sonari* : Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Con.)
115. *Teok* : Tilok Gogoi (Con.)
116. *Thowra* : Durgeswar Saikia (Con.)
117. *Titabar* : Debeswar Sarmah (Con.)

UNITED KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS

118. *Cherrapunji (R)* : Vacant
119. *Jowai (R)* : Vacant
120. *Nongpoh (R)* : Vacant
121. *Nongstoin (R)* : Vacant
122. *Shillong* : Vacant

UNITED MIKIR AND NORTH CACHAR HILLS

123. *Baithalangso (R)* : Dhaniram Rongpi (Con.)
124. *Bokajan (R)* : Sai Sai Terang (Con.)
125. *Haflong (R)* : J. B. Hagjer (Con.)
126. *Howraghat (R)* : Chatrasing Teron (Con.)

**BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)**

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
[REVENUE RECEIPTS]			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,48.86	7,36.28	6,87.18
Estate Duty	17.71	10.69	19.02
Land Revenue (net)	5,82.98	6,18.16	6,17.96
State Excise Duties	2,55.69	2,55.69	2,62.65
Stamps	99.96	99.96	1,00.61
Forests	2,81.66	2,81.66	3,10.35
Registration	11.65	11.65	14.32
Taxes on Vehicles	1,97.34	1,60.57	1,63.35
Sales Tax	10,16.78	10,24.18	10,59.72
Other Taxes and Duties	1,57.99	1,47.34	1,59.48
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2.76	4.03	5.42
Debt Services	51.64	57.00	34.60
Civil Administration	2,15.65	2,15.74	2,42.66
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	31.25	31.25	32.67
Miscellaneous (net)	3,08.86	3,09.30	3,21.19
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	46,95.67	50,51.77	49,98.98
Extraordinary	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	86,76.45	90,15.27	90,30.17
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,49.31	3,69.22	4,08.41
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,76.50	2,18.80	1,60.71
Debt Services (net)	11,42.36	12,83.02	12,65.31
General Administration	1,80.77	1,91.37	2,20.93
Administration of Justice	34.63	39.82	50.34
Jails	44.65	48.07	48.46
Police	10,28.79	9,68.80	10,03.63
Scientific Departments	10.70	10.70	15.54
Education	15,67.12	15,95.15	17,49.47
Medical	3,59.93	3,72.81	4,16.35
Public Health	2,56.92	2,61.27	2,49.26
Agriculture and Rural Development	5,64.61	5,62.57	5,69.78
Animal Husbandry	1,36.93	1,43.04	1,39.45
Co-operation	88.24	87.74	93.42
Industries	1,29.03	1,32.55	1,24.32
Miscellaneous Departments	2,32.09	2,34.56	2,53.02
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	11,84.16	11,73.07	12,27.92
Miscellaneous	9,19.15	9,24.97	8,97.02
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	4,04.51	4,10.56	2,74.42
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	88,10.40	90,28.09	91,67.76
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)1,33.95	(—)12.82	(—)1,37.59

BIHAR

Area : 1,74,008 sq. km.	Population : 4,64,52,610	Capital : Patna
Principal Language : Hindi		

Governor : Nityanand Kanungo

A non-confidence motion against the Samyukt Vidhaya Dal Ministry was passed on January 19, 1968 by the Legislative Assembly when as per Chief Minister Mahamaya Prasad Sinha tendered the resignation of his Ministry. Santh Purohit Singh was sworn in on January 28, 1968 as the Chief Minister. He continued as "caretaker" Chief Minister and resigned when the Governor appointed Birendra Lal Prasad Mandal, President of Sevak Dal, to the State Legislative Council, and invited him to form the Government on February 1, 1968. The Mandal Ministry was voted out of office on March 18, 1968.

On March 21, a United Front Government with Bala Karmacharya as Chief Minister was formed which resigned on June 25, 1968, whereupon President's rule was proclaimed on June 29, 1968. Mid-term elections are now scheduled to be held in February, 1971.

Chief Secretary

S. V. Sahani

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	..	..	..	..	Jagat Narayan Sahay
Members	..	..	..	..	Bhagwan Prasad, D. P. Singh, J. V. Ahmed, Dr. H. N. Talwar

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	..	..	..	..	R. L. Narasimham
Judges	S. C. Mishra, K. K. Chaudhary, U. N. Singh, N. L. Uniyal, A. Tarkenton Nayak, G. N. Prasad, S. N. P. Singh, A. H. N. Saha, R. J. D'Sa, S. J. Anand, R. K. Datta, M. P. Varma, R. H. N. Singh, B. N. Das, S. P. Singh, B. P. Sinha, P. K. Dutt, B. D. Singh, Kanchan Singh, S. Wamandhi, H. Mahapatra (Acting Judge)

Advocate-General	L. N. Singh
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AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	
1. Bhagalpur	5,655	17,11,136	Bhagalpur
2. Champaran	9,199	30,06,211	Moudhari
3. Darbhanga	8,669	31,13,027	Laheria Sarai
4. Dhanbad	2,884	11,58,610	Dhanbad
5. Gaya	12,331	36,47,892	Gaya
6. Hazaribagh	18,170	23,96,411	Hazaribagh
7. Monghyr	10,295	33,57,082	Monghyr
8. Muzaffarpur	7,831	41,18,398	Muzaffarpur
9. Palamau	12,757	11,57,789	Dahibanganj
10. Patna	5,591	29,49,746	Patna
11. Purnea	11,092	30,89,128	Purnea
12. Ranchi	18,252	21,38,565	Ranchi
13. Saharsa	5,420	17,23,566	Saharsa
14. Santal Parganas	14,151	26,75,203	Dumka
15. Saran	6,912	35,84,918	Chapra
16. Shalabad	11,427	32,18,017	Arrah
17. Singhbhum	13,446	20,49,911	Chaibasa

*As on May 28, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Vacant

Deputy Chairman : Theodore Bodra

1. A. A. Mohd. Noor	Legislative Assembly	48. Narayan Prasad Singh	Local Authorities
2. Sami Nadvi	"	49. Niteshwar Prasad	"
3. Ram Kripal Sinha	"	50. Nurullah Slib	"
4. Baburam Hembram	"	51. Smt. Prabhavati Gupta	"
5. Ram Sunder Das	"	52. Prithi Chand Kisku	"
6. Bholu Prasad Singh	"	53. Radha Krishna Prasad Singh	"
7. Braj Mohan Singh	"	54. Raghu Nath Dass	"
8. Chandrika Ram	"	55. Ramnand Singh	"
9. Shankar Dayal Sinha	"	56. Ram Bilash Sharma	"
10. Gajendra Prasad Sinha	"	57. Tarachand Daruka	"
11. Indradeep Singh	"	58. Rameshwar Prasad	"
12. Jagannath Sarkar	"	59. Ram Lakhon Pandey	"
13. Jagdishwar Mandal	"	60. Tapeswar Dev	"
14. Jagdishwar Prasad Khalish	"	61. Ram Ratan Ram	"
15. Jagannath Singh	"	62. R. N. Rao	"
16. Jamuna Prasad Singh	"	63. Smt. Saraswati Devi	"
17. Justin Richard	"	64. Shao Shankar Kanodia	"
18. Kisto Kalinath Sahdeo	"	65. Subodh Kumar Sen	"
19. Sunil Mukherjee	"	66. Sved Nazir Haider	"
20. Maheshwari Prasad Singh	"	67. Kashinath Gupta	"
21. Mungeri Lal	"	68. Vishnu Shankar	"
22. Pashupati Singh	"	69. Anil Kumar Sen	Graduates
23. Rajandhari Singh	"	70. Harendra Prasad Jha	"
24. Ramzan Ali	"	71. Lokesh Nath Jha	"
25. Smt. Rajeshwari Saroj Dass	"	72. Purnendu Narayan Singh	"
26. Ram Gobind Singh	"	73. Ramashraya Prasad Singh	"
27. Ram Khelavan Singh	"	74. Ram Ishwar Singh	"
28. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi	"	75. Ravaneshwar Mishra	"
29. Ram Raj Jaiware	"	76. Jaganath Mishra	"
30. Abdul Gafoor	"	77. Shivchandra Jha	Teachers
31. Subodh Narayan Yadav	"	78. Baij Nath Rai	"
32. Sudama Mishra	"	79. Bindeshwar Mishra	"
33. Theodore Bodra	"	80. Brinda Prasad Rai	"
34. Upendra Nath Jha	"	81. Hargauri Tiwari	"
35. Amanat Ali	"	82. Kailash Singh	"
	Local Authorities	83. Mahendra Prasad	"
36. Baidyanath Panjiar	"	84. Padmdev Narayan Sharma	"
37. Beer Narayan Chand	"	85. Smt. Ahmedi Sattar	Nominated
38. B. M. Aggarwal	"	86. Smt. Anise Imam	"
39. Dev Sharan Sinha	"	87. Chintamani Saran Nath	"
40. Dinosh Kumar Singh	"	Shah Dev	"
41. Gulzar Prasad	"	88. B. P. Sinha	"
42. Indra Kumar	"	89. Fazlur Rahman	"
43. Smt. Kishori Devi	"	90. Gauri Shankar Dalmia	"
44. Krishna Mohan Pyare Singh	"	91. Jidev Prasad	"
45. Kumar Jha	"	92. Mathura Prasad Singh	"
46. Musai Naik	"	93. Harman Lakra	"
47. Nageshwar Singh	"	94. B. P. Mandal	"
		95. Smt. Parvati Devi	"
		96. Shrikant Thakur Vidyalkar	"

*As on June 1, 1968.

**BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)**

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,21·59	12,44·52	14,58·76
Estate Duty	1,06·56	61·06	44·00
Land Revenue (net)	12,00·00	3,99·74	12,00·00
State Excise Duties	9,35·10	10,07·12	10,28·56
Stamps	6,92·30	6,92·45	7,99·45
Forests	3,15·46	3,23·56	3,62·76
Registration	1,54·97	1,57·89	1,58·09
Taxes on Vehicles	24·10	30·10	32·00
Sales Tax	26,06·40	30,52·45	33,54·54
Other Taxes and Duties	6,57·85	6,38·85	7,00·00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	4,36·94	3,66·85	3,43·27
Debt Services	5,97·16	6,05·36	6,23·84
Civil Administration	17,23·96	15,95·60	16,45·87
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	83·64	90·58	84·68
Miscellaneous (net)	6,90·35	13,45·85	1,35·78
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	41,94·89	41,18·28	43,62·10
Extraordinary	5·91	6·57	6·57
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,56,47·18	1,57,36·83	1,63,40·27
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,97·96	8,11·22	8,22·66
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5,75·48	7,03·48	8,19·78
Debt Services (net)	25,24·88	26,48·93	32,54·66
General Administration	4,38·45	5,36·99	5,33·47
Administration of Justice	1,68·90	1,96·72	2,03·01
Jails	1,77·41	2,18·81	1,96·44
Police	9,00·49	10,35·09	11,90·19
Scientific Departments	50·22	34·75	44·63
Education	23,73·69	24,84·12	27,57·59
Medical	7,49·05	9,04·26	9,88·42
Public Health	3,56·98	4,49·29	4,24·01
Agriculture	18,22·02	14,18·21	14,31·76
Animal Husbandry	3,20·34	3,16·52	3,24·60
Co-operation	1,08·55	1,83·45	1,75·26
Industries	2,10·56	2,04·05	2,37·45
Miscellaneous Departments	6,90·55	7,20·05	6,67·85
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,91·79	4,40·15	4,51·61
Miscellaneous	17,45·11	31,97·48	6,76·37
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	7,89·32	7,01·30	8,35·84
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,51,91·75	1,72,04·87	1,60,35·60
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)4,55·43	(—)14,68·04	(+)3,04·67

GUJARAT

Area : 1,87,091 sq. km.
Principal language : Gujarati

Population : 2,06,33,350

Capital : Ahmedabad

Governor : Shriman Narayan
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai	-- --	..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Home, Information and Industrial Policy
Thakorbbhai Manibhai Desai	.. ..	..	Panchayats, Community Projects, Co-operation, Agriculture, Forests and Sarvodaya
Babubhai Jashbhai Patel	.. ..	..	Public Works, Electricity and Civil Supplies
Jashwantrao Nanubhai Mehta	.. ..	..	Finance and Industries
Gordhandas Ranchhodhas Chokhawala	.. ..	..	Education and Municipalities
Fatehsinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad	.. ..	..	Health, Fisheries and Jails
Premjibhai Bhawanjibhai Thacker	.. ..	..	Revenue, Law and Judiciary, Ports, Accommodation Control, Printing and Stationery, Gold Control, Repatriates from [Mozambique, Burma, Zanzibar and East Africa
Shantilal Ranchhodhas Shah	.. ..	..	Labour, Social Welfare, Prohibition and Excise, Rehabilitation and Housing
Chimanbhai Jivabhai Patel	.. ..	..	Road Transport, Parliamentary Affairs, Public Relations, Sports and Cultural Activities

Deputy Ministers

Madhavlal Bhailal Shah	.. ..	..	Agriculture, Panchayats, Co-operation, Sarvodaya and Community Development
Smt. Urmilaben Premshanker Bhatt	.. ..	..	Public Works (excluding Irrigation) and Health
Jairam Anandbhai Patel	.. ..	..	Home, Information, Irrigation, Electricity and Civil Supplies
Shantilal Swarupchand Shah	.. ..	..	Revenue
Himadbhai Mathurbhai Rajwadi	.. ..	..	Social Welfare, Prohibition and Excise,
Parmananddas Jivabhai Oza	.. ..	..	Forests and Road Transport

Parliamentary Secretaries to the Minister	.. ..	Chief	Ahvarbeg Ahmedbeg Mirza
	.. ..	..	Vinodchandra Chunilal Shah

Chief Secretary

F. N. Rana

Chief Justice	.. ..	..	P. N. Bhagwati
Judges	.. ..	..	V. B. Raju, A. R. Bakshi, B. J. Divan, N. K. Vakil, J. B. Mehta, M. U. Shah, N. G. Shelat, A. S. Sarela, A. D. Desai, J. M. Sheth, V. R. Shah, D. A. Desai, B. G. Thakore, B. R. Sompuva
Advocate General	.. ..	..	J. M. Thakore

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	.. ..	..	Fatehali Pulejwala
Member	.. ..	..	Akabarbbhai Nagori

*As on May 18, 1968.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Ahmedabad	8,552	22,10,199	Ahmedabad
2. Amreli	3,289	6,67,823	Amreli
3. Banas Kantha	10,454	9,96,144	Palanpur]
4. Baroda	7,647	15,27,326	Baroda
5. Bhavnagar	12,048	11,19,435	Bhavnagar
6. Broach	7,759	8,91,969	Broach
7. Bulsar	5,197	N.A.	Bulsar
8. Dangs	1,778	71,567	Ahwa
9. Gandhinagar	649	N.A.	Gandhinagar
10. Jamnagar	10,921	8,28,419	Jamnagar
11. Junagadh	10,843	12,45,643	Junagadh
12. Kaira	6,788	19,77,540	Kaira
13. Kutch	44,203	6,96,440	Bhuj
14. Mehsana	10,963	16,89,963	Mehsana]
15. Panch Mahals	9,029	14,68,946	Godhra]
16. Rajkot	11,882	12,08,519	Rajkot
17. Sabar Kantha	7,364	9,18,587	Himmatnagar
18. Surat	7,348	24,51,624	Surat
19. Surendranagar	10,377	6,63,206**	Surendranagar

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Raghavji T. Leuva

Deputy Speaker : Vasantlal V. Mehta

AHMEDABAD

1. *Asarwa* : Manharlal Tuljashanker Shukla (Con.)
2. *Bavla (R)* : Devjibhai Sadabhai Parmar (SWA)
3. *Dagipur-Kazipur* : Trikamlal Jamnadas Patel (Con.)
4. *Das Kroi* : Vadilal Lalubhai Mehta (Ind.)
5. *Dehgam* : Manharbhai Chandulal Shah (SWA)
6. *Dhandhuka* : Vinubhai Bhagvandas Kotdawala (SWA)
7. *Dholka* : Kantilal Fulchandbhai Ghiya (Con.)
8. *Ellis Bridge* : Ratilal Khusaldas Patel (Ind.)
9. *Jamalpur* : Abdulrahim Tajuji Kundiwala (Ind.)
10. *Kalapur* : Manubhai Harilal Palkhiwala (SSP)
11. *Kankaria (R)* : Jashingbhai Govindbhai Parmar (Con.)
12. *Khadia* : Martandray Gangashankar Shastri (PSP)
13. *Naroda* : Virumal Khusaldas Tarachandani (Con.)
14. *Rakhial* : Shantilal Ranchhoddas (Con.)
15. *Sanand* : Dahyabhai B. Jadav (Con.)
16. *Shahpur* : Somabhai C. Desai (JP)
17. *Viramgam* : Govindbhai Haribhai Patel (Con.)

AMRELI-

18. *Amreli* : Narsinhdas Gordhandas Gondhiya (Con.)
 19. *Babra* : Jinabhai Devrajibhai Kansagra (Con.)
 20. *Dhari-Kodinar (R)* : Raghavji Thobhanbhai Leuva (Speaker)
 21. *Lathi* : Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt (Con.)
 22. *Rajula* : Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Mehta (Con.)
- BANAS KANTHA**
23. *Danta* : Fuljibhai Doshibhai Patel (Con.)
 24. *Deesa* : Shantilal Swarupchand Shah (Con.)
 25. *Deodar* : Gumansinhji Viramsinhji Vaghela (Con.)
 26. *Dhanera* : Balashanker Jeshanker Joshi (SWA)
 27. *Kankrej* : Jayantilal Virchand Shah (Con.)
 28. *Palanpur* : Anandlal Chimanlal Mehta (Con.)
 29. *Radhanpur* : Raysinhji K. Jadeja (Con.)
 30. *Vav (R)* : Jagatabhai Puratabhai Parmar (Con.)

BARODA

31. *Baroda City* : Chandrakant Muljibhai Parikh (SWA)
32. *Baroda Rural* : Khodubha Abhesinh Vaghela (SWA)

*As on May 1, 1967. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad (JP); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP).

**Includes population of Bulsar district for which separate figures are not available.

33. *Chhota Udaipur (R)*: Bhaijibhai Garbadhai Tadvī (Con.)
34. *Dabhoi*: Naraharilal Isvarlal Purohit (SWA)
35. *Jetpur (R)*: Manekbhai Somabhai Tadvī (SWA)
36. *Karjan (R)*: Nagjibhai Govindbhai Arya (Con.)
37. *Naswadi (R)*: Parshotambhai Ukedbhai Bhil (Con.)
38. *Padra*: Jashwantlal Saubhagyachand Shah (Con.)
39. *Raopura*: Sanatkumar Maganlal Mehta (PSP)
40. *Sankheda*: Chimanbhai Jivabhai Patel (Con.)
41. *Savli*: Mamlal Asharam Shah (Con.)
42. *Sayaji Ganj*: Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad (Con.)
43. *Waghodia*: Mangaldas Gordhandas Pola (Con.)

BHAVNAGAR

44. *Bhavnagar*: Pratapray Tarachand Shah (Con.)
45. *Botad*: Pravinchandrasinji Gambhirsinhji (Con.)
46. *Gadhada*: Ranjitsinhji Bhavsinhji Gohil (SWA)
47. *Ghogho*: Dhirajlal Bakordas Mehta (Con.)
48. *Kundla*: Bhagvanbhai Kanjibhai Patel (SWA)
49. *Mohuva*: Chhabildas Pragjibhai Mehta (Con.)
50. *Palitana*: Dalsukhbhai Jerambhai Patel (Con.)
51. *Sihor*: Manubhai Pancholi (Con.)
52. *Talaja*: Shivabhadrasinji Krishnakumarsinhji Gohil (SWA)

BROACH

53. *Ankleswar*: Amrutlal Ambalal Patel (Con.)
54. *Broach*: Chandrashanker Manishanker Bhatt (Con.)
55. *Dediapada (R)*: Chunilal Bijalbai Vasava (SWA)
56. *Jambusar*: Vinodchandra Chunilal Shah (Con.)
57. *Jhagadia (R)*: Jinabhai Ramsangbhai Vasava (Con.)
58. *Nandod (R)*: Himatbhai Mathurbhai Rajwadi (Con.)
59. *Vagra*: Navalchand Motilal Kansara (Con.)

BULSAR AND DANGS

60. *Bansda (R)*: Ratanbhai Govindbhai Gavit (PSP)
61. *Bulsar*: Keshavbhai Ratanji Patel (Con.)
62. *Chikhli (R)*: Smt. Arunaben Gambhirbhai Patel (Con.)
63. *Dharampur (R)*: Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel (Con.)
64. *Gandevi*: Thakorabhai Manibhai Desai (Con.)
65. *Jalalpore*: Gonsaibhai Chhibabhai Patel (Con.)

66. *Mota Pondha (R)*: Ramubhai Balubhai Jadav (Con.)
67. *Navsari*: Suleman Yusuf Unia (Con.)
68. *Pardi (R)*: Uttambhai Harjibhai Patel (Con.)
69. *Umbergaon (R)*: Satubhai Devubhai Thakaria (Con.)

GANDHINAGAR

70. *Gandhinagar*: Shamalbhai Lallubhai Patel (SWA)

JAMNAGAR

71. *Alia*: Shambhubhai Devji Patel (Con.)
72. *Dwarka*: Keshubhai Gokaldas Raichura (Con.)
73. *Jamjodipur*: Nathalal Premjiabhai Patel (SWA)
74. *Jamnagar*: Liladhar Pranjivan Patel (SWA)
75. *Jodia*: Chandrasinhji Deepesinhji Jadeja (SWA)
76. *Kalavad*: Bhanji Bhimji Patel (Con.)
77. *Khambhalia*: Dwarkadas Vithaldas Barai (SWA)

JUNAGADH

78. *Junagadh*: Prabhlal Kanji Dave (Con.)
79. *Keshod*: Dharmsinhbhai Dayabhai Patel (SWA)
80. *Kutiyana*: Bechar Bhagvanji Gajera (SWA)
81. *Malia*: Kanjibhai Kacharabhai Mori (Con.)
82. *Manavadar (R)*: Manharbhai Amrabhai Chavda (Con.)
83. *Mangrol*: Naran Pala Gadha (Ind.)
84. *Porbandar*: Popatlal Dayabhai Kakad (Con.)
85. *Somnath*: Keshar Bhagwan Dodia (SWA)
86. *Una*: Parmananddas Jivabhai Oza (Con.)
87. *Visavadar*: Kurji Dungar Patel (SWA)

KAIRA

88. *Anand*: Shankerbhai Desaibhai Vaghela (Con.)
89. *Balasinar*: Natvarsinhji Keshrisinhji Solanki (SWA)
90. *Bhadran*: Madhvsinh Fulsinh Solanki (Con.)
91. *Barsad*: Ramanlal Dhanabhai Patel (Con.)
92. *Cambay*: Madhavlal Bhailalbai Shah (Con.)
93. *Kapadvanj*: Kasturbhai Nagindas Doshi (SWA)
94. *Kathlal*: Abhesinh Kodarbhai Parmar (SWA)
95. *Mahudha*: Amarsinh Bhupatsinh Vaghela (SWA)
96. *Matar (R)*: Smt. Gangaben Amrutlal Vaghela (Con.)
97. *Mehmedabad*: Jalamsinhji Himatsinhji Jadav (Con.)
98. *Nadiad*: Babubhai Jashbhai Patel (Con.)

99. *Petlad* : Anvarbeg Ahmedbeg Mirza (Con.)
 100. *Sarsa* : Bhailalbhai Dyabhai Patel (SWA)
 101. *Sojitra* : Indubhai Chaturbhai Patel (Con.)
 102. *Thusra* : Madhubhai Dadubhai Desai (SWA)
 103. *Umreth* : Udesinh Virsinh Vadodia (SWA)

KUTCH

104. *Abadasa* : Premji Bhavanji Thacker (Con.)
 105. *Anjar* : Smt. Nirmlaben Hasanand Gajwani (Con.)
 106. *Bhuj* : Mahipatra Mulshanker Mehta (Con.)
 107. *Mandvi* : Zumakhlal Laxamichand Mehta (Con.)
 108. *Mundra* (R) : Virji Bhimji Dafda (Con.)
 109. *Rapar* : Bhupendrasinghji Gajsinhji Jadeja (SWA)

MEHSANA

110. *Chanasma* : Bhogilal Kanjibhai Patel (SWA)
 111. *Jotana* : Bhailalbhai Manilal Patel (SWA)
 112. *Kadi* (R) : Palabhai Narandas Parmar (SWA)
 113. *Kalol* : Arjunsingh Bharatsingh Thakore (Con.)
 114. *Kheralu* : Vasantlal Vrijlal Parikh (Ind.)
 115. *Mansa* : Chunibhai Ganeshdas Patel (SWA)
 116. *Mehsana* : Kantiprasad Jaishanker Yagnik (SWA)
 117. *Patan* : Vijaykumar Madhavlal Trivedi (Con.)
 118. *Sami* : Karshanbhai Haribhai Chaudhury (Con.)
 119. *Sidhpur* : Madhavlal Lallubhai Padhya (Con.)
 120. *Unjha* : Shankerlal Mohanlal Patel (SWA)
 121. *Vijapur* : Gangaram Chunilal Raval (Con.)
 122. *Vishagar* : Smt. Shantaben Bhola-bhai Patel (Con.)

PANCH MAHALS

123. *Devgad* : Baria : Jaideepsinhji (SWA)
 124. *Dohad* (R) : Javsinh Mansinh Solanki (Con.)
 125. *Godhra* : Gaurishanker Dhaneśwar Pathak (SWA)
 126. *Holol* : Amarsinh Deepsinh Parmar (Con.)
 127. *Jhalod* (R) : Smt. Hiraben Lalchand Nenama (Con.)
 128. *Kalol* : Vijaysinh Bharatsingh Chauhan (SWA)
 129. *Limdi* (R) : Titabhai Meghijibhai Hathila (Con.)

130. *Limkheda* (R) : Virsingh Bhulabhai Pasaya (SWA)
 131. *Lunavada* : Kamleshanker Bhuleshwar Dave (SWA)
 132. *Salia* : Ramubhai Jethabhai Bhatia (SWA)
 133. *Santrampur* : Kishorsinhji Kalusinhji Parmar (Con.)
 134. *Shehra* : Parvatsingh Dhamirsinh Parmar (Con.)

RAJKOT

135. *Dhoraji* : Mohanlal Gokalabhai Patel (Con.)
 136. *Gondal* : Balubhai Harijbhai Patel (Con.)
 137. *Jaslan* : Shivraj Kumar Khachar (SWA)
 138. *Jetpur* : Naranbhai Kalidas Patel (Con.)
 139. *Morvi* : Vasantlal Vallabhdas Mehta (SWA)
 140. *Rajkot I* : Chimanlal Harilal Shukla (JS)
 141. *Rajkot II* : Manoharsinghji Pradyumansinhji Jadeja (Ind.)
 142. *Tankara* : Smt. Vasantben Jaisukhbhai Shah (Con.)
 143. *Upleta* : Jairam Anandbhai Patel (Con.)
 144. *Wankaner* : Digvijaysinhji Pratapsinhji (SWA)

SABAR KANTHA

145. *Bayad* : Lalsinhji Kishorsinhji Rahe-war (SWA)
 146. *Bhiloda* : Ambashanker Jaduram Trivedi (SWA)
 147. *Himainagar* : Daljitsinhji Himatsinhji (SWA)
 148. *Idar* (R) : Manabhai Revabhai Bhambhi (SWA)
 149. *Khedbrahma* (R) : Jethabhai Bhurabhai Rathod (SWA)
 150. *Meghray* : Jamubhai Punjiram Bhatt (SWA)
 151. *Modasa* : Naranbhai Shivjibhai Patel (SWA)
 152. *Prantij* : Narendrasingh Agarsinhji Zala (SWA)

SURAT

153. *Bardoll* : Bhulabhai Vithalbhai Patel (Con.)
 154. *Chorasi* : Smt. Urmilaben Premshanker Bhatt (Con.)
 155. *Mahuva* (R) : Chhotubhai Nathubhai Rathod (Con.)
 156. *Mandvi* (R) : Parbhubhai Dhanabhai Patel (Con.)
 157. *Manerol* (R) : Ramjibhai Rupabhai Chaudhri (Con.)
 158. *Olpad* : Hitendrabhai Kanaiyalal Desai (Con.)
 159. *Soneadhi* (R) : Bhimsinghbhai Foj-sinh Vasava (SWA)
 160. *Surat City East* : Gordhandas Ramchoddas Chokhawala (Con.)

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| <p>161. <i>Surat City North</i> : Popatlal Mulshan-
ker Vyas (Cen.)</p> <p>162. <i>Surat City West</i> : Mohamadhusen
Abdulsamad Golandaz (Con)</p> <p>163 <i>Vyara (R)</i>: Bhimsinghbhai Sivabhai
Gamit (Con.)</p> <p>SURENDRANAGAR</p> <p>164. <i>Chotila</i> : Dharmendrasinhji Bhadur-
sinhji Rana (SWA)</p> | <p>165. <i>Dasada</i> : Chunilal Popatlal Chud-
gar (SWA)</p> <p>166. <i>Dharangdhra</i> : H. M. Patel (SWA)</p> <p>167. <i>Limbdi (R)</i> : Naribhai Pratha-
bhai Doriya (SWA)</p> <p>168. <i>Wadhwan</i> : Surendrasinhji Joravar-
sinhji Zala (SWA)</p> |
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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax	6,98.44	9,25.59	7,87.36
Estate Duty	30.49	57.24	34.25
Land Revenue (net)	6,98.45	6,62.70	7,32.00
State Excise Duties	52.67	55.64	55.40
Stamps	4,00.25	4,05.97	4,32.30
Forests	2,21.53	2,21.53	2,12.36
Registration	26.02	28.32	30.03
Taxes on Vehicles	4,70.70	4,95.30	5,35.30
Sales Tax	40,06.54	40,06.54	45,70.00
Other Taxes and Duties	11,68.40	11,85.20	13,66.55
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,02.00	1,25.00	1,45.56
Debt Services	12,93.89	12,79.64	14,51.98
Civil Administration	10,94.95	11,33.97	12,04.22
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,43.00	1,46.00	1,48.35
Miscellaneous (net)	7,90.47	8,31.40	7,26.68
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	41,06.76	34,97.04	40,19.71
Extraordinary	0.28	3.73	0.93
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,53,04.84	1,50,60.81	1,64,52.98
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	8,38.29	9,18.95	10,31.37
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	9,07.99	9,53.07	10,19.63
Debt Services	20,76.99	21,82.81	23,80.17
General Administration	3,43.04	3,50.35	3,78.47
Administration of Justice	1,34.89	1,49.61	1,46.33
Jails	43.43	40.62	45.65
Police	9,56.64	9,76.64	10,62.12
Scientific Departments	8.76	9.51	12.58
Education	24,65.47	27,74.97	27,56.44
Medical	6,10.82	5,58.73	6,60.74
Public Health	5,75.54	5,24.94	6,95.74
Ports and Pilotage	1,79.78	1,77.97	2,14.24
Dangs District	1,02.11	89.02	1,01.36
Agriculture	5,00.12	5,91.12	5,73.46
Animal Husbandry	2,04.39	1,67.78	1,94.94
Co-operation	1,47.46	1,47.95	1,79.17
Industries	1,90.20	1,77.42	2,19.51
Miscellaneous Departments	5,00.06	5,10.48	5,73.62
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	17,03.07	10,63.75	11,39.81
Miscellaneous	17,30.24	19,07.75	13,51.77
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES and Local Development Works	4,58.32	3,84.37	4,15.91
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,46,77.51	1,46,57.80	1,51,53.03
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(−) ON REVE- NUE ACCOUNT	(+)6,27.33	(+)4,03.01	(+)12,99.95

HARYANA

Area : **

Population : 75,90,543*

Capital : Chandigarh

Principal language : Hindi

Governor : B. N. Chakravarty

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS†

Ministers

Portfolios

Bansi Lal	..	..	....	..	Chief Minister, General Administration (including Public Relations), Home, Administration of Justice, Transport, Vigilance, Tourism, Legislative, Education, Town and Country Planning, P.W.D., Public Health, Technical Education, Industries and Industrial Training
Om Prabha Jain	..	..	..	..	Finance, Planning, Excise and Taxation, Revenue, Rehabilitation, Consolidation, Languages and Cultural Affairs
Ran Singh	..	..	..	..	Labour and Employment, Printing and Stationery, Social Welfare, Welfare of S.C. & B.C. and Agriculture
Ram Dhari Gaur	..	..	..	..	Irrigation and Power, Colonization, Forests, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Wild Life Preservation
Khurshed Ahmed	..	..	..	..	Health, Local Government, Housing and Waqf
K. L. Poswal	..	..	..	..	P. W. D. B. & R., Architecture, Food and Supplies, Sports and Elections
Mahabir Singh	..	..	..	..	Development and Panchayats, Co-operation and Jails

Chief Secretary
Saroop Krishen

HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA†

Chief Justice	..	..	..	..	Mehar Singh
Judges	..	..	..	..	S. B. Kapoor, Harbans Singh, D. K. Mahajan, J. S. Bedi, Shamsher Bahadur, P. C. Pandit, Gurdev Singh, Jindra Lal, R. S. Narula, R. S. Sarkaria, Hans Raj Sodhi, Gopal Singh, Balraj Tuli, Anand Dev Koshal and Surjit Singh Sandhawalia

Advocate-General (Haryana)
Anand Sarup

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	..	..	..	..	Darbari Lal Gupta
Members	..	..	..	..	Bhim Singh, Gopi Chand

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS*

District	Area** (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Ambala	..	8,85,785	Ambala
2. Gurgaon	..	12,40,706	Gurgaon
3. Hissar	..	15,40,508	Hissar
4. Jind	..	4,64,873	Jind
5. Karnal	..	14,90,430	Karnal
6. Mahendragarh	..	5,47,850	Narnaul
7. Rohtak	..	14,20,391	Rohtak

*As estimated by the Registrar General on the basis of 1961 Census.

†As on June 6, 1968. Following a report by the Governor, the Haryana Council of Ministers headed by Rao Birendra Singh was dismissed the legislature dissolved and President's rule proclaimed on November 21, 1967. Mid-term elections were held in the State on May 12, 1968.

**Consequent on the reorganisation of the State of Punjab on 1-11-1966, the area figures are under computation.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Ran Singh

Deputy Speaker : Vacant

AMBALA

1. Ambala City : Smt. Lekhwati Jain (Cong.)
2. Ambala Cant : Bhagwan Dass (JS)
3. Chhachharauli (R) : Prabhu (Con.)
4. Jagadhri : Rameshwar Dass (Con.)
5. Kalka : Kishori Lal (Con.)
6. Mullana (R) : Ram Parkash (Con.)
7. Naggal : Abdul Ghaflar Khan (Con.)
8. Naraingarh : Lall Singh (Con.)
9. Yamuna Nagar : Malik Chand (JS)

GURGAON

10. Ballabgarh : Smt. Sharda Rani (Con.)
11. Bawal (R) : Jeesukh (VH)
12. Faridabad : Kamal Dev (Con.)
13. Ferozpur Jhirka : Abdul Razzaq (VH)
14. Gurgaon : Maha Bir Singh (Con.)
15. Hassanpur (R) : Manohar Singh (Con.)
16. Jatusana : Birender Singh (VH)
17. Nathin : Hem Raj (Ind.)
18. Nuh : Khurshed Ahmed (Con.)
19. Palwal : Roop Lal Mehta (Con.)
20. Pataudi : Ram Jiwan Singh (VH)
21. Rewari : Smt. Sumitra Devi (VH)
22. Sohna : K. L. Plswal (Con.)

HISSAR

23. Adampur : Bhajan Lal (Con.)
24. Badopal : Pratap Singh (Ind.)
25. Barwala (R) : Gordhan Dass (Con.)
26. Bawani-Khera (R) : Prabhu Singh (Con.)
27. Bhiwani : Banarsi Dass (Con.)
28. Dabwali (R) : Teja Singh (Ind.)
29. Ellenabad : Lal Chand (Ind.)
30. Fatehabad : Pokar Ram (Con.)
31. Hansi : Hari Singh (Con.)
32. Hissar : Balwant Rai Tayal (BKD)
33. Loharu : Smt. Chandrawati (Con.)
34. Mundhalkhurd : Sarup Singh (Con.)
35. Narnaund : Joginder Singh (SWA)
36. Rori : Har Kishan Lal (Con.)
37. Sirsa : Prem Sukh Dass (Con.)
38. Tohana : Harpal Singh (VH)
39. Tosham : Bansi Lal (Con.)

JIND

40. Jind : Daya Krishan (Con.)
41. Julana : Narain Singh (SWA)
42. Kalayat (R) : Bhagtu (Con.)
43. Narwana : Neki Ram (Con.)
44. Safidon : Satya Narain (VH)

KARNAL

45. Babain (R) : Chand Ram (Ind.)
46. Gharaunda : Randhir Singh (JS)
47. Indri : Smt. Prasanni Devi (Con.)
48. Jundla (R) : Banwari Ram (RPI)
49. Kaithal : Smt. Om Prabha Jain (Con.)
50. Karnal : Shanti Prasad (Ind.)
51. Naultha : Jai Singh (Con.)
52. Nilokheri : Chanda Singh (Ind.)
53. Panipat : Fateh Chand (JS)
54. Pehowa : Piara Singh (Con.)
55. Pundri : Ishwar Singh (Ind.)
56. Rajauri (R) : Ran Singh (Con.)
57. Sambhalka : Kartar Singh (Con.)
58. Shahabad : Jagdish Chander (Con.)
59. Sherhada : Surjit Singh (Con.)
60. Thanesar : Om Parkash (Con.)

MAHENDRAGARH

61. Atill : Birendra Singh (VH)
62. Badhra : Amir Singh (VH)
63. Dadri (R) : Ganpat Rai (Con.)
64. Kanina : Dalip Singh (VH)
65. Mahendragarh : Hari Singh (VH)
66. Narnaul : Ram Saran Chand Mital (Con.)

ROHTAK

67. Bahadurgarh : Partap Singh (Con.)
68. Baroda (R) : Shyam Chand (VH)
69. Beri : Ran Singh (Speaker)
70. Gohana : Ram Dhari (Con.)
71. Hassangarh : Maru Singh (Con.)
72. Jhajjar : Ganga Sagar (Con.)
73. Kailana : Rajinder Singh (Ind.)
74. Kalanaur : Sat Ram Dass (JS)
75. Kilo : Ranbir Singh (Con.)
76. Meham : Raj Singh (Con.)
77. Rai : Jaswant Singh (Con.)
78. Rohat (R) : Kanwar Singh (Con.)
79. Rohtak : Mangal Sein (JS)
80. Salhawas (R) : Smt. Shakuntla (VH)
81. Sonapat : Mukhtiar Singh (JS)

*As on July 16, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Republican Party of India (RPI); Vishal Haryana (VH); Independent (Ind.); Bhartiya Kranti Dal (BKD); and Reserved (R)

**BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)**

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,15·00	2,85·00	2,43·00
Estate Duty	11·90	8·54	12·62
Land Revenue (net)	99·46	1,36·13	1,36·97
State Excise Duties	4,78·64	5,47·37	5,47·37
Stamps	2,00·48	2,49·84	2,59·17
Forests	19·39	20·95	23·00
Registration	40·60	46·70	52·75
Taxes on Vehicles	51·85	50·03	52·07
Sales Tax	8,70·19	10,80·17	11,88·74
Other Taxes and Duties	4,29·08	4,62·61	4,97·27
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	3,85·83	4,20·91	4,08·15
Debt Services	10,14·07	9,53·05	10,84·63
Civil Administration	3,37·49	3,43·15	5,09·81
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	16·80	32·00	32·00
Miscellaneous (net)	5,11·37	5,92·55	6,58·06
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments..	10,56·47	9,87·77	10,93·01
Extraordinary	0·20	0·20	0·10
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	57,38·82	62,16·97	67,98·72
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,05·33	1,92·43	1,76·64
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,86·98	6,78·48	7,20·73
Debt Services (net)	11,65·55	13,73·64	15,97·68
General Administration	1,90·86	1,78·86	1,81·900
Administration of Justice	41·85	42·84	41·44
Jails	36·47	38·91	40·91
Police	2,74·68	2,96·51	3,20·15
Scientific Departments	0·45	0·40	0·75
Education	10,23·84	10,61·29	12,50·45
Medical	2,25·43	1,80·19	2,24·40
Public Health	2,10·26	1,57·44	1,90·39
Agriculture	3,13·62	2,62·93	3,84·38
Animal Husbandry	1,03·50	90·48	1,24·68
Co-operation	47·02	42·04	46·41
Industries	99·82	37·87	1,00·55
Miscellaneous Departments	1,87·36	1,38·80	1,76·35
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,08·51	1,98·91	2,60·83
Miscellaneous	6,62·04	5,99·58	6,46·54
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	1,57·56	1,31·79	1,49·99
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	59,41·13	57,39·39	66,35·27
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)2,02·31	(+)4,77·58	(+)1,63·45

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area : 2,22,870 sq.km.†

Population : 35,60,976*

Capital : Srinagar

Principal languages : Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Governor : Bhagwan Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

Ministers	Portfolios
G.M. Sadiq	Chief Minister, General Administration, Cabinet Work, Civil Secretariat, Services, Law and Order, Militia, Police, Civil Liaison, Tawaza and Reception, Education and Tourism, Libraries, Research and Publications, General Records, National Cadet Corps, Monuments of State Importance, Youth Welfare and Sports, Technical Training (including Engineering Colleges, Medical College and Polytechnics), Industrial Training Institutes, Agriculture Colleges, Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges, Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, and Field Survey Organisation
G.L. Dogra	Land Revenue and Land Records, Metric System of Weights and Measures, Debt Conciliation and Compassionate Fund Boards, Charitable and Religious Institutions, Endowments and Jurisdictional Jagirs, Evacuee Property, Consolidation of Holdings, Relief and Rehabilitation, Information and Publicity, Stationery and Printing, Law and Judiciary, Franchise and Legislation
D.P. Dhar	Planning and Statistics, Finance and Budget, Banking and Insurance, J. & K. State Financial Corporation, Excise and Taxation, Food, Supplies and Price Control, Agricultural Production and Development, including (a) Forests, Games and Fisheries, (b) Agriculture and Horticulture, (c) Animal Husbandry, Sheep-Breeding and Sheep Development, Dairy Farms, Rakhs and Farms, (d) Community Development and NES, (e) Co-operation, and (f) Irrigation (including Minor Irrigation)
Mohammed Ayub Khan	Health Sanatoria and Jails, Municipalities, Town and Notified Areas, Village Planning and Sanitation, Social Welfare, and Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes
Peer Ghias-ud-Din	Industries and Commerce, J. & K. Minerals and Industries, Geology and Mining, Employment Exchanges, Power, Ladakh Affairs, Trade Commission and Trade Agencies, Labour Administration and Labour Organisation
Ranjit Singh Jamwal	Roads and Buildings, Flood Control, Public Health Engineering (Including Water Supply), Directorate of Design and Planning, Central Purchases and Stores, Housing and Transport, J. & K. Project Construction Corporation

Ministers of State

Ghulam Rasool Kar	Irrigation and Forests
Abdul Ghani Goni	Finance

*The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China, where census could not be held.

**As on July 15, 1968.

†Includes area under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

Deputy Ministers

Noor Mohammed	..	..	..	Education and Tourism
Mufti Mohammed Syed	..	..	..	Agriculture and Co-operation
Mohammed Shafi	..	..	..	Animal Husbandry, Community Development and National Extension Service
Gurmukh Singh	..	..	..	Rehabilitation and Consolidation
Mohammed Din Bandey	..	..	..	Information and Publicity
Parma Nand	..	..	..	Transport

Parliamentary Secretaries

A.A. Zargar	..	..	..	Chief Parliamentary Secretary
B.L. Kohistani				
Dharam Pal				

Chief Secretary

P.K. Dave

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	—	—	—	—	Murtaza Fazal Ali
Judges	—	—	—	—	J.N. Bhat, Jaswant Singh
Advocate-General	—	—	—	—	Amar Nath Raina

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	—	—	—	—	Raj Kumar Shiv Dev Singh
Members	—	—	—	—	Ghulam Mohammed, Ghulam Nabi

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

The Jammu and Kashmir State comprises the following 14 districts : Chilas (4,226 sq. km.), Gilgit (34,882 sq. km.), Gilgit-Wazarat (4,378 sq. km.), Jammu (2,971 sq. km.), Kashmir North (8,581 sq. km.), Kashmir South (Anantnag) (7,302 sq. km.), Kathua (2,651 sq. km.), Ladakh (1,22,485 sq. km.), Mirpur (4,203 sq. km.), Muzaffarabad (6,253 sq. km.), Poonch (4,232 sq. km.), Reasi (4,629 sq. km.), Tribal Territory (2,731 sq. km.), and Udhampur (13,346 sq. km.).

Data relating to the censused area, which excludes areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China, are as follows. The area figures of the districts are as computed by the State Government.

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Anantnag	—	—	—
2. Baramulla	..	..	..
3. Doda	..	..	..
4. Jammu	..	..	..
5. Kathua	..	..	..
6. Ladakh	..	..	..
7. Poonch	..	..	..
8. Srinagar	..	..	..
9. Udhampur	..	..	..
	5,430.9	6,54,368	Anantnag
	6,568.2	6,04,695	Baramulla
	11,344.7	2,68,403	Doda
	3,233.8	5,16,932	Jammu
	2,651.2	2,07,430	Kathua
	97,782.4	88,651	Leh
	4,374.8	3,26,061	Poonch
	3,121.2	6,40,411	Srinagar
	4,484.9	2,54,061	Udhampur

*As on July 15, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Ghulam Mohammad Mir Rajpuri

Deputy Speaker : Beli Ram

ANANTNAG

1. *Anantnag* : Shams-ud-Din (Con.)
2. *Bijabehara* : Mufti Mohammad Syed (Con.)
3. *Devsar* : Mansher Nath Koul (Con.)
4. *Kothar* : Mohammad Ashraf Khan (Con.)
5. *Kulgam* : Mohammed Yaqub Bhat (Con.)
6. *Nandi* : Abdul Rehman (Con.)
7. *Nanbug* : Hassam-du-Din (Con.)
8. *Noorabad* : Abdul Aziz Zargar (Con.)
9. *Pahalgam* : Makhan Lal Fotedar (Con.)
10. *Pampore* : Mubarik Shah Qadiri (Con.)
11. *Pulwama* : Sona Ullah Sheikh (Con.)
12. *Rajpura* : Ghulam Mohammad Mir Rajpuri (Speaker)
13. *Shopian* : Shamim Ahmed Shamim (Ind.)
14. *Tral* : Ali Mohammed Naik (Ind.)
15. *Verinag* : Syed Mir Qasim (Con.)

BARAMULA

16. *Bandipora* : Mohammad Anwar Khan (Con.)
17. *Baramulla* : Peer Shams-ud-Din (NC)
18. *Gulmarg* : Surinder Singh (NC)
19. *Handwara* : Abdul Gani Lone (Con.)
20. *Havli* : Abdul Gani Mir (Con.)
21. *Karnah* : Mohammed Younis (Con.)
22. *Kupwara* : Mohammed Sultan Tantrey (Con.)
23. *Lolab* : Ghulam Nabi Wani Sogami (Con.)
24. *Pattan* : Ghulam Rasool Dar (NC)
25. *Refiabad* : Ghulam Rasool Kar (Con.)
26. *Sonawari* : Abdul Aziz Parrey (Con.)
27. *Sopore* : Ghulam Nabi Mircha (Con.)
28. *Uri* : Raja Mohammed Muzaffar Khan (Con.)

DODA

29. *Banihal* : Mohammad Akhtar Nizami (NC)
30. *Bhaderwah* (R) : Jagat Ram Aryan (Con.)
31. *Doda* : Lassa Wani (Con.)
32. *Inderwal* : Abdul Ghani Goni (Con.)
33. *Kishatwar* : Ghulam Mustafa Ishrat (Con.)
34. *Ramhan* : Hans Raj Dogra (Con.)

JAMMU

35. *Akhnoor* : Dharam Pal (Con.)
36. *Chhamb* : Chhaju Ram (Con.)
37. *Jammu Cantonment* : Trilochan Dutta (Con.)
38. *Jammu North* : Prem Nath Dogra (JS)
39. *Jammu South* : Ram Nath (JS)
40. *Jandrah Gharota* : Ranjit Singh Jamwal (Con.)

41. *March* (R) : Guru Ditta Mal (Con.)
42. *Miransahib* (*Bishnah*) (R) : Bhagat Chhaju Ram (Con.)
43. *Ramgarh* : Dina Nath (Con.)
44. *Ranbirsinghpura* : Kulbir Singh (Con.)
45. *Samba* (R) : Parma Nand (Con.)

KATHUA

46. *Basoli* : Mahant Ram (Con.)
47. *Billawar* : Randhir Singh (Con.)
48. *Jasmergarh* : Girdhari Lal Dogra (Con.)
49. *Kathua* (R) : Panjloo Ram (Con.)

LADAKH

50. *Kargil* : Kachoo Mohammad Beli Khan (Con.)
51. *Leh* : Sonam Wangyal (Con.)

POONCH

52. *Darhal* : Mohammad Hussain (Con.)
53. *Mendhar* : Mohammad Aslam Lisanavi (Con.)
54. *Nowshera* : Beli Ram (Con.)
55. *Poonch* : Mir Ghulam Mohammad (Con.)
56. *Rajouri* : Mirza Abdul Rashid (Con.)

SRINAGAR

57. *Amirakadal* : Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq (Con.)
58. *Badgam* : Vacant
59. *Beerwa* : Abdul Qudus Azad (Con.)
60. *Chadura* : Ghulam Mohammad Mir (Con.)
61. *Crarsharif* : Abdul Qayum (Con.)
62. *Ganderbal* : Mohammed Maqbool Bhat (Con.)
63. *Habbakadal* : Sri Kanth Kaul (Con.)
64. *Hazratbal* : Mohammed Yahaya Siddiqi (NC)
65. *Kangan* : Mian Bashir Ahmad (Con.)
66. *Khan Sahib* : Abdul Ghani Namtahali (Con.)
67. *Khanyar* : Ghulam Ahmed Burza (Con.)
68. *Safakadal* : Vacant
69. *Tankipora* : Noor Mohammed (Con.)
70. *Zadibal* : Syed Abdullah Safvi (Con.)

UDHAMPUR

71. *Gulabgarh* : Mohammad Ayub Khan (Con.)
72. *Ramnagar* (R) : Chander Lal (Con.)
73. *Reasi* : Bansil Lal Kohistani (Con.)
74. *Tikri* : Shiv Charan Gupta (JS)
75. *Udhampur* : Hem Raj Jandial (Con.)

*As on March 1, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Bhartiya Jana Sangh (JS); National Conference (NC); Independent (Ind.) and Reserved (R)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Shiv Narayan Fotedar

Deputy Chairman : Mohammed Shaffi

1. Amirullah Khan	Legislative Assembly	19. S. L. Mahajan	Legislative Assembly
2. Chuni Lal Sharma	"	20. Sona Ullah	"
3. Dina Nath Sharma	"	21. Sonam Narboo	"
4. D. P. Dhar	"	22. Syed Hussain	"
5. Ghias-ud-Din	"	23. Dina Nath Mahajan	Local Authorities
6. Ghulam Mustafa	"	24. Vacant	"
7. Ghulam Qadir Bhat	"	25. Ghulam Ahmed Mir	Panchayats
8. Gurmukh Singh	"	26. Mangat Ram Sharma	"
9. Harnam Singh	"	27. Vacant	"
10. Jatinder Dev	"	28. Vacant	"
11. Jytoshi Ram Krishan	"	29. Ghulam Jeeliani	"
12. Lachaman Singh Charakh	"	30. Mir Alam	"
13. Mohd. Anwar Shah	"	31. Mohammed Shaffi	"
14. Mohd. Din Bandey	"	32. Piar Singh	"
15. Mohd. Iqbal	"	33. Ram Chand Mahajan	"
16. Munshi Habib Ullah	"	34. Safi-ud-Din Makhdoomi	"
17. Piara Singh	"	35. Vacant	"
18. Shiv Narayan Fotedar	"	36. Vacant	"

*As on March 1, 1968.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	98·00	98·00	1,02·00
Estate Duty	5·00	5·00	5·00
Land Revenue (net)	79·19	79·89	85·19
States Excise Duties	1,64·00	1,67·00	1,80·00
Stamps	22·00	25·88	26·16
Forests	4,60·57	4,10·00	5,00·00
Registration	5·77	5·77	5·77
Taxes on Vehicles	40·00	40·00	43·50
Sales Tax	1,25·00	1,33·00	1,53·00
Other Taxes and Duties	75·80	43·00	56·00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,43·33	1,32·39	1,55·00
Debt Services	1,73·27	1,73·94	1,86·67
Civil Administration	65·35	61·96	70·09
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	3,32·84	3,42·86	3,64·45
Miscellaneous (net)	4,01·37	4,31·87	4,48·47
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	25,00·38	26,99·90	25,42·52
Extraordinary	2·00	2·00	2·00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	46,93·87	48,52·46	49,25·82
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,35·27	3,28·20	3,30·09
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,85·33	2,98·14	3,28·50
Debt Services (net)	1,00·00	50·00	2,30·00
General Administration	1,10·55	1,21·08	1,32·18
Administration of Justice	21·99	25·52	28·94
Jails	11·73	11·65	12·74
Police	2,85·70	3,17·51	3,41·70
Scientific Departments	7·19	5·27	6·58
Education	6,67·73	6,80·53	8,00·60
Medical	2,46·24	2,48·72	2,88·84
Public Health	1,07·06	1,10·16	1,05·80
Agriculture	2,37·71	2,17·19	2,56·78
Animal Husbandry	93·45	83·81	1,02·76
Co-operation	42·91	39·08	46·95
Industries	49·32	43·36	49·54
Miscellaneous Departments	1,36·90	1,39·18	1,54·53
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,73·96	8,55·21	8,97·75
Miscellaneous	15,21·20	18,34·07	12,14·95
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	1,20·93	1,20·30	1,26·31
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNTS.. .. .	52,55·17	55,28·98	54,55·54
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)5,61·30	(—)6,76·52	(—)5,29·72

KERALA

Area : 38,869 sq. km.

Population : 1,69,03,715

Capital : Trivandrum

Principal language : Malayalam

Governor : V. Vishwanathan*

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	Portfolios
E.M.S. Namboodiripad	.. Chief Minister, General Administration, Integration, Planning, Home (Police, Election, Anti-corruption), Information and Publicity, Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, and subjects not specified elsewhere
Smt. K. R. Gouri	.. .. Revenue (excluding Registration), Law, Legislation, Food and Civil Supplies and Social Welfare (excluding Harijan Welfare)
E. K. Imbichi Bava	.. .. Transport and Communications (including Ports, P. & T. and Railways), Motor Vehicles, Jails, Archaeology and Museum and Zoo
M. K. Krishnan	.. .. Forests, Harijan Welfare, Colonisation and Settlement Schemes and Housing (excluding Industrial Housing)
M. N. Govindan Nair	.. .. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Electricity
T. V. Thomas	.. .. Industries and Commerce (including Industrial Co-operatives), Cement, Iron and Steel, Industrial Housing, Mining and Geology, Sports and Sports Association, a n c loom and Coir
P. R. Kurup	.. .. Irrigation, Co-operation (excluding Industrial Co-operatives) and Devaswom
P. K. Kunju	.. .. Finance, Insurance, Registration and Stores Purchase
C. H. Mohammed Koya	.. .. Education and Wakfs
M. P. M. Ahmed Kurikkal	.. .. Panchayats, Community Development, Fisheries, and Village Courts
T. K. Divakaran	.. .. Public Works (General Administration, Buildings and Roads), Tourism, Town Planning, Printing and Stationery, Municipalities and Corporations
B. Wellington	.. .. Health, Ayurveda and Public Health Engineering
Mathai Manjooran	.. .. Labour, Training and Employment, Factories and Boilers

Chief Secretary

M. Gopal Menon

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	.. .. M. S. Menon
Judges	.. .. P. T. Raman Nayar, T. C. Raghavan, M. Madhavan Nair, P. Govindan Nair, K. K. Mathew, V. P. Gopalan Nambiyar, T. S. Krishnamoorthy Iyer, M. U. Issac, K. Sadasivan, V. B. Eradi
Advocate-General	.. .. P. Subramonian*Potti

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	.. .. M. K. Devassy
Members	.. .. A. P. Udayabhanu, P. P. Ummer Koya, E. P. Narayana Pillai, V. K. Kunjan

*As on March 15, 1968.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Alleppey	1,809	18,11,252	Alleppey
2. Cannanore	5,699	17,80,294	Cannanore
3. Ernakulam	3,272	18,59,913	Ernakulam
4. Kottayam	6,250	17,32,883	Kottayam
5. Kozhikode	6,688	26,17,189	Calicut
6. Palghat	5,133	17,76,566	Palghat
7. Quilon	4,849	19,41,228	Quilon
8. Trichur	2,974	16,39,862	Trichur
9. Trivandrum	2,195	17,44,531	Trivandrum

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : D. Damodaran Potti

Deputy Speaker : M. P. Mohammed Jaffer Khan

ALLEPPEY

1. Alleppey : T. V. Thomas (CPI)
2. Ambalapuzha : V. S. Achuthanandan (CPI-M)
3. Aranmula : P. N. Chandrasenan (SSP)
4. Aroor : Smt. K. R. Gouri Thomas (CPI-M)
5. Chengannur : P. G. Purushothaman Pillai (CPI-M)
6. Haripad : C. B. C. Warriar (CPI-M)
7. Kalliooppara : George Thomas (Con.)
8. Kayamkulam : P. K. Kunju (SSP)
9. Kuttanad : K. K. Kumara Pillai (Ind.)
10. Mararikulam : S. Damodaran (CPI-M)
11. Mavelikara : G. Gopinatha Pillai (SSP)
12. Pandalam (R) : P. K. Kunjachan (CPI-M)
13. Sherttilalai : N. Prabhakara Thandar (CPI-M)
14. Thiruvalla : E. John Jacob (KC)

CANNANORE

15. Cannanore : E. Ahmed (ML)
16. Edakkad : C. Kannan (CPI-M)
17. Hosdurg : N. K. Balakrishnan (SSP)
18. Irikur : E. P. Krishnan Nambiar (CPI-M)
19. Kasargod : U. P. Kunikullayya (Ind.)
20. Kuthuparamba : K. K. Aboo (SSP)
21. Madayi : Mathai Manjooran (Ind.)
22. Manjeswar : K. Mahabala Bhandari (Ind.)
23. Nilesvar : V. V. Kunhambu (CPI-M)
24. North Wynad (R) : K. K. Annan (CPI-M)
25. Payyannur : A. V. Kunhambu (CPI-M)
26. Peringalam : P. R. Kurup (SSP)
27. Taliparamba : K. P. Raghava Poduval (CPI-M)
28. Tellicherry : K. P. R. Gopalan (CPI-M)

ERNAKULAM

29. Alwaye : M. K. A. Hameed (Ind.)
30. Ankamali : A. P. Kurian (CPI-M)
31. Ernakulam : Alexander Parambithara (Con.)
32. Karimanoor : M. M. Thomas (Ind.)
33. Kothamangalam : T. M. Meethiyan (CPI-M)
34. Kunnathunad (R) : M. K. Krishnan (CPI-M)
35. Mathancherry : M. P. Mohammed Jaffer Khan (ML)
36. Muvattupuzha : P. V. Abraham (CPI)
37. Narakkal : A. S. Purushothman (CPI-M)
38. Palluruthy : P. Gangadharan (CPI-M)
39. Parur : K. T. George (Con.)
40. Perumbavoor : P. Govinda Pillai (CPI-M)
41. Thodupuzha : K. C. Zachariah (Ind.)
42. Trippunithura : T. K. Ramakrishnan (CPI-M)
43. Vadakkekkara : E. Balanandan (CPI-M)

KOTTAYAM

44. Akalakunam : J. A. Chacko (KC)
45. Changanacherry : K. G. N. Namboodiripad (CPI)
46. Devicollam (R) : N. Ganapathy (Con.)
47. Ettumanoor : P. P. Wilson (SSP)
48. Kaduthuruthy : Joseph Chazhikattu (KC)
49. Kanjirapally : Mustafa Kamal (CPI-M)
50. Kottayam : M. K. George (CPI-M)
51. Palai : K. M. Mani (KC)
52. Peermade (R) : K. I. Rajan (CPI-M)
53. Poonjar : K. M. George (KC)
54. Puthupally : E. M. George (CPI-M)
55. Udumbanchola : K. T. Jacob (CPI)
56. Vaikom : P. S. Sreenivasan (CPI)
57. Vazhoor : K. Purushothaman Pillai (CPI)

*As on March 15, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Muslim League (ML); Kerala Congress (KC); Independent (Ind.), Reserved (R)

KOZHIKODE

58. *Badagara* : M. Krishnan (SSP)
59. *Balusseri* : A. K. Appu (SSP)
60. *Beyapore* : K. Chathunny Master (CPI-M)
61. *Calicut I* : P. C. Raghavan Nair (CPI-M)
62. *Calicut II* : P. M. Abubaker (ML)
63. *Kalpetta* : B. Wellington (Ind.)
64. *Kondotty* : Syed Ummer Bafakih ML
65. *Kunnamangalam* : V. Kuttikrishnan Nair (SSP)
66. *Kuttiippuram* : C. Mohammed Kutty (ML)
67. *Malappuram* : M. P. M. Ahmed Kurikkal (ML)
68. *Manjeri (R)* : M. Chadayan (ML)
69. *Meppayur* : M. K. Kelu (CPI-M)
70. *Nadapuram* : E. V. Kumaran (CPI-M)
71. *Nilambur* : K. Kunhali (CPI-M)
72. *Perambra* : V. V. Dakshinamurthy (CPI-M)
73. *Quilandy* : P. Kunhiraman Kidavu (SSP)
74. *South Wynad (R)* : M. Ramunni (SSP)
75. *Tanur* : M. Moideenkutty Haji (ML)
76. *Tirur* : K. Moideenkutty Haji (ML)
77. *Tirurangadi* : K. Avukadarkutty Naha Haji (ML)

PALGHAT

78. *Alathur* : R. Krishnan (CPI-M)
79. *Chittur* : Sivarama Bharathy (SSP)
80. *Kollengode* : C. Vasudeva Menon (CPI-M)
81. *Kuzhalmannam (R)* : O. Koran (SSP)
82. *Malampuzha* : M. P. Kunhiraman (CPI-M)
83. *Mankada* : C. H. Mohammed Koya Haji (ML)
84. *Mannarghat* : E. K. Imbichi Bava (CPI-M)
85. *Outapalam* : P. P. Krishnan (CPI-M)
86. *Palghat* : R. Krishnan (CPI-M)
87. *Pattambi* : E. M. S. Namboodiripad (CPI-M)
88. *Perintalmanna* : P. Mohammed Kutty (CPI-M)
89. *Ponnani* : V. P. Cherukoya Thangal (ML)
90. *Sreekrishnapuram* : P. Govinda Panicker (CPI-M)
91. *Triphala (R)* : E. T. Kunhan (CPI-M)

QUILON

92. *Adoor* : P. Ramalingom (CPI)
93. *Chadayamangalam* : D. Damodaran Potti (Speaker)
94. *Chathannoor* : P. Ravindran (CPI)
95. *Eravipuram* : R. S. Unni (Ind.)
96. *Karunagapally* : Baby John (Ind.)

97. *Konni* : P. R. Madhavan Pillai (CPI)
98. *Kottarakara* : E. Chandrasekharan Nair (CPI)
99. *Krishnapuram* : P. Unnikrishna Pillai (CPI)
100. *Kundara* : P. K. Sukumaran (CPI-M)
101. *Kunnathur (R)* : K. Chandrasekhara Sastri (Ind.)
102. *Pathanamthitta* : K. K. Nair (Ind.)
103. *Pathanapuram (R)* : P. K. Raghavan (CPI-M)
104. *Punalur* : M. N. Govindan Nair (CPI)
105. *Quilon* : T. K. Divakaran (Ind.)
106. *Ranni* : M. K. Divakaran (CPI)

TRICHUR

107. *Chalakudy* : P. P. George (Con.)
108. *Chelakara (R)* : M. P. Kunhan (CPI-M)
109. *Cranganore* : P. K. Gopalakrishnan (CPI)
110. *Guruvayoor* : B. V. Seethi Thangal (ML)
111. *Irinjalakuda* : C. K. Rajan (CPI)
112. *Kodakara* : P. S. Namboodiri (CPI)
113. *Kunnamkulam* : A. S. N. Nambissan (CPI-M)
114. *Mala* : K. Karunakaran (Con.)
115. *Manalur* : N. I. Devassy Kutty (Con.)
116. *Nattika* : T. K. Krishnan (CPI-M)
117. *Ollur* : Aryan Vasudevan Namboodiri (CPI-M)
118. *Trichur* : K. Sekharan Nair (CPI-M)
119. *Wadakkancherry* : N. K. Seshan (SSP)

TRIVANDRUM

120. *Aryanand* : Mattapally Majeed (SSP)
121. *Attingal* : K. P. Kosalaram Das (CPI-M)
122. *Kazhakuttam* : M. Hakimji Sahib (ML)
123. *Kilmanoor (R)* : C. K. Balakrishnan (CPI-M)
124. *Kovalam* : J. Camalias Moraes (Ind.)
125. *Nedumangad* : K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai (CPI)
126. *Nemom* : M. Sadasivan (CPI-M)
127. *Neyyattinkara* : R. Gopalakrishnan Nair (Con.)
128. *Parassala* : N. Gamaliel (Con.)
129. *Trivandrum I* : B. Madhavan Nair (SSP)
130. *Trivandrum II* : K. C. Vamadevan (Ind.)
131. *Vamanapuram* : N. Vasudevan Pillai (CPI-M)
132. *Varkala* : Abdul Majid (CPI)
133. *Vilappil* : C. S. Neelakantan Nair (SSP)
134. *Nominated* : S. P. Louis

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,13.99	9,08.60	8,14.54
Estate Duty	29.89	22.53	29.52
Land Revenue (net)	2,07.84	2,09.45	1,80.35
State Excise Duties	5,75.30	9,26.25	9,35.49
Stamps	4,22.25	4,34.65	4,52.86
Forests	6,12.30	6,50.00	7,14.00
Registration	86.00	90.20	91.49
Taxes on Vehicles	4,85.16	5,03.82	5,54.67
Sales Tax	22,13.00	25,55.32	27,50.83
Other Taxes and Duties	3,26.61	2,87.24	3,53.57
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	38.68	39.95	40.02
Debt Services	4,93.73	5,94.47	6,64.49
Civil Administration	7,87.13	8,17.99	7,18.12
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	51.87	47.35	47.79
Miscellaneous (net)	1,42.36	1,59.89	1,97.26
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	44,95.42	43,65.06	45,53.94
Extraordinary	1.19	1.52	1.52
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,16,82.72	1,26,14.29	1,31,00.46
REVENUE EXPENDITURE	N.A.	6,20.97	6,74.16
Direct Demands on the Revenue			
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works		2,95.65	2,90.65
Debt Services (net)		14,41.58	16,08.74
General Administration		2,68.57	2,93.12
Administration of Justice		1,62.61	1,74.17
Jails		61.14	65.78
Police		5,02.49	5,34.64
Ports and Pilotage		12.65	11.20
Scientific Departments		12.34	27.60
Education		40,60.52	44,43.94
Medical		7,91.12	9,04.38
Public Health		4,01.60	5,10.19
Agriculture and Rural Development		6,58.28	7,00.77
Animal Husbandry		1,24.71	1,36.64
Cooperation		1,24.21	1,05.15
Industries		1,14.05	1,31.90
Miscellaneous Departments		9,73.76	21,52.01
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements		5,85.68	6,53.17
Miscellaneous		7,53.28	6,92.97
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works		3,15.11	3,57.36
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT		1,22,80.32	1,44,68.54
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT		(+)3,33.97	(—)13,68.08

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	..	..	..	..	K. Radhakrishnan
Members	..	..	..	..	Manohar Singh Mehta, Maharaj Virbhadra Singh

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District					Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1.	Balaghat	..	..	..	9,255	8,06,702	Balaghat
2.	Bastar	..	..	..	39,176	11,67,501	Jagdalpur
3.	Betul	..	..	..	10,060	5,60,412	Betul
4.	Bhind	..	..	..	4,462	6,41,169	Bhind
5.	Bilaspur	..	..	..	19,723	20,21,793	Bilaspur
6.	Chhatarpur	..	..	..	8,758	5,87,373	Chhatarpur
7.	Chhindwara	..	..	..	11,825	7,85,535	Chhindwara
8.	Damoh	..	..	..	7,321	4,38,343	Damoh
9.	Datia	..	..	..	2,027	2,00,467	Datia
10.	Dewas	..	..	..	7,007	4,46,901	Dewas
11.	Dhar	..	..	..	8,160	6,43,744	Dhar
12.	Durg	..	..	..	19,622	18,85,236	Durg
13.	Guna	..	..	..	11,062	5,95,825	Guna
14.	Gwalior	..	..	..	5,184	6,57,876	Gwalior
15.	Hoshangabad	..	..	..	10,016	6,18,293	Hoshangabad
16.	Indore	..	..	..	3,831	7,53,594	Indore
17.	Jabalpur	..	..	..	10,152	12,73,825	Jabalpur
18.	Jhabua	..	..	..	6,772	5,14,384	Jhabua
19.	Mandla	..	..	..	13,278	6,84,503	Mandla
20.	Mandsaur	..	..	..	10,271	7,52,085	Mandsaur
21.	Morena	..	..	..	11,625	7,83,348	Morena
22.	Narsimhapur	..	..	..	5,126	4,12,406	Narsimhapur
23.	Nimar (East)	..	..	..	10,701	6,85,150	Khandwa
24.	Nimar (West)	..	..	..	13,485	9,90,464	Khargone
25.	Panna	..	..	..	7,031	3,31,257	Panna
26.	Raigarh	..	..	..	13,116	10,41,226	Raigarh
27.	Raipur	..	..	..	21,273	20,02,004	Raipur
28.	Raisen	..	..	..	8,474	4,11,426	Raisen
29.	Rajgarh	..	..	..	6,173	5,16,871	Rajgarh
30.	Ratlam	..	..	..	4,474	4,83,521	Ratlam
31.	Rewa	..	..	..	6,497	7,72,602	Rewa
32.	Sagar	..	..	..	10,259	7,96,547	Sagar
33.	Satna	..	..	..	7,312	6,94,370	Satna
34.	Sehore	..	..	..	9,325	7,54,684	Sehore
35.	Seoni	..	..	..	8,743	5,23,741	Seoni
36.	Shahdol	..	..	..	14,016	8,29,649	Shahdol
37.	Shajapur	..	..	..	6,186	5,26,135	Shajapur
38.	Shivpuri	..	..	..	10,325	5,57,954	Shivpuri
39.	Sidhi	..	..	..	10,516	5,80,129	Sidhi
40.	Surguja	..	..	..	22,340	10,36,738	Ambikapur
41.	Tikamgarh	..	..	..	5,034	4,55,662	Tikamgarh
42.	Ujjain	..	..	..	6,113	6,61,720	Ujjain
43.	Vidisha	..	..	..	7,353	4,89,213	Vidisha

*As on April 29, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : P. Pande

Deputy Speaker : Vacant

BALAGHAT

1. *Baihar* (R) : Mahipal Singh (Con.)
2. *Balaghat* : Nandkishore Sharma (Con.)
3. *Katangi* : Vipinlal Patel (LSD)
4. *Khairalanjee* : Shankarlal Tiwari (Con.)
5. *Kirnapur* : Jhankarsingh (LSD)
6. *Lanji* : Narbada Prasad Shrivastava (LSD)
7. *Paraswada* : Pratap Lal Besain (LSD)
8. *Waraseoni* : Thansingh (LSD)

BASTAR

9. *Bakawand* (R) : Budru Mahadeo (LSD)
10. *Bhanupratappur* (R) : Jhaduram Rawate (PSP)
11. *Bijapur* (R) : Drigpal Shah Keshri Shah (LSD)
12. *Chitrakot* (R) : Magdu Ganga (SSP)
13. *Dantewara* (R) : Ramavoli (LSD)
14. *Jagdulpur* (R) : Dewa Kosha (JS)
15. *Kanker* (R) : Birsam Dongai (Con.)
16. *Keskal* (R) : Nathooram Mala (JS)
17. *Kondagon* (R) : Mankooram Lachooram (LSD)
18. *Konta* (R) : Dhansai (LSD)
19. *Narayampura* (R) : Badrinath Jaideo (LSD)

BETUL

20. *Betul* : Goverdhandas Khandelwal (JS)
21. *Bhainsdehi* (R) : Kalyan Singh Balaji (JS)
22. *Ghoradongri* (R) : Mandu (JS)
23. *Masod* : Budhrao Daulatrao (Con.)
24. *Multai* : Balkrishnarao Deorao (Con.)

BHIND

25. *Attair* : Hargyansingh Bohare (PSP)
26. *Bhind* : Raghubarsingh Kushwah (SSP)
27. *Gohad* (R) : Kanhaiyalal Khacherumal (LSD)
28. *Lahar* : Sarjoo Pd. Tripathi (JS)
29. *Mehgaon* : Raisingh Bhadoria (LSD)
30. *Ron* : Raghuversingh (LSD)

BILASPUR

31. *Akaltara* : Ramgopal Tiwari (Con.)

32. *Baloda* : Rameshwar Pd. Sharma (LSD)
33. *Bilaspur* : Ramacharan Rai (LSD)
34. *Bilha* : Chitrakant Jaiswal (Con.)
35. *Champa* : Bisahudas Mahant (Con.)
36. *Chandrapur* : Bhawanilal Verma (Con.)
37. *Jarhagaon* : Md. Basir Khan (Con.)
38. *Katghora* : Banwarilal Nobatram (Con.)
39. *Kota* : Mathura Pd. Dube (Con.)
40. *Lormi* : Rajendra Pd. Shukla (Con.)
41. *Malkharoda* (R) : Vedram (Con.)
42. *Marwahi* (R) : Lalchandra Shekhar-singh (Con.)
43. *Masturi* (R) : Godil Prasad (Con.)
44. *Mungeli* (R) : Ganeshran Anant (LSD)
45. *Ramgarh* (R) : Mahabir Prasad Kure (LSD)
46. *Rampur* (R) : Pyrelal (Con.)
47. *Sakti* : Smt. Indumati Devi (Con.)
48. *Takhatpur* : Manharanlal (JS)
49. *Tanekhar* (R) : Lal Kirtikumar Singh (Con.)

CHHATARPUR

50. *Bijawar* : Kedarnath Rawat (Con.)
51. *Chhatarpur* : Mahendra Kumar Manar (Con.)
52. *Laundi* : Smt. Saroj Kumari (Con.)
53. *Maharajpur* (R) : Lachhman Das (Con.)
54. *Malehara* : Govindsing Judev (LSD)

CHHINDWARA

55. *Amarwara* (R) : Shankar Singh Jhamsingh Thakur (JS)
56. *Chaurai* : Devilal Sharma (LSD)
57. *Chhindwara* : Smt. Vidyawati Mehta (Con.)
58. *Damua* (R) : Parasram Dhurve (Con.)
59. *Pandhurna* : Madhavlal Dube (Con.)
60. *Parasia* (R) : Barikrao Amritrao (Con.)
61. *Saunsar* : Manik Rao Narayan Rao Chauri (Con.)

DAMOH

62. *Damoh* : Prabhunarian Tandan (Con.)
63. *Hatta* : Jugulkishore Bajaj (Con.)
64. *Nohata* : Kunjbiharilal Guru (Con.)
65. *Patharia* (R) : Kodorelal (LSD)

*As on June 20, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); Lok Sevak Dal (LSD).

DATIA

66. *Datia* : Shyamsunder Shyam (LSD)
67. *Seondia* : Surya Dev Sharma (LSD)

DEWAS

68. *Bagli* : Kailashchandra Joshi (JS)
69. *Dewas* : Krishnaji Rao Pawar (Ind.)
70. *Khategaon* : Narbada Pd. Kinker (JS)
71. *Sonkatch* (R) : Khoobchand Golia (Ind.)

DHAR

72. *Badnawar* : Gobardhan Onkarlal Sharma (JS)
73. *Dhar* : Vasant Sadashiv Pradhan (JS)
74. *Dharampuri* (R) : Fatch Bhanu Singh (LSD)
75. *Kukshi* (R) : Chritusingh (Con.)
76. *Manawar* (R) : Sniybhanu Solanki (Con.)
77. *Sardarpur* (R) : Babu Singh Alawa (Ind.)

DURG

78. *Balod* : Hiralal Sonboir (Con.)
79. *Bemetara* : Gangadharrao Tamas-kar (PSP)
80. *Bhatagaon* : Kejooram (LSD)
81. *Bhilai* : Dharampalsingh Gupta (LSD)
82. *Birendranagar* : Maluram Singha-nia (LSD)
83. *Chowki* (R) : Deo Pd. Arya (SSP)
84. *Dhamdha* (R) : Tumanlal (Con.)
85. *Dondi-Lohara* (R) : Jhumuklal Bhondia (Con.)
86. *Dongargaon* : Madan Tiwari (SSP)
87. *Dongargarh* : Ganeshmal Bhandari (LSD)
88. *Durg* : Ratnakar Jha (LSD)
89. *Gunderdehi* : Vasudev Chandrakar (LSD)
90. *Kawardha* : Vishwaraj Singh (LSD)
91. *Khairagarh* : Virendrabahadur Singh (LSD)
92. *Khuiji* : Hariprasad Shukla (Con.)
93. *Maro* (R) : Dharam Prasad Patre (Con.)
94. *Rajnandgaon* : Kishorilal Shukla (Con.)

GUNA

95. *Ashoknagar* : Multanmal (LSD)
96. *Chachaura* : Sagarsingh Sisodiya (LSD)
97. *Guna* : Ramanilal Premi (LSD)
98. *Mungaoli* : Chandan Singh (LSD)
99. *Raghogarh* (R) : Prabhulal Jatav (LSD)

GWALIOR

100. *Bhandar* (R) : Kishorilal (LSD)
101. *Dabra* : Jagannath Singh (LSD)

102. *Gird* : Rao Jagdishsingh (LSD)
103. *Gwalior* : Jagadish Prasad Gupta (JS)
104. *Lashkar* : Shitla Sahai (JS)
105. *Morar* : Naresh Chandra Johri (JS)

HOSHANGABAD

106. *Denba* : Vinaykumar Diwan (Con.)
107. *Harda* : Nanheyalal Patel (Con.)
108. *Hoshangabad* : Smt. Sushila Devi Dixit (Con.)
109. *Liarai* : Hari Prasad Chaturvedi (Con.)
110. *Piparia* : Smt. Ratan Kumari Devi (Con.)
111. *Timarni* (R) : Dhannalal Chau-dhary (LSD)

INDORE

112. *Depalpur* : Bhagawat Sabu (Con.)
113. *Indore I* : Arif Beg Karamat Beg (SSP)
114. *Indore II* : Gangaram Tiwari (Con.)
115. *Indore III* : Kalyan Jan (SSP)
116. *Indore IV* : Yagyadutt Sharma (LSD)
117. *Mhow* : R. C. Jall (Con.)
118. *Sawer* (R) : Babulal Kalooji (JS)

JABALPUR

119. *Badwara* : Virendra Singh (LSD)
120. *Bahoriband* : Rajbhan Shukla (JS)
121. *Bargi* : Shivprasad Chanpuria (SSP)
122. *Jabalpur Cantt* : Manmohandas (Con.)
123. *Jabalpur East* : Jagdish Narain Avasthi (Con.)
124. *Jabalpur West* : Kunjilal Dube (Con.)
125. *Katangi* : Dwarika Prasad Mishra (Con.)
126. *Mundwara* : Gulabchand Gupta (Con.)
127. *Panagar* : Parmanand Bhai Patel (Con.)
128. *Patan* (R) : Smt. Ashalata Jadav (LSD)
129. *Sihora* : K. P. Pande (Speaker)
130. *Vijairaghogarh* : Laxmishankar (Con.)

JHADUA

131. *Alirajpur* (R) : Bhagirath Bhanwar (SSP)
132. *Jhabua* (R) : Bapu Singh (Con.)
133. *Jovat* (R) : Ajmer Singh (LSD)
134. *Peklawad* (R) : Belsingh (Con.)
135. *Thandla* (R) : Radu Singh (SSP)

MANDLA

136. *Bajag* (R) : Jodhasingh (Con.)
137. *Bichhiya* (R) : Darbari (Con.)
138. *Dindori* (R) : Sunderlal Uretti (PSP)
139. *Ghughri* (R) : Parvatsingh (Con.)

140. *Mandla* : Smt. Narayani Devi Jha (Con.)
 141. *Niwas* (R) : Fatehsingh (Con.)
MANDSAUR
 142. *Garoth* : Mohanlal Sethiya (JS)
 143. *Jawad* : Virendra Kumar Sakhelecha (JS)
 144. *Manasa* : Balkavi Bairagi (Con.)
 145. *Mandsaur* : Mohan Singh (JS)
 146. *Neemuch* : Khuman Singh (JS)
 147. *Sitamau* : Rajendra Singh Sisodia (JS)
 148. *Suwasara* (R) : Chanpalal Arya (JS)

MORENA

149. *Ambah* (R) : Ratiram (LSD)
 150. *Bijeypur* : Jagmohan Singh (LSD)
 151. *Dimni* (R) : Sumer Singh Amraiya (LSD)
 152. *Jaura* : Ramcharan Lal Mishra (Con.)
 153. *Morena* : Jahar Singh (JS)
 154. *Sabalgarh* : Brijraj Singh (LSD)
 155. *Sheopur* : Shivcharan Tiwari (JS)

NARSIMHAPUR

156. *Bohani* : Babulal Jain (Con.)
 157. *Gadarwara* : S. S. N. Mushran (Con.)
 158. *Goteagaon* : Sashibhushan Singh (LSD)
 159. *Narsimhapur* : Mahendrasingh Kiledar (LSD)

NIMAR (EAST)

160. *Burhanpur* : Parmanand Govindjibala (JS)
 161. *Harsud* : Kalicharan Shakargaye (Con.)
 162. *Khandwa* : Krishna Rao Gadre (JS)
 163. *Nimarkhedi* : Radhakrishna (JS)
 164. *Pandhana* (R) : Phoolchan Verma (JS)
 165. *Shahpur* : Babulal Sugandhi (Con.)

NIMAR (WEST)

166. *Anjad* : Chandmal Birdichand (Con.)
 167. *Barwaha* : Vimal Chand Jain (JS)
 168. *Barwanis* (R) : Dawal Nana (JS)
 169. *Bhikangaon* : Anupsingh Bhagwansingh (Con.)
 170. *Dhulkot* (R) : Gorelal Bhowsingh (Con.)
 171. *Khargone* : Balwant Sangle (LSD)
 172. *Maheshwar* (R) : Sitaram Sadhuram (Con.)
 173. *Rajpur* (R) : Barku Mahadu (Con.)
 174. *Sendhwa* (R) : Bhikla Moti (JS)

PANNA

175. *Amanganj* (R) : Pachhita (LSD)
 176. *Panna* : Het Ram Dube (LSD)
 177. *Pawai* : Rameswak (LSD)

RAIGARH

178. *Bagicha* (R) : Laxman (Con.)
 179. *Dharamjaigarh* : Chandra Chud Pd. Singh (LSD)
 180. *Gharghoda* (R) : Bhanupratapsingh (JS)
 181. *Jashpur* (R) : Johan (Con.)
 182. *Patthalgaon* (R) : Umedsingh (con.)
 183. *Pussour* : Naresh Chandra Singh (Con.)
 184. *Raigarh* : Ramkumar Laxmandas Agarwal (PSP)
 185. *Sarangarh* (R) : Kunjram (Con.)
 186. *Tapkara* (R) : Kedarnath (Ind.)

RAIPUR

187. *Abhanpur* : Narainrao Panchhiram (Con.)
 188. *Arang* (R) : Kanhaiyalal Kesariya (Con.)
 189. *Balodabazar* : Brijlal Verma (LSD)
 190. *Basna* : Mahendrabahadur Singh (Con.)
 191. *Bhatapara* : Sheolal Mehta (Con.)
 192. *Bhatgaon* (R) : Pritram Mangluram (con.)
 193. *Bindaranawagarh* (R) : Khamsingh Komarra (JS)
 194. *Dhamtari* : Bhopalrao Bissuji (Con.)
 195. *Dharsivan* : Munnalal (Con.)
 196. *Kasdol* : Kanhiyalal Sharma (LSD)
 197. *Kurud* : Tarachand Ramdayal (Con.)
 198. *Mahasamund* : Nemichand Shri Shrimal (Con.)
 199. *Palari* (R) : Bhanwar Singh (LSD)
 200. *Pithora* : Bhanu Pratapsingh Girirajsingh (Con.)
 201. *Raipur* : Sharda Charan Tewari (LSD)
 202. *Rajim* : Shyamcharan Shukla (Con.)
 203. *Saraipali* : Jaideo Satpathi (Con.)
 204. *Sihawa* (R) : Pusauram (Con.)

RAISEN

205. *Bareli* : Darshan Singh (JS)
 206. *Bhojpur* : Gulabchand Tamot (Con.)
 207. *Sanchi* (R) : Kundanlal (JS)
 208. *Udaipura* : Shankerdayal Sharma (Con.)

RAJGARH

209. *Biaora* : Jagannath (JS)
 210. *Khilchipur* : Prabhudayal Chobe (Con.)
 211. *Narsingarh* : Krishnamohan (JS)
 212. *Rajagarh* : Bije Singh (Con.)
 213. *Sarangpur* (R) : Gangaram Jatav (JS)

RATLAM

214. *Alot* (R) : Madanlal (JS)
 215. *Jaora* : Bankatlal (Con.)
 216. *Ratlam* : Devi Singh (Con.)
 217. *Sailana* (R) : Prabhu Dayal Gahlot (Con.)

REWA

218. *Deotalab (R)* : Chhotelal (Con.)
 219. *Gurh* : Muni Prasad Shukla (Con.)
 220. *Mauganj* : Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
 221. *Mangawan* : Rukminiraman Pratap Singh (Con.)
 222. *Rewa* : Shatrughan Singh Tiwari (Con.)
 223. *Sirmaur* : Yamuna Prasad Shastri (PSP)
 224. *Teonthar* : Kamleshwar Singh (LSD)

SAGAR

225. *Banda* : Ramcharan Pujari (JS)
 226. *Bina* : B. K. Pateriya (Con.)
 227. *Deori* : Parsuram (JS)
 228. *Khurai (R)* : Kunjilal Chaudhary (JS)
 229. *Rehli* : Narmada Pd. Tiwari (JS)
 230. *Sagar* : Dalchand Jain (Con.)
 231. *Surkhi (R)* : Narmada Pd. Rai (JS)

SATNA

232. *Amarpatan* : Ram Hit Gupta (JS)
 233. *Chitrakoot* : Ramanand Singh (PSP)
 234. *Maihar* : Gopakaran Singh (LSD)
 235. *Nagod (R)* : Vishveshwar Prasad (LSD)
 236. *Rampur-Baghelan* : Govind Narain Singh (LSD)
 237. *Saina* : Smt. Kanta Parekh (Con.)

SEHORE

238. *Ashia (R)* : Gopidas Goyal (JS)
 239. *Bairagarh* : Arjundas (JS)
 240. *Berasia* : Laxminarayan Sharma (JS)
 241. *Bhopal* : Shakirali Khan (CPI)
 242. *Budhni* : Mohanlal Shishir (JS)
 243. *Govindpura* : K. N. Pradhan (Con.)
 244. *Schore* : Rajmal Mewada (JS)

SEONI

245. *Barghat* : Ravindranath Bhagava (Con.)
 246. *Chhapara (R)* : Deep Singh (Con.)
 247. *Keolari* : Smt. Vimla Varma (Con.)
 248. *Lakhnadon (R)* : Vasant Rao Uike (Con.)
 249. *Seoni* : Manohar Rao Jatar (Con.)

SHAHNOL

250. *Bohari* : Ram Kishore Shukla (LSD)
 251. *Jaisinghnagar (R)* : Ram Prasad Singh (Con.)
 252. *Jaitpur (R)* : Bhagwandin Gaur (Con.)
 253. *Kotma* : Mragendra Singh (LSD)
 254. *Naorozabad (R)* : Jagannath Singh (Con.)
 255. *Pushparajgarh (R)* : Lalan Singh (Con.)
 256. *Sohagpur* : Krishnapal Singh (Con.)
 257. *Umaria* : Arjun Singh (Con.)

SHAJAPUR

258. *Agar (R)* : Bhurelal (JS)

259. *Gulana* : Indra Singh (JS)

260. *Shajapur* : Rameshchandra Dube (LSD)

261. *Shujalpur* : Virchand (JS)

262. *Susner* : Shivalal (JS)

SHIVPURI

263. *Karera* : Smt. Vijay Raje Sciendia (LSD)

264. *Kolaras* : Jagdish Prasad Verma (LSD)

265. *Pichhore* : Laxminarain Gupta (LSD)

266. *Pohri (R)* : Babulal Arjun (JS)

267. *Shivpuri* : Shushil Bahadur (JS)

SIDHI

268. *Churhat* : Chandra Pratap Tiwari (PSP)

269. *Deosar (R)* : Tribhuvan Singh (LSD)

270. *Gopadbanas (R)* : Lalman Singh (LSD)

271. *Sidhi* : Keshav Pd. Singh (PSP)

272. *Singarauli* : Prem Singh (LSD)

SURGUJA

273. *Ambikapur* : Satyanarain Tripathi (LSD)

274. *Bailunthpur* : Ramchandra Singh Deo (LSD)

275. *Lakhanpur* : Deveshawarsingh (JS)

LAKHANPUR

276. *Lundra (R)* : Chamru Birsai (LSD)

277. *Manendragarh (R)* : Dharmpal Singh (LSD)

278. *Pal (R)* : Deosai Marabi (Con.)

279. *Premnagar (R)* : Sahdeo Singh (JS)

280. *Samri (R)* : Larang Sai (JS)

281. *Sitapur (R)* : Mokshmadan Singh (LSD)

282. *Surajpur* : Brijeshwarsharan Singh (LSD)

TIKAMGARH

283. *Jatara* : Narendrasingh Judev (LSD)

284. *Kharagpur (R)* : Rilliram (LSD)

285. *Tikamgarh* : Gyanendrasingh Judev (LSD)

286. *Niwari* : Lalaram Bajpaye (Con.)

UJJAIN

287. *Barragar* : Kanhaiyalal Mehta (LSD)

288. *Khachod* : Virendra Singh (LSD)

289. *Mahidpur* : Ramchandra (JS)

290. *Tarana* : Madhavsingh (JS)

291. *Ujjain North* : Mahadeo Joshi (LSD)

292. *Ujjain South (R)* : Gangaram Parmar (JS)

VIDISHA

293. *Basoda (R)* : Hiralal Pippal (LSD)

294. *Kurwai* : Krishnakumar Nutan (JS)

295. *Sironj* : Mangal Singh (JS)

296. *Vidisha* : Shambhoosingh (LSD)

297. *Nominated* : L. A. Lamos

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	8,54.23	11,32.88	9,62.99
Estate Duty	47.06	8.03	52.14
Land Revenue (net)	7,10.67	8,35.52	8,95.33
State Excise Duties	10,52.00	13,09.00	14,70.00
Stamps	3,41.20	3,59.75	3,92.70
Forests	20,95.75	21,20.89	22,71.01
Registration	55.64	55.80	61.00
Taxes on Vehicles	3,30.15	3,19.15	3,41.15
Sales Tax	28,20.00	28,49.00	33,07.00
Other Taxes and Duties	9,43.00	8,90.00	9,79.00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,44.90	1,92.47	1,62.61
Debt Services	10,35.01	9,95.96	12,06.51
Civil Administration	7,53.83	9,22.06	8,46.46
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	77.97	72.23	80.78
Miscellaneous (net)	2,14.82	2,87.98	2,49.11
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	43,01.61	43,03.76	41,49.91
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,57,77.84	1,66,54.48	1,74,27.70
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	13,41.26	12,69.10	13,18.60
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,59.22	1,81.53	2,05.59
Debt Services (net)	25,77.40	25,64.79	29,20.47
General Administration	5,60.87	5,79.12	5,93.26
Administration of Justice	1,76.20	1,73.43	1,82.56
Jails	99.93	1,15.84	1,17.67
Police	11,71.43	12,25.97	12,47.70
Scientific Departments	30.07	28.28	31.28
Education	43,59.54	40,32.62	44,13.69
Medical	6,21.42	6,09.58	6,62.30
Public Health	8,15.27	7,65.71	9,77.85
Agriculture	7,59.44	6,44.84	7,61.88
Animal Husbandry	2,98.13	2,95.88	3,21.93
Co-operation	1,44.52	1,24.37	1,40.75
Industries	1,35.55	1,25.30	1,45.30
Miscellaneous Departments	10,63.53	9,69.60	11,09.75
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,72.59	9,18.52	12,38.49
Miscellaneous	23,37.06	25,22.25	11,56.99
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	5,65.73	4,23.97	4,48.56
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,81,89.16	1,75,70.70	1,79,94.62
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)24,11.32	(—)9,16.22	(—)5,66.92

MADRAS

Area : 1,29,966 sq. km.

Population : 3,36,86,953

Capital : Madras

Principal language : Tamil

Governor : Sardar Ujjal Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers			Portfolios
C.N. Annadurai	..	..	Chief Minister incharge of Public, General Administration, Civil Services, Finance, Planning, Police, Elections, Prohibition, Indians Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees
V. R. Nedunchezhiyan	..	..	Education including Technical Education, Official Language, Industries, Textiles, Yarn, Handloom, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Electricity, Companies and Religious Endowment and Legislature
M. Karunanidhi	..	..	Public Works, Minor Irrigation including SMIP Works, Highways, Transport and Ports
K. A. Mathailagan	..	..	Food, Revenue and Commercial Taxes
A. Govindasamy	..	..	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forest and Cinchona
Smt. Satyavanimuthu	..	..	Harijan Welfare, Information and Publicity, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Cinematograph Act and Welfare of Women and Children
S. Madhavan	..	..	Law, Co-operation, Courts, Prisons, Registration, Approved Schools and Vigilance Services, Passports, Legislation of Chits, Rural Indebtedness and Legislation on Weights and Measures, Labour and Housing
S. J. Sadiq Pasha	..	..	Public Health and Medicines, Accommodation Control, Orphanages, Beggars, Newspaper Control, Waqfs, Prices and Supplies of Goods Act
M. Muthuswamy	..	..	Municipal Administration, Community Development, Panchayats, Bhoodan and Gramdan, Khadi and Village Industries and Ex-Servicemen

Chief Secretary

C. A. Ramakrishnan

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	..	..	..	M. Anantanarayanan
Judges	..	..	..	K. Veeraswami, K. Sreenivasan, T. Venkatesh, P. Ramakrishna Ayyar, P. S. Kailasam, R. Sadasivam, K. S. Venkataraman, K. S. Ramamurti, M. Natesa, N. Krishnaswami Reddy, A. Alagiriswami, T. Ramaprasada Rao, N. N. Ismail.
Attorney General	..	..	..	K. Narayanaswamy Mudaliar

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	..	..	..	J. Sivanandan
Members	..	..	..	V. K. Appadurai

*As on May 9, 1968

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Chingleput	7,918	21,96,412	Kancheepuram
2. Coimbatore	15,679	35,57,471	Coimbatore
3. Kanyakumari	1,665	9,96,915	Nagercoil
4. Madras	128	17,29,141	Madras
5. Madurai	12,646	32,11,227	Madurai
6. Nilgiri	2,548	4,09,303	Ootacamund
7. North Arcot	12,267	31,46,326	Vellore
8. Ramanathapuram	12,559	24,21,788	Ramanathapuram
9. Salem	18,270	38,04,108	Salem
10. South Arcot	10,898	30,47,973	Cuddalore
11. Thanjavur	9,687	32,45,927	Thanjavur
12. Tiruchirapalli	14,278	31,90,078	Tiruchirapalli
13. Tirunelveli	11,423	27,30,279	Tirunelveli

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: S. P. Aditanar Deputy Speaker: Pulavar K. Govindan

CHINGLEPUT	
1. Acharapakkam (R) : P. S. Ellappan (SWA)	20. Coimbatore East : M. Bhupathy (CPI-M)
2. Chingleput : G. G. Viswanathan (DMK)	21. Coimbatore West : K. Govindarajulu (DMK)
3. Gummidipundi : K. Vezhavendan (DMK)	22. Dharapuram (R) : Smt. V. P. Palaniammal (DMK)
4. Kadambathur : C. V. M. Ananmalai (DMK)	23. Erode : M. Chhinnasamy (DMK)
5. Kancheepuram : N. Krishnan (DMK)	24. Gobichettipalayam : K. M. Ramaswami Gounder (SWA)
6. Kunnathur (R) : M. Gopal (DMK)	25. Kangayam : A. Senapathi (Con.)
7. Madurantakam : Kolathur Kothandam (DMK)	26. Kinathukadavu : M. Kannappan (DMK)
8. Ponneri (R) : P. Nagalingam (DMK)	27. Mettupalayam : T. T. S. Thippaiah (Con.)
9. Sriperumthodur : D. Irajathinam (DMK)	28. Modakkurichi : K. R. Nallasivan (SSP)
10. St. Thomas Mount : M. G. Ramachandran (DMK)	29. Palayam : K. M. Kumarasamy (SSP)
11. Tiruppurur : Munu Adhi (DMK)	30. Perundurai : S. Balasubramaniam (SSP)
12. Tiruttani : K. Vinayakam (Con.)	31. Perur (R) : N. Marudachalam (Con.)
13. Tiruvallur (R) : S. M. Dorairaj (DMK)	32. Pollachi : A. P. Shanmugasundaram (DMK)
14. Tiruvotriyur : A. P. Arasu (DMK)	33. Pongalur : P. N. Paramasiva Gounder (DMK)
15. Uttiramerur : K. M. Rajagopal (DMK)	34. Satyamangalam : P. G. Karuthiruman (Con.)
	35. Singanailur : P. Velusamy (PSP)
	36. Thondamuthur : R. Manickavachagam (DMK)
	37. Tiruppur : S. Duraisamy (DMK)
	38. Udumalpet : S. J. Sadiq Pasha (DMK)
	39. Valparai (R) : E. Ramasami (DMK)
	40. Vellakoil : K. M. Saminatha Gounder (DMK)
COIMBATORE	
16. Andhiyur : E. M. Natarajan (DMK)	
17. Avanashi : R. Krishnasamy Gounder (SWA)	
18. Bhavani : A. M. Raja (DMK)	
19. Bhavanisagar (R) : V. K. Ramarasan (DMK)	

*As on July 8, 1963. Abbreviations : Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Muslim League (ML); Independent (Ind.); Reserved (R); and Tamil Arasu Kazhagam (TAK).

DHARMAPURI

41. Dharmapuri : M. Subramania Gounder (DMK)
42. Harur : N. Theerthagiri (Con.)
43. Hosur : B. Venkataswamy (SWA)
44. Kaviripattinam : E. Pattabi Naidu (Con.)
45. Krishnagiri : P. M. Muniswamy Gounder (Con.)
46. Palacode : K. Murugesan (Con.)
47. Pennagaram : P. K. C. Muthuswamy (Con.)
48. Uddanapalle : K. S. Kothandaramiah (SWA)
49. Uttanagarai : T. Theerthagiri Gounder (Con.)

KANYAKUMARI

50. Colachel : A. Chidambaranathan Nadar (Con.)
51. Kanyakumari : B. Mahadevan (Con.)
52. Killiyoor : M. William (Con.)
53. Nagercoil : M. C. Balan (DMK)
54. Padmanabhapuram : V. George (Con.)
55. Tiruvattar : J. James (Con.)
56. Villavancode : R. Ponnappan Nadar (Con.)

MADRAS

57. Basin Bridge : M. R. Kannan (DMK)
58. Egmore : A. V. P. Asaithambi (DMK)
59. Harbour : Dr. Habibullah Baig (ML)
60. Mylapore : Rama Aranganal (DMK)
61. Park Town : Dr. H. V. Hande (SWA)
62. Parimur (R) : Smt. Satyavanimuthu (DMK)
63. Puraswalkam : V. S. Govindarajan (DMK)
64. Saidpet : M. Karunanidhi (DMK)
65. Thiagarayanagar : M. P. Sivagnanam (TAK)
66. Thousand Lights : K. A. Mathialagan (DMK)
67. Triplicane : V. R. Nedunchezian (DMK)
68. Washermanpet : M. Vedachalam (DMK)

MADURAI

69. Andipatti : S. Paramasivam (SWA)
70. Athoor : V. S. S. Mani (DMK)
71. Bodinayakanur : S. Srinivasan (Con.)
72. Cumbam : M. Rajangam (DMK)
73. Dindigul : A. Balasubramanyam (CPI-M)
74. Madurai Central : C. Govindarajan (DMK)
75. Madurai East : Smt. K. P. Janakiammal (CPI-M)
76. Madurai West : N. Sankariah (CPI-M)

77. Melur North : P. Malaichamy (DMK)
78. Melur South (R) : O. P. Raman (DMK)
79. Nilakkottai (R) : A. Munivandi (DMK)
80. Oddanchatram : N. Nachimuthu (DMK)
81. Palani (R) : K. Krishnamoorthi (DMK)
82. Periakulam : M. Metha (DMK)
83. Sedapatti : V. Thavamani Thevar (SWA)
84. Sholavandan : P. S. Manian (DMK)
85. Theni : Palanivel Rajan (DMK)
86. Thirumangalam : N. S. V. Chithan (Con.)
87. Thirupparankundram : S. Agni Raju (DMK)
88. Usilampatti : P. K. Mookiah Thevar (SWA)
89. Vadamadurai : P. Thambi Naicker (Con.)
90. Vadasandur : N. Vardarajan (CPI-M)

NILGIRIS

91. Coonoor : J. Bellie Gowder (DMK)
92. Gudalur (R) : C. Nanjan (Con.)
93. Ootacamund : K. Bojan (SWA)

NORTH ARCOT

94. Ambur (R) : M. Panneerselvam (DMK)
95. Arcot : N. Veeraswamy (DMK)
96. Arkonam : S. J. Ramaswamy (DMK)
97. Arni : A. C. Narasimhan (DMK)
98. Chengam (R) : P. S. Santhanam (DMK)
99. Cheyyar : Pulavar K. Govindan (DMK)
100. Gudiyattam : V. K. Kothandaraman (CPI-M)
101. Kalasapakkam : S. Murugian (DMK)
102. Kaniyambadi : L. Balaraman (Con.)
103. Kaipadi : G. Natarajan (DMK)
104. Natrampalli : T. C. Thimmaraya Gounder (DMK)
105. Pernamallur : V. D. Annamalai (DMK)
106. Pernempattu (R) : P. Jayaraman (DMK)
107. Polur : Smt. S. Kuppanimal (DMK)
108. Ranipet : M. Abdul Ghaffoor Sahib (ML)
109. Sholinghur : R. N. Aranganathan (DMK)
110. Thandambattu : K. Sahadeva Gounder (Con.)
111. Thirupattur : C. K. Chinnarajee Gounder (DMK)
112. Tiruvannamalai : D. Vijayaraj (Con.)
113. Vaniyambadi : S. A. Rajamannar (Con.)
114. Vellore : M. P. Sarathi (DMK)
115. Wandiwash (R) : S. Muthulingam (DMK)

195. <i>Andimadam</i> : K. N. Ramachandran (DMK)	TIRUNELVELI
196. <i>Aravakurichi</i> : S. Kandasamy Gounder (SWA)	216. <i>Alangulam</i> : V. Arunachalam (DMK)
197. <i>Ariyalur</i> : R. Karuppiiah (Con.)	217. <i>Ambasamudram</i> : Gomathiankara Dikshidar (Con.)
198. <i>Jayankondam</i> (R) : Kaliaymoorthy alias A. K. Moorthy (DMK)	218. <i>Cheranmahadevi</i> : D. S. Authimloomlam (SWA)
199. <i>Kadavur</i> : K. K. Muthiah (Con.)	219. <i>Gangaikondan</i> (R) : A. Karuppiiah (DMK)
200. <i>Karur</i> : T. M. Nallaswamy (Con.)	220. <i>Kadayanallur</i> : A. R. Subbiah Mudaliar (Ind.)
201. <i>Krishnarayapuram</i> (R) : P. Soundarapandian (DMK)	221. <i>Koilpatti</i> : S. Alagiriswamy (CPI)
202. <i>Kulithalai</i> : M. Kandaswamy (DMK)	222. <i>Melapalayam</i> : M. M. Peer Mohammed (ML)
203. <i>Lalgudi</i> : M. K. D. Natarajan (DMK)	223. <i>Nanguneri</i> : N. Duraipandian (Con.)
204. <i>Musiri</i> : P. S. Muthuselvam (DMK)	224. <i>Ottapidaram</i> (R) : M. Muthiah (SWA)
205. <i>Perambalur</i> (R) : J. S. Rasu (DMK)	225. <i>Radhapuram</i> : N. Soundarapandian (Con.)
206. <i>Pudukkottai</i> : R. Vijayaregunatha Thondaiman (Con.)	226. <i>Sankarankoil</i> (R) : P. Durairaj (DMK)
207. <i>Sriangam</i> (R) : S. Ramalingam (Con.)	227. <i>Sattangulam</i> : T. Martin (Con.)
208. <i>Thirumayam</i> : Pulavar P. Ponnambalam (DMK)	228. <i>Srivaikuntam</i> : Si. Pa. Aditanar (Speaker)
209. <i>Thiruvambur</i> : V. Swaminathan (Con.)	229. <i>Tenkasi</i> : K. M. Kadiravan (DMK)
210. <i>Thottiyam</i> : S. K. Vadivel (DMK)	230. <i>Triuchendur</i> : Edmund Fernando (DMK)
211. <i>Tiruchirappalli-I</i> : M. S. Mani (DMK)	231. <i>Tirunelveli</i> : A. L. Subramaniam (DMK)
212. <i>Tiruchirappalli-II</i> : R. Nagasundaram (DMK)	232. <i>Tuticorin</i> : M. S. Sivasami (DMK)
213. <i>Uppilapuram</i> : T. P. Alagamuthu (DMK)	233. <i>Vasudevanallur</i> : A. Velladurai (DMK)
214. <i>Varahur</i> : R. Narayanan (DMK)	234. <i>Vilathikulam</i> : M. Rathinasabspathy (DMK)
215. <i>Viralimalai</i> : V. S. Shanmugam (DMK)	235. <i>Nominated</i> : Smt. A. Suares

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : M. A. Manickavelu

Deputy Chairman : Vacant

1. K. Ramakrishna Achari	Legislative	29. V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar	Local
2. T. S. Arunachalam	Assembly	30. T. Muthu	Authorities
3. S. Raghavanandam	"	31. K. Doraiswamy Naidu	"
4. C. P. Chitrarasu	"	32. S. Ramaswami Padayachi	"
5. M. Ethirajalu	"	33. M. Sivasubramania Pandian	"
6. Saw. Ganesan	"		"
7. Smt. Lakshmi Krishnamurthy	"	34. T. S. Srinivasam Pillai	"
8. S. V. Lakshmanan	"	35. K. S. Mani	"
9. M. A. Manickavelu	"	36. S. Sund	"
10. Mohanlal Mehta	"	37. Vacant	"
11. S. Muthu	"	38. S. Jayarama Reddiar	"
12. A. Ponnappa Naidu	"	39. T. K. Subbiah	"
13. R. Krishnaswamy Naidu	"	40. N. R. Thiagarajan	"
14. R. Raman Nair	"	41. P. Thirugnanasambandam	"
15. N. V. Natarajan	"	42. N. Wilson Appollos	"
16. C. V. Rajagopal	"	43. K. Arivazhagan	Teachers
17. V. Thanga Pandian	"		
18. G. Parangusam	"	44. P. U. Shanmugam	"
19. Smt. Alamelu Appadurai	"	45. G. R. Damodaran	"
20. T. K. Ponnuruvelu	"	46. M. Rajah Iyer	"
21. K. S. Abdul Wahab	"	47. G. Krishnamurthy	"
22. S. P. Adityan	Local Authorities	48. M. Sankaralingam Pillai	"
		49. O. Swaminathan	Graduates
23. C. N. Annadurai	"	50. A. R. Damodaran	"
24. T. M. Kaliyannan	"	51. R. M. Seshadri	"
25. K. K. Kothandaraman	"	52. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	"
26. A. Chidambaram Mudaliar	"	53. D. Santosham	"
27. T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar	"	54. V. Ishwarmurthi	"
28. G. Vijayarangam	"	55. M. Aiyaswamy	Nominated

*As on April 30, 1968.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	13,52.89	15,87.12	13,98.33
Estate Duty	55.98	99.56	77.77
Land Revenue (net)	4,60.69	4,90.71	3,50.15
State Excise Duties	55.19	73.70	79.23
Stamps	9,30.69	9,69.81	10,34.82
Forests	2,83.09	2,83.61	2,90.14
Registration	1,93.68	2,12.93	2,34.93
Taxes on Vehicles	15,51.60	16,40.86	17,60.60
Sales Tax	54,31.42	57,61.11	65,54.11
Other Taxes and Duties	14,76.48	14,74.99	16,79.76
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	3,06.53	3,01.79	3,01.85
Debt Services	19,45.25	21,65.71	25,93.85
Civil Administration	13,11.54	15,99.75	19,51.09
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,30.40	1,45.54	1,41.96
Miscellaneous (net)	17,05.46	13,75.50	16,58.18
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	42,76.04	44,74.63	47,20.64
Extraordinary	1,40.50	1,37.12	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	2,16,07.43	2,27,94.44	2,48,27.41
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue ..	5,66.65	5,84.54	6,36.03
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	7,97.50	8,40.37	8,56.03
Debt Services (net)	31,52.56	30,99.93	33,35.92
General Administration	9,74.61	10,21.32	10,44.71
Administration of Justice	2,22.29	2,25.01	2,49.16
Jails	1,64.37	1,67.33	1,71.43
Police	9,34.51	10,84.36	11,53.17
Scientific Departments	7.42	7.56	8.27
Education	53,98.14	53,48.72	56,27.90
Medical	11,87.09	12,48.98	13,31.80
Public Health	4,86.58	4,81.14	4,93.17
Agriculture	13,81.17	13,29.66	14,24.75
Animal Husbandry	3,39.30	3,32.60	3,63.37
Co-operation	2,84.63	2,63.76	3,01.85
Industries	2,57.14	4,17.78	4,56.81
Miscellaneous Departments	11,26.77	11,48.59	23,00.63
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	10,84.48	10,71.10	10,60.70
Miscellaneous	26,92.31	35,58.02	33,76.24
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works ..	6,61.30	6,09.12	5,61.95
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,17,19.02	2,28,39.89	2,47,53.89
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)1,11.59	(—)45.45	(+)73.52

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION†

Chairman	..	..	..	..	D. Y. Gohokar
Members	..	..	..	..	D. V. Chauhan, N. D. Bilimoria, S. V. Chavan, M. N. Wankhade

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District					Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1.	Ahmednagar	..	..	..	17,057	17,75,969	Ahmednagar
2.	Akola	..	..	..	10,598	11,89,354	Akola
3.	Amravati	..	..	..	12,233	12,32,780	Amravati
4.	Aurangabad	..	..	..	16,353	15,32,341	Aurangabad
5.	Bhandara	..	..	..	9,277	12,68,286	Bhandara
6.	Bhir	..	..	..	11,057	10,01,466	Bhir
7.	Buldhana	..	..	..	9,715	10,59,698	Buldhana
8.	Chanda	..	..	..	23,829	12,38,070*	Chanda
9.	Dhulia	..	..	..	13,042	13,51,236	Dhulia
10.	Greater Bombay	..	..	..	482	41,52,056	Bombay
11.	Jalgaon	..	..	..	11,845	17,65,047	Jalgaon
12.	Kolaba	..	..	..	7,034	10,58,855	Alibag
13.	Kolhapur	..	..	..	8,133	15,96,493	Kolhapur
14.	Nagpur	..	..	..	9,952	15,12,807	Nagpur
15.	Nanded	..	..	..	10,504	10,79,674	Nanded
16.	Nasik	..	..	..	15,591	18,55,246	Nasik
17.	Osmanabad	..	..	..	14,233	14,77,656	Osmanabad
18.	Parbhani	..	..	..	12,554	12,06,236	Parbhani
19.	Poona	..	..	..	15,625	24,66,880	Poona
20.	Rajura	..	..	..	1,765	*	Chanda
21.	Ratnagiri	..	..	..	13,004	18,27,203	Ratnagiri
22.	Sangli	..	..	..	8,564	12,30,716	Sangli
23.	Satara	..	..	..	10,481	14,30,105	Satara
24.	Sholapur	..	..	..	15,009	18,60,119	Sholapur
25.	Thana	..	..	..	9,474	16,52,678	Thana
26.	Wardha	..	..	..	6,291	6,34,277	Wardha
27.	Yeotmal	..	..	..	13,567	10,98,470	Yeotmal

†As on May 18, 1968

*Rajura, formerly a Taluk of Nanded district, was constituted into a district in March 1959. It is, however, since being administered by the Collector of Chanda district. Its population figures are included in Chanda district.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : T. S. Bharade

Deputy Speaker : K. T. Girme

AHMEDNAGAR

1. *Ahmednagar North* : Kisanrao Balajirao Mhasake (Con.)
2. *Ahmednagar South* : Shrikrishna Vishwanath Nisal (Con.)
3. *Karjat* : Eknath Buwasaheb Nimrade (Speaker)
4. *Nagar Akola (R)* : Bapurao Krishnaji Deshmukh (CPI)
5. *Parner* : Namdeo Rao Ranoji Gunjal (con.)
6. *Pathardi* : Tryambak Shivram Bharrade (Speaker)
7. *Rahuri* : Baburao Bapuji Tanpure (Con.)
8. *Sangamner* : Bhikajirao Jijiba Khatal (Con.)
9. *Shevgaon* : Maruthrao Shankarrao Ghule (Con.)
10. *Shirdi* : Mohanrao Abasaheb Gade (Ind.)
11. *Shrigonda (R)* : Baburao Mahadeo Bharaskar (Con.)
12. *Shrirampur* : Jagannathrao Wamanrao Bankar (Con.)

AKOLA

13. *Akola* : J. S. Goenka (Con.)
14. *Akot* : G. B. Khedkar (Con.)
15. *Balapur* : Madhusudan Atmaram Vairale (Con.)
16. *Borgaon-Manju* : N. S. Sakpal (Con.)
17. *Mangrulpir* : C. U. Raghuwanshi (RPI)
18. *Medshi* : R. G. Zanak (Con.)
19. *Murtazapur* : Smt. Pratibha Bhagwant Tidke (Con.)
20. *Washim (R)* : Smt. Manabai Marotirao Khirade (Con.)

AMRAVATI

21. *Achalpur* : Narshingrao Sheshrao Deshmukh (Con.)
22. *Amravati* : Krishna Narayan Nawathe (Con.)
23. *Badnera* : Krishnarao Bhanuji Shringare (RPI)
24. *Chandur* : Bhaurao Gulabrao Jadhav (Con.)
25. *Daryapur* : Narayanrao Uttamrao Deshmukh (Con.)
26. *Melghat (R)* : Matang Ramu (Con.)
27. *Morshi* : Krishnarao Wamanrao Wankhede (Con.)
28. *Walgon* : Uttamrao Bhagwant Mahalle (Con.)

AURANGABAD

29. *Ambad* : Annasaheb Ambadas Udhan (Con.)
30. *Aurangabad East* : Viswanath Suryabhan Jadhav (Con.)
31. *Aurangabad West* : Rafiq Zakaria (Con.)
32. *Bhokardan* : Baburao Janglu Kale (Con.)
33. *Gangapur* : Balvantrao Ramrao Pawar (Con.)
34. *Jalna North* : Bhagwantrao Gambhirrao Gadhe (Con.)
35. *Jalna South* : Lala Radhakishan Bahggulal Jaiswal (SSP)
36. *Kannad* : Narayanrao Giramajirao Patil (Con.)
37. *Patthan* : Kalyanrao Pandharinath Patil (Con.)
38. *Sillod* : Gangaram Shivaram Mankar (Con.)
39. *Vaijanpur* : Vinayakrao Pandurangrao Patil (Con.)

BHANDARA

40. *Adyal* : M. N. Waldekar (RPI)
41. *Amgaon* : L. B. Mankar (JS)
42. *Arjuni Morgaon* : A. S. Paulzagade (Con.)
43. *Bhandara* : N. K. Tirpude (Con.)
44. *Gondia* : G. S. Bajpai (Con.)
45. *Goregaon* : P. D. Rahangdale (Con.)
46. *Sakoli* : Shamrao Pagajiti Kapsate (JS)
47. *Tirora* : B. L. Patle (Con.)
48. *Tumsar* : K. A. Pardhi (Con.)

BHIR

49. *Ashti* : Nivrutti Vithoba Ugale (CPI)
50. *Bhir* : Shivajirao Baburao Chaoure (Con.)
51. *Chausala* : Vishwanathrao Annasahib Darade (CPI)
52. *Georai* : Shivaji Trimbakrao Pawar (CPI)
53. *Kaij* : Sundarrao Abasaheb Solanke (Con.)
54. *Madnilegaon (R)* : Savalaram Nathuji Tribhuwan (Con.)
55. *Renapur* : Annasaheb Ganpatrao Gite (Con.)

BULDHANA

56. *Buldhana* : Smt. Sumanbai S. Patil (Con.)
57. *Chikhali* : T. B. Khedekar (Con.)
58. *Lonar* : K. T. Sangle (Con.)

*As on May 18, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Republican Party of India (RPI); Peasants' and Workers' Party (PWP); Independent (Ind.)

59. *Malkapur* : A. S. Deshmukh (Con.)
 60. *Mehkar* : S. C. Lodhe (Con.)
 61. *Shegaon* : T. P. Dhokne (Con.)
 62. *Khamgaon* : Govinddas Ratanlal Bhatia (Con.)

CHANDA AND RAJURA

63. *Armori* (R) : D. V. Naranavre (Con.)
 64. *Bhadrawati* : R. J. Deotale (Con.)
 65. *Brahmapuri* : B. M. Gulpude (Con.)
 66. *Chanda* : E. P. Salve (Con.)
 67. *Chimur* : M. D. Tumpalliwar (Con.)
 68. *Gadchiroli* (R) : Vishweshwarrao Dharmarao Atram (Ind.)
 69. *Rajura* : S. B. Jiwatoda (Ind.)
 70. *Saoli* : W. V. Gaddamwar (Con.)
 71. *Sironcha* (R) : J. Y. Sakhare (Ind.)

DHULIA

72. *Dhulia North* : Chandrakant Namdeo Patil (Con.)
 73. *Dhulia South* : R. B. Choudhuri (CPI)
 74. *Nandurbar* (R) : Ramesh Panya Valvi (Con.)
 75. *Nawapur* (R) : Dharma Jayaram Konkani (Con.)
 76. *Sakri* : Uttamrao Ratan Nandre Patil (CPI)
 77. *Shahada* (R) : Sonsingh Badalsingh Pawar (Con.)
 78. *Shirpur* : Shivajirao Girdhar Patil (Con.)
 79. *Shindkheda* : Narayanrao Sahadeorao Patil (Con.)
 80. *Taloda* (R) : Smt. Vaharibai Digambarrao Padvi (Con.)

GREATER BOMBAY

81. *Andheri* : Vasudev Gulabram Rawal (Con.)
 82. *Bandra* : P. G. Kher (Con.)
 83. *Borivli* : Jamnadas Gokaldas Datani (Con.)
 84. *Byculla* : Gulabrao Bhaurao Ganacharya (CPI)
 85. *Chembur* : Hashu Parsharam Advani (JS)
 86. *Colaba* : Bomanji Kavasji BomanBehram (Ind.)
 87. *Dadar* : Waman Shankar Matkar (Con.)
 88. *Dhobitaldo* : Mohanlal Bhawanbhai Popat (Con.)
 89. *Ghatkopar* : Datta N. Samant (Ind.)
 90. *Girgaon* : Anant Narayan Namjoshi (Con.)
 91. *Khetwadi* : Manohar Narayan Gogate (Con.)
 92. *Kumbharwada* : Bhanushankar Manchharam Yagnik (Con.)
 93. *Kurla* : Trimbak Ramchandra Narawane (Con.)
 94. *Lovegrove* (R) : Punamchand Tabhaji Patel (Con.)
 95. *Mahim* : Frederic Michael Pinto (Con.)
 96. *Malad* : Dahyabhai Somabhai Patel (Con.)

97. *Matunga* : Liladhar Pasu Shah (Con.)
 98. *Mazgaon* : Vithalrao Krishanaji Toraskar (Con.)
 99. *Mulund* : Purshottamdas Uttamram Upadhyay (Con.)
 100. *Nagpada* : Adamadil Usman Shaikh (Con.)
 101. *Naigaon* : Ram Arjun Mahadik (PSP)
 102. *Parle* : Krishnaji Gangaram Desai (CPI)
 103. *Santacruz* : S. R. Patkar (Con.)
 104. *Sewree* : S. G. Patkar (CPI)
 105. *Umarkhadi* : G. H. Banatwala (Ind.)
 106. *Vile Parle* : Pranlal Harkishandas Vora (Con.)
 107. *Wakleshwar* : Homi Jehangir Talyar-Khan (Con.)
 108. *Worli* : Madhav Narayan Birje (Con.)

JALGAON

109. *Amalner* : Krishnarao Madhavrao Patil (Con.)
 110. *Bhusawal* : Purushottam Sakharam Phalak (Con.)
 111. *Chalisgaon* (R) : Dinkar Diwan Chavan (Con.)
 112. *Chopda* : Maganlal Nagindas Gujarathi (Ind.)
 113. *Edlabad* : Smt. Pratibha Devisinh Patil (Con.)
 114. *Erandol* : Digambar Shankar Patil (Con.)
 115. *Jalgaon* : Trimbakrao Tukaram Salunkhe (Con.)
 116. *Jamner* : Abaji Nana Patil (Con.)
 117. *Pachora* : Supdu Bhadu Patil (Con.)
 118. *Parola* : Gulabrao Narayanrao Pawar (Con.)
 119. *Raver* : Madhukarrao Dhanaji Choudhuri (Con.)
 120. *Yawal* : Jiwaram Tukaram Mahajan (Con.)

KOLABA

121. *Alibagh* : Dattatraya Narayan Patil (PWP)
 122. *Khalapur* : Sumant Rajaram Raut (PWP)
 123. *Mahad* : Shankar Babaji Sawant (Con.)
 123. *Mangaon* : Pandurang Ramaji Sanap (PWP)
 125. *Panvel* : Dinkar Balu Patil (PWP)
 126. *Pen* : Anant Parshuram Shetye (PWP)
 127. *Shrivardhan* : A. Rehman A. Gafoor Antuley (Con.)

KOLHAPUR

128. *Chandgad* : Vithalrao Kalajirao Chavan (Patil) (Con.)
 129. *Gandhinglaj* : Tukaram Krishnaji Kolekar (PWP)
 130. *Hatkanangale* : Babasaheb Bhausaheb Khanjire (Con.)

131. *Kagal* : Daulatrao Appaji Nikam (Con.)
 132. *Karvir* : Shripatrao Shankarrao Bondre (Con.)
 133. *Kolhapur* : Tryambak Sitaram Karhanis (PWP)
 134. *Panhala* : Dnyandeo Yeshwant Patil (Con.)
 135. *Radhanagari* : Govind Tukaram Kalikate (PWP)
 136. *Shahuwadi* : Rau Dhondi Patil (PWP)
 137. *Shirol* : Ratanappa Dharamappa Kumbhar (Con.)
 138. *Vadgaon (R)* : Keshav Narsinga Ghatge (Con.)

NAGPUR

139. *Kalmeshwar* : Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con.)
 140. *Kamptee* : Sulemankhan Abdullakhan Pathan (Con.)
 141. *Katol* : J. S. Chandak (Ind.)
 142. *Nagpur Central* : Madangopal Jodhraj Agrawal (Con.)
 143. *Nagpur East* : Yadavrao Ramchandra Deogade (Con.)
 144. *Nagpur North (R)* : Premnath Rishi Wasnik (Con.)
 145. *Nagpur West* : Smt. Sushilabai Balraj (Con.)
 146. *Ramtek* : Gunderao Fakiraji Mahajan (Con.)
 147. *Saoner* : Narendra Mahipati Tidke (Con.)
 148. *Umrer* : Suresh Baliram Deotale (Con.)

NANDED

149. *Bhokar* : Shankarrao Bhaurao Chavan (Con.)
 150. *Biloli* : Jayaram Gangaram Ambekar (Con.)
 151. *Degloor (R)* : Madhukar Rangoji Ghatge (Con.)
 152. *Hadgaon* : Bhimrao Keshavrao Deshmukh (Con.)
 153. *Kandhar* : Keshavrao Shankarrao Dhondge (PWP)
 154. *Kinwat* : Uttam Baliram Rathod (Con.)
 155. *Nanded* : S. Farooq Pasha S. Makhum Pasha (Con.)

NASIK

156. *Baglan* : Pandit Dharma Patil (Con.)
 157. *Chandwad* : Raghunathrao Gopalrao Gunjal (Con.)
 158. *Dabhadi* : Venkatrao Bhausaheb Hire (Con.)
 159. *Deolali* : Shankarrao Narayanrao Deshmukh (Con.)
 160. *Dindori (R)* : Shankar Bhikaji Potinde (PWP)
 161. *Igatpuri (R)* : Shankarrao Gunpatrao Chavare (Con.)
 162. *Malegaon* : A. Maulavi M. Usman Nihal (Ind.)
 163. *Nandgaon* : Shivram Dadaji Hire (SSP)

164. *Nasik* : Vasantrao Narayanrao Naik (Con.)
 165. *Niphad* : Dattatraya Bhikaji Patil (Con.)
 166. *Sinner* : Smt. Rukminibai Vithal Waje (Con.)
 167. *Surgana (R)* : Sitaram Sayaji Bhoje (Ind.)
 168. *Yeola* : Madhavrao Trimbakrao Patil (Con.)

OSMANABAD

169. *Ahmedpur* : Mahadevappa Baslingappa Sangvikar (Con.)
 170. *Ausa* : Vishwambharrao Shamrao Musande (Con.)
 171. *Kalamb* : Devdattaji Tatyaba Mohite (Con.)
 172. *Latur* : Vithal Ramrao Kaldade (SSP)
 173. *Nilanga* : Shivajirao Bhaurao Patil (Con.)
 174. *Omurga* : Bhaskarrao Shivram Chalukya (Con.)
 175. *Osmanabad* : Uddhavrao Sahebrao Patil (PWP)
 176. *Parenda* : Konderao Hanmantrao Patil (Con.)
 177. *Tuljapur* : Shivajirao Shahajirao Patil (Con.)
 178. *Udgir (R)* : Pralhadrao Sopanrao Sarvade (Con.)

PARBHANI

179. *Basmath* : Wamanrao Anandrao Nayak (Con.)
 180. *Gangakhed (R)* : Tryambak Maroti Sawant (Con.)
 181. *Hingoli* : Chandrakant Patil (SSP)
 182. *Jintur* : Sunderlal Wardhasa Kalamkar (Con.)
 183. *Kalamnuri* : Vithalrao Champatrao Naik (CPI)
 184. *Parbhani* : Annasahab Ramchandarrao Gavhane (PWP)
 185. *Partur* : Ramrao Narayanrao Yadav (Con.)
 186. *Pathri* : Sakharam Gopalrao Nakhate (Con.)

POONA

187. *Ambegaon* : Dattatray Govind Walse Patil (Con.)
 188. *Baramati* : S. G. Pawar (Con.)
 189. *Bhawani Peth (R)* : T. D. Memjade (Con.)
 190. *Bhor* : S. M. Bhelke (Con.)
 191. *Dhond* : J. T. Pataskar (Con.)
 192. *Haveli* : M. D. Magar (Con.)
 193. *Indapur* : S. B. Patil (Con.)
 194. *Junnar* : D. R. Kakde (Con.)
 195. *Kasha Peth* : R. V. Telang (Con.)
 196. *Khed Alandi* : S. M. Satkar (Con.)
 197. *Maval* : R. S. Satkar (Con.)
 198. *Mulshi* : N. S. Mohol (Con.)
 199. *Poona Cantonment* : K. T. Girme (Con.)
 200. *Purandhar* : D. R. Khaire (Con.)
 201. *Shivajinagari* : B. D. Killedar (PWP)
 202. *Shukrawar Peth* : R. K. Mhalgi (JS)
 203. *Strur* : S. D. More (PSP)

RATNAGIRI

204. *Chiplun* : Parshuram Krishnaji Sawant (Con.)
205. *Dapoli* : Ramchandra Vithal Bhelose (Con.)
206. *Deogad* : Ramchandra Balkrishna Munj (PSP)
207. *Guhagar* : Mahadeo Somaji Kesarkar (Con.)
208. *Kankavali* : Sitaram Sakharam Sawant (PWP)
209. *Khedbunder* : Husain Misarikhan Dalwai (Con.)
210. *Lanja* : Shashishekhar Kashinath Athaley (SSP)
211. *Malwan* : Vijaysing Gopalrao Prabhugaonkar (Con.)
212. *Rajapur* : Laxman Rangnath Hatanekar (PSP)
213. *Ratnagiri* : Shantaram Laxman Peje (Con.)
214. *Sangameshwar* : Smt. Laxmibai Babaji Bhuwad (Con.)
215. *Sawantwadi* : Shivram Sawant Khem Sawant Bhonsle (Con.)
216. *Vengurla* : Pundalik Atmaram Kinlekar (PSP)

SANGLI

217. *Atpadi-Kavathe-Mahankal* : Balwant Shivaling Kore (Con.)
218. *Jath (R)* : Shivrudra Thabajirao Bamane (Con.)
219. *Khanapur* : Sampatrao Sitaram Mane (Con.)
220. *Miraj* : Gundu Dasharath Patil (Con.)
221. *Sangli* : Appasaheb Balwant Birnale (Con.)
222. *Shirala* : Vasantao Anandrao Naik (Con.)
223. *Tasgaon* : Babasaheb Gopalrao Patil (Con.)
224. *Walva* : Rajaram Anant Patil (Con.)

SATARA

225. *Jaoli* : Bhiku Daji Bhilare (Con.)
226. *Karad North* : Yeshwantrao Babura Patil (Con.)
227. *Karad South* : Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite (Con.)
228. *Khatav* : Ramchandra Ganpatrao Patil (Con.)
229. *Koregaon* : Anandrao Nagesh Phalke (Con.)
230. *Man (R)* : Smt. Prabha Tuljaram Sonawane (Con.)
231. *Patan* : D. S. Desai (Con.)
232. *Phaltan* : Krishnachandra Raghunathrao Bhoite (Con.)
233. *Satara* : Dhondiram Shidhoji Jagtap (Con.)
234. *Wat* : Prataprao Babura Bhonsle (Con.)

SHOLAPUR

235. *Akkalkot* : Smt. Nirmala Raje Vijayasingh Bhonsale (Con.)

236. *Barshi* : Smt. Prabhavati Shankarrao Zadbuke (Con.)
237. *Karmala (R)* : Kisan Gondiba Kamble (Con.)
238. *Madha* : Sampatrao Maruti Patil (PWP)
239. *Malshiras* : Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Con.)
240. *Mangalwedha* : Kisanlal Ramchandra Marda (Con.)
241. *Mohol* : Govind Bhaurao Burgute (Con.)
242. *North Sholapur* : Brahmadev Krishnat Mane (Ind.)
243. *Pandharapur* : Audumbar Kondiba Patil (Con.)
244. *Sangola* : Ganpatrao Annasaheb Deshmukh (PWP)
245. *Sholapur City-North* : Ramkrishna Vyankatesh Bet (Con.)
246. *Sholapur-City-South* : Vishnupant Ramrao Patil (Ind.)
247. *Sholapur South* : Virupakshappa Guruappa Shiydare (Con.)

THANA

248. *Bassein* : Hari Govind Vartak (Con.)
249. *Bhiwandi* : Bhalchandra Shivram Patil (PWP)
250. *Dahanu (R)* : Mahadeo Gopal Kadu (Con.)
251. *Jawhar (R)* : Smt. Kalavati Shankar Karvande (Con.)
252. *Kalyan* : Krishnarao Narayan Dhulap (PWP)
253. *Kasa (R)* : Rajaram Vithal Sumda (Con.)
254. *Murbad* : Shantaram Gopal Ghilap (Con.)
255. *Palghar* : Navnitrai Bhogilal Shah (PSP)
256. *Shahapur (R)* : Pandurang Ramchandra Patil (PWP)
257. *Thana* : Dattatray Keshav Rajarshi (Con.)
258. *Ulhas Nagar* : Sanmukh Chuhamal Israni (Con.)

WARDHA

259. *Arvi* : J. C. Kadam (Con.)
260. *Hinganghat* : K. M. Zade (Con.)
261. *Pulgaon* : N. R. Kale (Ind.)
262. *Wardha* : R. M. Ghangare (CPI-M)

YEOTMAL

263. *Darvha* : V. B. Ghuikhedkar (Ind.)
264. *Digras* : K. D. Mahindre (Con.)
265. *Kelapur* : Trimbakrao Dattatraya Deshmukh (Con.)
266. *Pusad* : V. P. Naik (Con.)
267. *Ralegaon (R)* : M. N. Bhalavi (Ind.)
268. *Umarkhed* : S. A. Mane (Con.)
269. *Wani* : V. Y. Gohokar (Con.)
270. *Yeotmal* : J. B. Dhote (Ind.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : V. S. Page

Deputy Chairman : V. N. Desai

1. Smt. Kamlabai Chhanglall Amjera	Legislative Assembly	40. Baburao Govindrao Jadhav	Local Authorities
2. Jagannath Sitaram Alate	"	41. Zumberlal Motilal Kalantri	"
3. Ramrao Narayanrao Balbudhe	"	42. Janardan Yeshu Lale	"
4. Balwant Dandoji Baralay	"	43. Gajmal Dalpat Mali	"
5. Ishwar Naraganrao Bhosikar	"	44. Minkrao Padmanna Mandgulkar	"
6. Govindrao Punaji Buchake	"	45. Dhulappa Bhaurao Navale	"
7. John Maryan Coelho	"	46. Chandanparasad Ramadhin Pandye	"
8. Smt. Bhadra Vasant Desai	"	47. Vinaykumar Ramlal Parashar	"
9. Safdarali Deshmukh	"	48. Ramrao Dagadu Patil	"
10. Ramkrishna Suryabhanji Gavai	"	49. Pandurang Yeshwant Falake	"
11. Vishwamberrao Namdeoao Hiralkar	"	50. Rikhabchand Kalyanmal Sharma	"
12. Jethmal Kisanlal	"	51. Tukaram Krishnaji Shetye	"
13. Pralhad Narayan Khode	"	52. Sadashivrao Annasaheb Shinde	"
14. Jagannath Nathuji Korpe	"	53. Bachharaj Shyamal Byas	Graduates
15. Ganpati Dadasaheb Lad	"	54. Ramjiwan Faluram Choudhary	"
16. Madhav Purushottam Limaye	"	55. Vasantkumar Ramkrishna Pandit	"
17. Panditrao Bapuji More	"	56. Uttamrao Laxman Patil	"
18. Rajmal Jagannath Mantri	"	57. Ganesh Prabhakar Pradhan	"
19. Vithal Sakharan Page	"	58. Shridhar Anant Sohoni	"
20. Madhav Gotu Patil	"	59. Anant Sheshgiri Shalekar	"
21. Pandharinath Vithoba Patil	"	60. Mahadeo Narsayya Anjekar	Teachers
22. Vishvanath Chimaji Pawar	"	61. Jagannath Ganesh Bhawe	"
23. Balkrishna Narsingh Rajhans	"	62. Kamalakar Waman Desai	"
24. Bhaurao Vithba Shinde	"	63. Haribhau Sakharamji Hatwar	"
25. Bhausaheb Laxmanrao Shirole	"	64. Mukund Trayambak Kulkarni	"
26. Smt. Ashatai Marotiappa Tale	"	65. Shankar Laxman Ogle	"
27. Maheshwar Vishnu Thakur	"	66. Digambar Hari Sahasrabuddhe	"
28. Sambhajirao Marutirao Thorat	"	67. Smt. Sevigne Gama Pinto	Nominated
29. Prabhakar Balwan Vaidya	"	68. Athaide	
30. Kisan Mahadeo Veer	"	69. Chandrashekhhar Nandkishore Bajpai	"
31. Lakhmichand Ramchandra Abad	Local Authorities	70. Dayaram Yeshwant Bhandalkar	"
32. Ramrao Dayanoba Avargaonkar	"	71. Swami Ramanand Bharati	"
33. Waman Pandurang Bapat	"	72. Vishnu Prasad N. Desai	"
34. Harischandra Sadashiv Barmukh	"	73. Ramchandra Balwant Ghorpade	"
35. Abasaheb Dattarao Deshmukh	"	74. Narayan Waktu Karwade	"
36. Dattarao Marotrao Deshmukh	"	75. Salimuddin Kazi Hamiduddin Kazi	"
37. Keshav Pandurang Fulkar	"	76. Narhar Waman Limaye	"
38. Ramdayal Ayodhya Prasad Gupta	"	77. G. D. Madgulkar	"
39. Moiduddin Harris	"	78. Ratanlal Mohanlal	"
		79. Nashikrao Khantadu Tirpude	"

*As on May 18, 1968.

**BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)**

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	19,11.57	25,19.57	21,60.60
Estate Duty	59.92	1,47.10	65.38
Land Revenue (net)	7,67.69	9,21.42	8,30.38
State Excise Duties	4,19.15	4,18.37	4,59.46
Stamps	9,62.29	10,09.49	10,50.74
Forests	8,84.47	9,00.94	9,06.83
Registration	84.75	95.84	94.45
Taxes on Vehicles	10,51.97	10,92.20	11,53.75
Sales Tax	1,00,81.46	97,50.46	1,12,00.71
Other Taxes and Duties	38,30.76	37,35.96	42,55.06
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	8,02.19	9,02.72	9,65.01
Debt Services	17,84.47	17,59.75	20,16.74
Civil Administration	16,12.22	17,98.93	18,16.18
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,65.20	1,85.43	1,72.14
Miscellaneous (net)	4,91.30	4,56.28	4,77.90
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	63,35.55	53,11.76	63,83.31
Extraordinary —	0.10	0.10	0.10
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	3,12,45.26	3,10,06.32	3,40,08.74
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	33,84.75	32,95.51	34,71.84
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	12,03.11	13,36.36	16,32.71
Debt Services (net)	48,64.56	48,16.46	52,17.41
General Administration	12,23.19	12,40.87	12,81.96
Administration of Justice	3,26.65	3,39.99	3,49.16
Jails	1,83.32	1,83.36	1,73.81
Police	20,86.41	21,38.77	22,74.48
Ports and Pilotage	43.19	51.16	28.71
Scientific Departments	81.05	76.14	78.17
Education	51,74.15	55,63.31	
Medical	14,01.86	14,01.86	15,25.44
Public Health	9,88.03	10,19.00	11,78.36
Agriculture	17,39.38	17,19.64	13,41.48
Animal Husbandry	2,15.38	2,25.38	2,21.35
Co-operation	5,23.81	5,22.49	4,44.25
Industries	2,32.44	2,37.69	2,04.89
Miscellaneous Departments	16,19.42	16,21.15	17,40.89
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8,75.33	9,11.78	8,43.15
Miscellaneous	33,28.08	36,28.86	36,73.66
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	7,05.01	6,19.35	6,89.00
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,01,99.12	3,09,49.13	3,23,16.79
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)10,46.14	(+) 57.19	(+)16,91.95

MYSORE

Area : 1,91,757 sq. km.
Principal language : Kannada

Population : 2,35,86,772 Capital : Bangalore

Governor : G. S. Pathak
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers				Portfolios
Veerendra Patil	..	..	..	Chief Minister, General Administration Department, Home Department excluding Transport, Tourism, Publicity and Information and Excise and Prohibition, Irrigation (Major and Medium), Electricity and Hydro-Electric Projects from the Public Works Department
Mohammad Ali Mehtab Ali	..	..	..	Transport and Tourism from the Home Department, Housing from the Development, Housing, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation Department
B. Rachiah	..	..	..	Agriculture and Horticulture from the Agriculture & Forest Department, Sericulture from the Commerce and Industries Department
Ramakrishna Hegde	..	..	..	Finance Department, Excise and Prohibition from the Home Department, Planning from the Planning and Social Welfare Department
K. Puttaswamy	..	..	..	Youth Programmes from the Development, Housing, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation Department
K. V. Shankara Gowda	..	..	..	Parliamentary Affairs from the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Labour from the Food, Civil Supplies and Labour Department, Municipal Administration from the Health & Municipal Administration Department
P. M. Nadgouda	..	..	..	Education
K. Lakkappa	..	..	..	Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation excluding Housing and Youth Programmes from the Development Housing, Panchayati Raj & Co-operation Department, Industrial Cooperatives from the Commerce and Industries Department
M. Rajasekhara Murthy	..	..	..	Public Works Department excluding Irrigation, Electricity and Hydro-Electric Projects and Ports
Y. Ramakrishna	..	..	..	Commerce and Industries Department excluding Sericulture, Publicity and Information from the Home Department
V. L. Patil	..	..	..	Health from the Health and Municipal Administration Department
H. V. Koujalgi	..	..	..	Social Welfare from the Planning and Social Welfare Department
				Revenue Department, Law from the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs
Ministers of State				
A. J. Doddameti	..	..	..	Minor Irrigation from the Public Works Department
Alur Hanumanthappa	..	..	..	Forests from the Agriculture and Forest Department
G. B. Shankar Rao	..	..	..	Veterinary and Animal Husbandry from the Agriculture and Forest Department
H. C. Linga Reddy	..	..	..	Fisheries from the Agriculture and Forest Department, Ports from the Public Works Department
B. Vithaldas Shetty	..	..	..	Food and Civil Supplies from the Food, Civil Supplies and Labour Department

*As on June 5, 1968.

Deputy Ministers

H. C. Boraiah	Transport & Tourism from the Home Department
A. P. Appanna	Industries from the Commerce and Industries Department
D. B. Pawar	Agriculture from the Agriculture and Forest Department
B. L. Gowda	Co-operation from the Development, Housing, Panchayat Raj and Co-operation Department
D. Parameswarappa	Major Irrigation and Electricity from the Public Works Department
Smt. Basavarajeswari	Social Welfare from the Planning and Social Welfare Department.
G. Basavannappa	Health from the Health and Municipal Administration Department.
N. M. Kotrabasaiah Sogi	Education
Basavaraj Magavi	Public Works Department excluding Major and Medium Irrigation, Electricity Hydro-Electric Projects and Ports
G. Thammanna	Sericulture from the Commerce and Industries Department
Manik Rao Patil	Home Department excluding Transport, Tourism, Information and Publicity Excise and Prohibition

Chief Secretary

K. Narayanswamy

HIGH COURT*

<i>Chief Justice</i>	H. Hombe Gowda
<i>Judges</i>	A. R. Somnatha Iyer, M. Sadasivayya, A. Narayana Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, B. M. Kalgate, G. K. Govinda Bhat, T. K. Tukol, K. R. Gopivallabha Iyengar, D. M. Chandrashekhara, M. Santosh, C. Honnaiah, K. Bhimiah, B. Venkataswamy, M. Sadanandaswamy
<i>Advocate-General</i>	T. Krishna Rao

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

<i>Chairman</i>	R. Channiarajamaiah
<i>Members</i>	M. L. Nanjaraje Urs, R.G. Bidap, T.V. Reddi, Nagendra Bahadur

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Bangalore (Urban)	1,098	13,02,419	Bangalore
2. Bangalore (Rural)	6,909	12,02,043	Bangalore
3. Belgaum	13,382	19,83,811	Belgaum
4. Bellary	9,897	9,15,261	Bellary
5. Bidar	5,446	6,63,172	Bidar
6. Bijapur	17,072	16,60,178	Bijapur
7. Chikmagalur	7,189	5,97,305	Chikmagalur
8. Chitradurga	10,864	10,94,284	Chitradurga
9. Coorg	4,110	3,22,829	Mercara
10. Dharwar	13,730	19,51,362	Dharwar
11. Gulbarga	16,228	13,99,457	Gulbarga
12. Hassan	6,826	8,95,847	Hassan
13. Kolar	8,224	12,90,144	Kolar
14. Mandya	4,960	8,99,210	Mandya
15. Mysore	11,948	16,71,399	Mysore
16. North Kanara	10,280	6,89,549	Karwar
17. Raichur	14,013	11,00,895	Raichur
18. Shimoga	10,548	10,17,368	Shimoga
19. South Kanara	8,436	15,63,837	Mangalore
20. Tumkur	10,597	13,67,402	Tumkur

*As on June 5, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Vacant

Deputy Speaker : D. Manjunath

BANGALORE (RURAL)

1. *Anekal (R)* : R. Muniswamaiah (Con.)
2. *Channapatna* : T. V. Krishnappa (Ind.)
3. *Devanahally* : D. S. Gowdh (Con.)
4. *Doddaballapura* : G. Rame Gowda (Ind.)
5. *Hoskote* : N. Chicke Gowda (Con.)
6. *Kanakapura* : K. G. Thimme Gowda (Con.)
7. *Kudur* : Solur Siddappa (Con.)
8. *Magadi* : C. R. Ranga Gowda (PSP)
9. *Nelamangala* : Alur Hanumanthappa (Con.)
10. *Ramanagaram* : B. R. Dhananjeya (Ind.)
11. *Sathnur (R)* : H. Puttadasa (Ind.)

BANGALORE (URBAN)

12. *Basavanagudi* : P. Timmajiah (Ind.)
13. *Bharathynagar* : M. A. Amalorpavam (Con.)
14. *Chamarajapet* : R. Dayananda Sagar (Con.)
15. *Chickpet* : Vatal Nagaraj (Ind.)
16. *Fort* : T. R. Shamanna (Ind.)
17. *Gandhinagar* : Smt. Nagaratnamma Hiremath (Con.)
18. *Malleswaram* : M. S. Krishnan (CPI)
19. *Shanthinagar* : A. Nanjappa (Con.)
20. *Shivajinagar* : H. R. Abdul Gaffar (Con.)
21. *Utarahalli (R)* : Y. Ramakrishna (Con.)
22. *Varthur (R)* : K. Prabhakar (Con.)
23. *Yelahanka* : B. Narayanaswamappa (Ind.)

BELGAUM

24. *Arbhavi* : A. R. Panchagavi (Con.)
25. *Athani* : D. B. Pawar (Con.)
26. *Bagewadi* : C. L. Pattan Shetti (Con.)
27. *Bailhongal* : B. A. Bolashetti (Con.)
28. *Belgaum* : B. B. Sayanak (Ind.)
29. *Chikodi (R)* : B. S. Soudagar (Con.)
30. *Gokak (R)* : L. S. Naik (Con.)
31. *Hukkeri* : Satyagowda Satagowda Patil (Con.)
32. *Kagwad (R)* : Smt. Champabai Gogle (Con.)
33. *Khanapur* : N. B. Sardesai (Ind.)
34. *Kittur* : B. M. Sanikop (Con.)
35. *Nipani* : G. K. Manvi (Ind.)
36. *Parasgad* : H. V. Koujalgi (Con.)
37. *Raibagh* : V. L. Patil (Con.)
38. *Ramdurg* : Smt. M. Pattan Sardavva (Con.)

39. *Sadalaga* : S. S. Patil (Con.)
40. *Sankeshwar* : S. D. Kothavale (Con.)
41. *Uchagaon* : P. B. Nandihali (Ind.)

BELLARY

42. *Bellary* : V. Nagappa (SWA)
43. *Hadagalli* : N. M. Kotrabaiaial Sogi (Con.)
44. *Harapanahalli (R)* : Yenkya Nayak (Con.)
45. *Hospet* : R. Nagan Goud (Con.)
46. *Kudligi* : M. M. J. Sadyojatha (Con.)
47. *Kurugodu* : Allum Karibasappa (Con.)
48. *Sandur* : M. Y. Ghorpade (Con.)
49. *Siruguppa* : M. Doddana Goud (Con.)

BIDAR

50. *Aurad* : Manikrao Shama Rao (Con.)
51. *Bhalki* : Shivlingappa Bhimanna (Con.)
52. *Basavakalyan* : Siddaramappa Khub (Ind.)
53. *Bidar* : Gurupadappa Chandrakant (JS)
54. *Hulsoor (R)* : Prabhurao Dhondib Jagadale (Con.)
55. *Humnabad* : V. N. Patil (CPI) (Con.)

BIJAPUR

56. *Badami* : K. M. Pattanashetti (Ind.)
57. *Bagalkot* : B. T. Murnal (Con.)
58. *Bagewadi* : B. S. Patil (Con.)
59. *Ballolli (R)* : S. S. Arakeri (RPI)
60. *Bijapur* : B. M. Patil (Con.)
61. *Bilgi* : R. M. Desai (Con.)
62. *Guledgud* : M. R. Pattanshetty (Con.)
63. *Hungund* : S. R. Kanthi (Con.)
64. *Huvinahippargi* : G. N. Patil (Con.)
65. *Indi* : M. K. Surpur (SWA)
66. *Jamkhandi* : B. D. Jatti (Con.)
67. *Muddebihal* : S. M. Guraddi (Con.)
68. *Mudhol* : K. P. Nadagouda (SWA)
69. *Sindgi* : C. M. Desai (Con.)
70. *Tikoia* : S. B. Vastrad (Con.)

CHIKMAGALUR

71. *Birur* : M. Mallappa (Ind.-JP)
72. *Chikmagalur* : C. M. S. Shastry (PSP)
73. *Kadur* : K. M. Thammiah (Ind.)
74. *Mudigere (R)* : K. H. Ranganath (PSP)
75. *Sringeri* : K. N. Veerappa Gowda (Con.)
76. *Tarikere* : Hanji Shivanna (PSP)

*As on May 22, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) Party (CPI-M); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Republican Party of India (RPI); Independent (Ind.) Jatna Paksha (JP)—a group yet to be recognised; Reserved (R)

CHITRADURGA

77. *Bharamasagara* (R) : G. Dugappa (Ind.-JP)
78. *Challakere* : B. L. Gowda (Con.)
79. *Chitradurga* : H. C. Boraiah (Con.)
80. *Davangere* : Kondajji Basappa (Con.)
81. *Harihara* : H. Siddaveerappa (Ind.-JP)
82. *Hiriyur* (R) : D. Manjunath (Con.)
83. *Holalkere* : B. Parameswarappa (Ind.-JP)
84. *Hosadurga* : M. Ramappa (Con.)
85. *Jogalur* : J. R. Halaswamy (Con.)
86. *Molakalmuru* : S. H. Basanna (Con.)

COORG

87. *Mercara* : A. P. Appanna (Con.)
88. *Somvarpet* : G. M. Mananathaiah (SWA)
89. *Virajpet* (R) : N. Lokkayya Naik (JS)

DHARWAR

90. *Byadagi* : M. G. Banakar (PSP)
91. *Dharwar* : K. M. Dasankop (Con.)
92. *Dharwar Rural* : S. V. Agnihotri (Con.)
93. *Gadag* : K. H. Patil (Ind.-JP)
94. *Hangal* : G. N. Desai (Con.)
95. *Haveri* : B. V. Magavi (Con.)
96. *Hirekerur* : G. B. Shankar Rao (Con.)
97. *Hubli* : S. S. Shettar (JS)
98. *Hubli Rural* : M. R. Patil (Con.)
99. *Kalghatgi* : F. S. Patil (Ind.)
100. *Kundgol* : S. R. Bommai (Ind.-LSS)
101. *Mundargi* : C. M. Churchihalmath (Con.)
102. *Nargund* (R) : R. V. Doddamani (Con.)
103. *Navalgund* : R. M. Patil (Con.)
104. *Ranibennur* : N. L. Bellad (PSP)
105. *Ron* : A. J. Doddameti (Con.)
106. *Shiggon* : S. Nijalingappa (Con.)
107. *Shirhatti* : Siddiah Kashimath (SWA)

GULBARGA

108. *Afzalpur* : N. S. Patil (Con.)
109. *Aland* : Digambara Rao B. Kalmankar (PSP)
110. *Chincholi* : Veerendra Patil (Con.)
111. *Chitapur* : S. Rudrappa (Con.)
112. *Gulbarga* : Mohammad Ali (Con.)
113. *Gurumitkal* (R) : Narasappa Yenappa (Con.)
114. *Jewargi* : Sharnagauda Inamdar (SWA)
115. *Kalgi* : M. Kalyan Rao (Con.)
116. *Kamalapur* : Smt. Lalithabai Chandrashekar (Con.)
117. *Serum* (R) : J. P. Sarwesh (Ind.)
118. *Shahapur* : Bapugowda (Con.)
119. *Shorapur* : Raja Pid Naik (Con.)
120. *Yadgir* : Viswanatha Reddy (Ind.)

HASSAN

121. *Arkalgud* : H. N. Nanje Gowda (SWA)
122. *Arsikere* : G. Channabasappa (Con.)

123. *Belur* (R) : S. H. Puttaranganath (SWA)
124. *Gandasi* : B. Nanjappa (Con.)
125. *Hssan* : H. B. Jwalanaiah (SWA)
126. *Holenarasipur* : H. D. Devegowda (Ind.)
127. *Sakalespur* : K. P. Chikke Gowda (SWA)
128. *Shravanabelagola* : S. Sivappa (PSP)

KOLAR

129. *Bagepalli* (R) : A. Muniyappa (Con.)
130. *Bethamangala* : E. Narayana Gowda (Con.)
131. *Chikkaballapur* : K. M. Puttaswamy (Con.)
132. *Chintamani* : T. K. Gangi Reddy (CPI-M)
133. *Gowribidanur* : R. N. Lakshmipathy (Ind.)
134. *Kolar* : P. Venkatagiriappa (Ind.)
135. *Kolar Gold Fields* (R) : S. Rajagopal (Con.)
136. *Malur* : H. C. Linga Reddy (Con.)
137. *Mulbagal* (R) : T. Channaiah (Con.)
138. *Siddlaghatta* : B. Venkatarayappa (Con.)
139. *Srinivasapur* : B. L. Narayana Swamy (Ind.)
140. *Vemagal* : G. Narayana Gowda (Con.)

MANDYA

141. *Kirugavalu* : G. Made Gowda (Con.)
142. *Krishnarajpet* : M. K. Bomme Gowda (Ind.-JP)
143. *Maddur* : M. Manche Gowda (Con.)
144. *Malavalli* (R) : Mallikarjuna Swamy (Con.)
145. *Mandya* : Nagappa (Con.)
146. *Nagamangala* : K. Singari Gowda (Con.)
147. *Pandavapura* : N. A. Channe Gowda (Ind.)
148. *Srirangapatna* : B. Doddabore Gowda (Ind.)

MYSORE

149. *Bannur* : T. P. Boriah (Ind.)
150. *Billigere* : D. N. Siddaiah (Con.)
151. *Chamarajanagar* : S. Puttaswamy (Ind.-JP)
152. *Chamundeswari* : K. Puttaswamy (Con.)
153. *Gundlupet* : Smt. K. S. Nagarathamma (Con.)
154. *Heggadadevanakote* (R) : R. Peeranna (Con.)
155. *Honur* : H. Nagappa (Con.)
156. *Hunsur* : D. Devaraj Urs (Con.)
157. *Kollegal* (R) : B. Basavaiah (Con.)
158. *Krishnaraja* : S. Channaiah (Ind.)
159. *Krishnarajanagar* : M. Basavaraju (Ind.)
160. *Nanjangud* : L. Srikantaiah (Ind.)
161. *Narasimharaja* : Azeez Sait (SSP)
162. *Periyapatna* : H. M. Channabasappa (Ind.)
163. *Santhemaranahalli* (R) : B. Rachaiiah (Con.)
164. *T. Narasipur* : M. Rajasekhara Murthy (Con.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : S. C. Edke

Deputy Chairman : S.D. Gaonkar

1. Smt Leelamma Sri vananjappa	Legislative Assembly	33. Narendra Madivalappa Kheny	Local Authorities
2. K.S. Channappa		34. Basappa Shidalinagappa Argavi	"
3. C. S. Balakrishna Gowda	"	35. P.M. Nadgouda	"
4. S.C. Kubasad	"	36. A.S. Nandesh	"
5. K. Kannan	"	37. A.V. Patil	"
6. M. Madiah	"	38. G.B. Patil	"
7. R.G. Duby	"	39. H.K. Shivarudrappa	"
8. G. Venkatai Gowda	"	40. Venkanagouda Siddangouda	"
9. S.S. Narayan Murthy	"	41. B. Channabyre Gowda	"
10. R.B. Naik	"	42. Viswanatha Swamy	"
11. Y. R. Parameswarappa	"	43. G.V. Anjanappa	Graduates
12. D. Munichinnappa	"	44. S.C. Edke	"
13. D. Rajagopal	"	45. Smt. M.R. Lakshamma	"
14. B. Rangappa	"	46. Y.S. Patil	"
15. M.V. Rama Rao	"	47. V. Srinivasa Shetty	"
16. T.M.K. Peer Sab	"	48. M.V. Venkatappa	Teachers
17. Jivaraj Hirachund Shah	"	49. B.G. Deshpande	"
18. K. Kanthappa Shetty	"	50. C. Bandi Gowda	"
19. M.T. Sreekantiah	"	51. Keshva Rao Nitturkar	"
20. V. Venkatappa	"	52. S.P. Rajanna	"
21. A. H. Sivananda Swamy	"	53. S. Mukunda Rao	"
22. K. Suryanarayana Adiga	Local Authorities	54. Ganji Veerappa	"
23. K. Channabissavana Gowda	"	55. K. Doomappa	Nominated
24. Channaiah Odeyar	"	56. Smt. Abbasia Begum Mecci	"
25. S.D. Goankar	"	57. Akbar Sait A. Kayum	"
26. K.T. Shamaiah Gowda	"	58. A.B. Patil	"
27. K.V. Shankara Gowda	"	59. Basavaraj Kattimani	"
28. G.V. Hallikeri	"	60. K. Subba Rao	"
29. M.C. Anjaneya Reddy	"	61. Dharamaprakasha L.S. Venkaji Rao	"
30. M. Krishnappa	"	62. Tej Singh Rathod	"
31. K. Lakkappa	"	63. M.L. Vasudeva Murthy	"
32. M. Linganna	"		"

*As on May 22, 1968

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	8,10.38	10,68.95	9,20.04
Estate Duty	37.78	72.75	45.84
Land Revenue (net)	8,69.00	6,49.17	9,04.22
State Excise Duties	4,38.03	6,04.63	11,01.32
Stamps	4,60.00	5,15.00	5,30.00
Forests	10,80.00	10,90.00	11,24.00
Registration	70.00	71.50	75.00
Taxes on Vehicles	6,91.00	6,99.50	7,20.00
Sales Tax	29,11.00	28,97.00	32,13.00
Other Taxes and Duties	6,48.38	6,85.13	7,04.64
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	11,75.79	7,65.93	10,57.00
Debt Services	14,33.14	14,05.28	13,27.37
Civil Administration	23,21.41	20,57.63	23,69.00
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,28.41	1,43.00	1,50.00
Miscellaneous (net)	2,12.80	2,15.19	1,91.63
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	53,32.74	45,50.92	50,00.46
Extraordinary	0.01	1,70.64	0.01
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	1,85,59.87	1,76,62.22	1,94,74.13
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	10,63.16	10,20.09	11,67.25
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	13,39.99	12,82.41	12,52.89
Debt Services (net)	30,21.07	29,61.39	33,86.06
General Administration	3,97.34	4,01.50	4,02.00
Administration of Justice	1,49.07	1,52.00	1,64.20
Jails	66.94	69.36	74.62
Police	7,13.00	6,57.00	7,65.00
Scientific Departments	24.75	22.29	42.23
Education	33,47.98	32,00.00	36,68.12
Medical	6,07.46	5,71.84	6,23.89
Public Health	5,27.15	4,89.11	6,03.97
Agriculture	8,07.04	6,54.83	6,65.63
Animal Husbandry	3,44.50	3,34.18	5,41.34
Rural Development	1,12.48	1,01.49	69.00
Co-operation	1,22.79	1,24.52	1,29.67
Industries	14,33.23	12,63.05	12,38.75
Miscellaneous Departments	6,67.50	5,82.89	6,72.49
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	12,91.22	12,12.10	13,41.71
Miscellaneous	11,84.13	11,11.24	11,52.45
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NLS and Local Development Works	4,10.05	3,64.75	3,68.57
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,77,00.85	1,65,76.04	1,82,76.34
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 8,59.02	(-) 10,86.18	(-) 11,57.79

NAGALAND

Area : 16,488 sq. km.

Population : 3,69,200

Capital : Kohima

Governor : Vishnu Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

T.N. Angami	..	..	..	..	Chief Minister, Home, Information, Publicity and Tourism and any other subject not allotted to any other Minister
Hokishe Sema	..	..	..	..	Finance and Revenue, Medical and Public Health and Planning and Co-ordination
Jasokie Angami	..	..	..	..	Forests, Transport, Excise and Electricity
R.C. Chiten Jamir	..	..	..	..	Agriculture, Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Industries and Commerce
Akum Imlong	..	..	..	..	Tuensang Affairs, Community Development and Co-operation
Mhondamo Kithan	..	..	..	..	Education, Social Welfare and Town and Country Planning

Ministers of State

N.L. Odyuo	..	..	..	..	Public Works
Ihezhe Sema	..	..	..	..	Supply and Relief and Rehabilitation
P. Demo	..	..	..	..	Animal Husbandry

Deputy Ministers

Netsutso Theyo	..	..	..	..	Electricity
Zulutemba Ao	..	..	..	..	Information and Publicity and Jails

Chief Secretary

R. Khathing

HIGH COURT OF ASSAM AND NAGALAND*

Chief Justice	..	..	..	..	S.K. Dutta
Judges	..	..	..	..	P. K. Goswami, K. C. Sen
Advocate-General	..	..	..	..	Brig. D.M. Sen

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Kohima	6,149	1,08,924	Kohima
2. Mokokchung	4,983	1,26,001	Mokokchung
3. Tuensang	5,356	1,34,275	Tuensang

*As on March 14, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : K. Shikhu

Deputy Speaker : Rigu Thong

KOHIMA

1. Chazosha (1) : P. Demo (NNO)
2. Chazosha (2) : Netswibo Theyo (NNO)
3. Chizami : Lhutsu Venuh (NNO)
4. Dimapur : Deblal Meeh (NNO)
5. Dimapur Town : Gobinda Chandra Paira (NNO)
6. Ghaipari : Langkam Kuki (NNO)
7. Kohima Town : Jasokie Angami (NNO)
8. Meluri : Amoi (NNO)
9. Northern Angami (1) : Kekuo Angami (NNO)
10. Northern Angami (2) : K.V. Kreditsu (NNO)
11. Peren : Wiesing Thou (NNO)
12. Pfueto : Werulhi C. Krome (NNO)
13. Ph-I : Khunhipru Vasa (NNO)
14. Pughoboto : Kiyello Sema (NNO)
15. Southern Angami (1) : K. Khieya (NNO)
16. Southern Angami : Hosal Kin (NNO)
17. Teney : Lalkholam Kulki (NNO)
18. Tiemeiya : Riga Thong (NNO)
19. Western Angami : T. N. Angami (NNO)
22. Alorgtaki : Zulutemba Ao (NNO)
23. Arkakong : R. C. Chiten Jamir (NNO)
24. Atoizu : K. Shikhu (Speaker)
25. Aunglenden : J. Maputemjen Ao (NNO)
26. Bhardari : T. Kikon (NNO)
27. Impur : Kuremao Jamir
28. Jangpekong : Imchalembe Ao (NNO)
29. Koridang : K. Trayanger (Ind.)
30. Moilan-Wozhuro : Santsurhomo Ezung (NNO)
31. Mokokchung Town : Asamwati Longkumar (NNO)
32. Mongoya : T. Imtiteren Jamir (NNO)
33. Saris : Mhondamo Kithan (NNO)
34. Satakha : K. Yesbito Sema (NNO)
35. Suruhoto : Nihovi Sema (NNO)
36. Tuli : L. Merachiba (NNO)
37. Tyui-Longchurg : T. A. Ngullie (NNO)
38. Wokha : N.L. Odyuo (NNO)
39. Yiemyang : Suzumar Imsong (NNO)
40. Zhunheboto : Kihoto Sema (NNO)

TUENSANG

41. Tuensang Regional Council
 - K. A. Imlong (NNO)
 - Kilongba Piri Yimchunger (NNO)
 - Lipikyu Sangtam (NNO)
 - Litingse Sangtam (NNO)
 - Shangyu Y. Konyek (NNO)
 - Tochi Hanso (NNO)

MOKOKCHUNG

20. Aghnato : Ihezhe Sema (NNO)
21. Akulato : Hokishe Sema (NNO)

*As on March 14, 1965. Abbreviations : Nagaland Nationalist Organisation (NNO); Independent (Ind.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9.00	12.16	10.14
Estate Duty	0.56	0.60	0.62
Land Revenue (net)	0.97	0.98	0.98
State Excise Duties	1.00	4.00	5.00
Stamps	0.45	0.45	0.45
Forests	13.70	11.20	12.20
Registration	0.01	0.01	0.01
Taxes on Vehicles	5.25	5.25	5.50
Sales Tax	2.25	2.50	3.00
Other Taxes and Duties	2.15	2.20	2.20
Electricity Schemes	8.80	7.81	9.12
Debt Services	9.00	18.00	18.00
Civil Administration	5.89	10.55	11.11
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1.30	1.03	1.18
Miscellaneous (net)	21.09	20.55	29.05
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	16,80.94	16,10.04	17,48.26
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	17,62.36	17,07.33	18,56.82
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	41.60	40.00	45.03
Debt Services (net)	28.74	28.99	49.73
General Administration	1,46.04	1,46.63	1,46.48
Administration of Justice	2.84	2.38	2.86
Jails	9.24	7.46	8.06
Police	4,30.61	4,05.02	4,64.48
Scientific Departments	1.30	0.35	1.00
Education	1,92.61	1,93.80	2,20.76
Medical	63.05	74.69	79.83
Public Health	25.86	19.89	18.51
Agriculture	65.91	61.75	83.50
Animal Husbandry	28.45	28.13	33.96
Co-operation	9.88	8.54	10.67
Industries	8.79	8.62	15.82
Miscellaneous Departments	62.86	67.13	60.90
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,06.43	3,85.55	4,89.69
Miscellaneous	81.89	83.08	96.52
Electricity Schemes	26.99	42.48	45.38
Community Projects, NES and Local Development works	29.00	29.00	30.00
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	17,62.09	16,33.49	19,03.18
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)0.27	(+)73.84	(—)46.36

ORISSA

Area : 1,55,850 sq. km.
Principal language : Oriya

Population : 1,75,48,846

Capital : Bhubaneswar

Governor : S.S. Ansari

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

R.N. Singh Deo	Chief Minister, Finance, Home (excluding Jails and Reformatories and Public Relations), Planning and Co-ordination
P.M. Pradhan	Deputy Chief Minister, Political and Services and Mining and Geology
Rajaballav Mishra	Community Development and Panchayati Raj, Agriculture (excluding Animal Husbandry and Fisheries), Labour, Employment and Housing
Surendranath Patnaik	Revenue, Irrigation and Power
Harihar Patel	Industries, Commerce, Home (Jails, Reformatories and Public Relations) and Education (Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar)
Santanu Kumar Das	Tribal and Rural Welfare and Excise
Nayananda Mahapatra	Supply, and Cultural Affairs
N. Ramaseshaiah	Health
Haraprasad Mahapatra	Law and Urban Development, Works and Transport (Public Health Engineering)
Dayanidhi Nayak	Works and Transport (excluding Public Health Engineering)
Murari Prasad Mishra	Co-operation and Forestry and Agriculture (Animal Husbandry, Fisheries)
Baramali Patnaik	Education (excluding Text Book Press at Bhubaneswar)

Deputy Ministers

Himansu Sekhar Padhi	Revenue and Irrigation and Power
Manmohan Tudu	Tribal and Rural Welfare
Ananta Narayan Singh Deo	Community Development and Panchayati Raj
Kartick Chandra Majhi	Finance and Home (Public Relations)
Brunjaban Tripathy	Agriculture, Planning and Coordination
Govinda Munda	Health, Home (Jail and Reformatories)
Gangadhar Pradhan	Co-operation and Forestry, Agriculture, (Animal Husbandry and Fisheries)

Chief Secretary

A. K. Barren

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	S.B. Berman
Judges	G.K. Mishra, A. Mishra, S.K. Ray, B.K. Patro (not yet joined)
Advocate-General	Asoka Das

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	M.L. Pandit
Members	U. Das, K.K. Samal

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Balasore.. .. .	6,475	14,15,923	Balasore
2. Baudh-Khondmals	11,081	5,14,427	Phulbani
3. Bolangir.. .. .	8,902	10,68,686	Bolangir
4. Cuttack	10,973	30,60,320	Cuttack
5. Dhenkanal	10,828	10,28,935	Dhenkanal
6. Ganjam	12,517	18,72,530	Chatrapur
7. Kalahandi	12,080	10,09,654	Bhawanipatna
8. Keonjhar	8,302	7,43,315	Keonjhar
9. Koraput	26,695	14,98,271	Koraput
10. Mayurbhanj	10,418	12,04,043	Baripada
11. Puri	10,355	18,65,439	Puri
12. Sambalpur	17,518	15,08,686	Sambalpur
13. Sundargarh	9,716	7,58,617	Sundargarh

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Nanda Kishore Mishra

Deputy Speaker : H. Bahinipati

BALASORE

1. Balasore : Rabindra Mohan Das (PSP)
2. Basta : Chintamani Jena (Con.)
3. Basudebpur : Harekrushna Mahatab (JC)
4. Bhadrak : Nityananda Mohapatra (JC)
5. Bhograi : Pyari Mohan Das (PSP)
6. Chandbali (R) : Manamohan Das (JC)
7. Dhamnagar : Smt. Satyabhama Dei (Ind.—JC)
8. Jaleswar : Prasanna Kumar Paul (PSP)
9. Nilgiri : Banamali Das (CPI-M)
10. Simulia (R) : Utsab Charan Jena (PSP)
11. Soro : Haraprasad Mohapatra (SWA)

BAUDH KHONDMALS

12. Balliguda (R) : Naresh Pradhan (SWA)
13. Boudh : Himansu Sekhar Padhi (JC)
14. Phulbani (R) : Barada Prasanna Kohar (SWA)
15. Udayagiri (R) : Gopal Pradhan (SWA)

BOLANGIR

16. Binka : Narsingh Charan Misra (SWA)
17. Bolangir : Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (SWA)

18. Kantanaji (R) : Lokanath Rai (SWA)
19. Loisingha : Nanda Kishore Mishra (Speaker)
20. Pathagarh : Ainthu Sahu (SWA)
21. Saintala : Ramesh Chandra Singh Bhoi (SWA)
22. Sonepur : Nilambar Raiguru (SWA)
23. Titlagarh : Achyutananda Mahananda (SWA)
24. Tusra : Radha Mohan Mishra (SWA)

CUTTACK

25. Athgarh : Radhanath Rath (Ind.)
26. Aul : Dibakarnath Sarma (Con.)
27. Barachana : Jagannath Das (PSP)
28. Banki : Jogesh Chandra Rout (Ind.)
29. Balikuda : Baikunthanath Mohanty (PSP)
30. Baramba : Pratap Chandra Patnaik (JC)
31. Binijharpur (R) : Baishnab Charan Mallick (PSP)
32. Chowdwar : Akulananda Bahera (PSP)
33. Cuttack City : Biren Mitra (Con.)
34. Cuttack Sadar (R) : Sukadev Jena (JC)
35. Dharmasala : Paramananda Mohanty (PSP)
36. Ersama : Lokanath Choudhury (CPI)
37. Gobindpur : Muralidhar Kanungo (JC)
38. Jagasinghpur (R) : Kanduri Charan Mallick (PSP)

*As on April 17, 1963. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.) ; Swatantra Party (SWA) ; Communist Party of India (CPI) ; Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M) ; Praja Socialist Party (PSP) ; Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP) ; Independent (Ind.) ; Jana Congress (JC)—a group yet to be recognised.

39. *Jaipur East (R)* : Santanu Kumar Das (JC)
40. *Jaipur West* : Prafulla Chandra Ghadei (JC)
41. *Kendrapara* : Sarojkanta Kanungo (PSP)
42. *Mahango* : Biraja Prasad Ray (PSP)
43. *Patamundai (R)* : Biswanath Malik (PSP)
44. *Patkura* : Chakradhar Satpathy (PSP)
45. *Rajnagar* : Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo (Ind.)
46. *Salapur* : Surendranath Patnaik (JC)
47. *Sukinda* : Smt. Anandamanjari Debi (JC)
48. *Tritol* : Nisamani Khuntia (PSP)

DHENKANAL

49. *Angul* : Kumud Chandra Singh (JC)
50. *Athmallik* : Surendra Pradhan (SSP)
51. *Chhendipada (R)* : Nabaghana Nayak (JC)
52. *Dhenkanal* : Smt. Ratnaprava Devi (SWA)
53. *Gondia* : Haladhar Mishra (SWA)
54. *Kamikhyanagar* : Brundaban Tripathy (SWA)
55. *Pallahara* : Pabitra Mohan Pradhan (JC)
56. *Talcher (R)* : Kumar Chandra Behera (JC)

GANJAM

57. *Aska* : Harihar Das (CPI)
58. *Berhampur* : Binayak Acharya (Con.)
59. *Bhajanagar* : Deenabandhu Behera (Con.)
60. *Chatrapur* : Lakhman Mahapatra (CPI)
61. *Chikati* : Dibakar Patnaik (Con.)
62. *Dura (R)* : Mohan Nayak (Con.)
63. *Hinjili* : Brudaban Nayak (Con.)
64. *Jaganath Prasad (R)* : Udayanath Naik (Con.)
65. *Kavisuryanagar* : Dandpani Swain (CPI)
66. *Khallikote* : Narayan Sahu (SSP)
67. *Kodala* : Banamali Maharana (PSP)
68. *Mohana (R)* : Tarini Sardhara (Con.)
69. *Parikhemundi* : Nalla Kurmanaikulu (Con.)
70. *Ranagiri (R)* : Arjun Singh (Con.)
71. *Surida* : Ananta Narayan Singh Deo (SWA)

KALAHANDI

72. *Bhawanipatna (R)* : Dayanidhi Naik (SWA)
73. *Dharamgarh (R)* : Lochan Dhanpada Majhi (SWA)
74. *Junagarh* : Maheswar Naik (SWA)
75. *Kesinga* : Bhagwan Bhoi (SWA)

76. *Khariar* : Anupa Singh Deo (Con.)
77. *Koksara* : Raghunath Praharaj (SWA)
78. *Narla (R)* : Anchal Majhi (SWA)
79. *Nawapara (R)* : Onkar Singh (Con.)

KEONJHAR

80. *Anandapur (R)* : Bhubananda Jena (JC)
81. *Champur (R)* : Kshetramohan Naik (SWA)
82. *Keonjhar (R)* : Govind Munda (SWA)
83. *Pama (R)* : Ramray Munda (SWA)
84. *Ramchandrapur* : Rajaballabh Mishra (SWA)
85. *Talkoi (R)* : Bhagirathi Mohapatra (SWA)

KORAPUT

86. *Bissam-Cuttack (R)* : Biswanath Choudhury (SWA)
87. *Dabhugam (R)* : Domburu Majhi (SWA)
88. *Gunupur (R)* : Bhagirathi Gumango (Con.)
89. *Jeypore* : N. Ramaseshaiah (SWA)
90. *Kodima (R)* : Jhitr Naik (SWA)
91. *Kotpad (R)* : Suryanarayan Majhi (Con.)
92. *Malkangiri (R)* : Gangadhar Madi (Con.)
93. *Nandapur (R)* : Malu Santa (Con.)
94. *Narayanpatna (R)* : Bidika Mahanna (SWA)
95. *Nowarangpur* : Sadasiba Tripathy (Con.)
96. *Umerkote (R)* : Rabi Singh Majhi (Con.)
97. *Rayagada (R)* : *Anantaram Majhi (Con.)

MAYURBHANJ

98. *Bahalda (R)* : Sonaram Soren (JC)
99. *Baisinga* : Prasanna Kumar Dash (PSP)
100. *Bangripoti (R)* : Radhamohan Nayak (SWA)
101. *Baripada* : Santosh Kumar Sahu (Con.)
102. *Jashipur (R)* : Durga Charan Nayak (SWA)
103. *Karanjia (R)* : Prafulla Kumar Das (SWA)
104. *Khunta (R)* : Harachand Hansda (PSP)
105. *Muruda (R)* : Sakila Soren (PSP)
106. *Rairangpur (R)* : Kartick Chandra Majhi (SWA)
107. *Udala (R)* : Manmohan Tudu (Ind.-JC)

PURI

108. *Balipatna (R)* : Harihar Bhoi (JC)
109. *Banpur* : Raghunath Mishra (Con.)
110. *Begunia* : Gangadhar Paikary (CPI)
111. *Bhubaneswar* : Subhadra Mahatab (JC)

*Election declared void and the case is pending in the Supreme Court.

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|---|--|
| 112. <i>Brahmagiri</i> : Brajamohan Mohanty (Con.) | 126. <i>Brarajainagar</i> : Prasanna Kumar Panda (CPI) |
| 113. <i>Daspalla (R)</i> : Bhabagrahi Nayak (SWA) | 127. <i>Dogarh</i> : Bhanuganga Tribhuaban Deb (SWA) |
| 114. <i>Kakatpur</i> : Gatikrushna Swain (CPI) | 128. <i>Jharsuguda</i> : Murari Prasad Misra (SWA) |
| 115. <i>Khandapara</i> : Harihar Singh Bhramarbar Mardaraj Ray (Con.) | 129. <i>Kuchinda (R)</i> : Kanhi Singh (SWA) |
| 116. <i>Khurda</i> : Birakishore Deb (JC) | 130. <i>Laikera (R)</i> : Lal Rajendra Singh (SWA) |
| 117. <i>Nayagarh</i> : Achyutananda Mohanty (Ind.) | 131. <i>Malchhamunda</i> : Birendra Kumar Sahu (SWA) |
| 118. <i>Nimapara (R)</i> : Nilamani Sitha (JC) | 132. <i>Padampur</i> : Birbikramaditya Singh Bariha (JC) |
| 119. <i>Pipli</i> : Banamali Patnaik (JC) | 133. <i>Rairakhol (R)</i> : Bhikari Suna (SWA) |
| 120. <i>Puri</i> : Harihar Bahinipati (PSP) | 134. <i>Sambalpur</i> : Banamali Babu (Con.) |
| 121. <i>Ranpur</i> : Brajendra Chandra Singh Deo, Brajadhar Narendra Mohapatra (Con.) | SUNDARGARH |
| 122. <i>Satyabadi</i> : Gangadhar Mohapatra (Con.) | 135. <i>Bisra (R)</i> : Krushna Chandra Nayak (SWA) |
| SAMBALPUR | 136. <i>Bonai (R)</i> : Hemendra Prasad Mohapatra (SWA) |
| 123. <i>Bargarh</i> : Bharat Chandra Hota (Con.) | 137. <i>Rajgangpur (R)</i> : Premchand Bhagat (SWA) |
| 124. <i>Bhatli</i> : Smt. Saraswati Pradhan (Con.) | 138. <i>Rourkela</i> : Rajkishore Samantarai (PSP) |
| 125. <i>Bijipur (R)</i> : Mohan Nag (Con.) | 139. <i>Sundagarh</i> : Harihar Patel (SWA) |
| | 140. <i>Talasara (R)</i> : Gangadhar Pradhan (SWA) |
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BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,53.65	6,01.48	5,12.66
Estate Duty	25.49	2.04	28.00
Land Revenue (net)	1,86.40	2,16.00	2,50.00
State Excise Duties	2,69.00	2,69.00	3,20.73
Stamps	1,30.66	1,37.03	1,38.03
Forests	5,41.00	5,26.00	5,76.00
Registration	42.90	42.90	44.00
Taxes on Vehicles	2,24.13	2,24.13	2,28.19
Sales Tax	13,21.00	13,21.00	13,80.00
Other Taxes and Duties	3,15.45	3,12.65	3,84.70
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	4,96.99	4,12.45	6,16.20
Debt Services	14,11.35	14,03.29	16,10.55
Civil Administration	5,01.25	5,22.69	6,11.80
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	66.03	73.41	1,36.58
Miscellaneous (net)	3,63.52	3,64.39	4,47.94
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	53,57.00	52,48.25	50,22.46
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	1,17,05.82	1,16,76.80	1,23,07.84
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,42.33	6,52.89	6,78.86
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	13,92.28	12,84.77	16,81.72
Debt Services (net)	23,49.64	23,76.98	25,21.71
General Administration	3,72.30	3,78.19	3,95.95
Administration of Justice	69.56	72.36	74.64
Jails	54.65	54.65	60.48
Police	5,05.03	5,40.56	5,59.19
Ports and Pilotage	2.32	2.02	2.25
Scientific Departments	37.20	46.17	41.59
Education	16,31.56	16,63.71	17,62.06
Medical	3,93.46	3,88.63	4,32.39
Public Health	3,89.13	3,84.93	4,21.42
Agriculture and Rural Development	8,72.50	7,89.77	7,84.53
Animal Husbandry	2,15.66	2,16.69	1,94.92
Co-operation	1,22.95	1,22.97	1,45.48
Industries and Supplies	99.48	1,08.34	1,12.36
Miscellaneous Departments	4,09.55	3,95.86	3,86.97
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,40.57	8,99.88	9,00.21
Miscellaneous	7,22.61	10,44.85	6,62.36
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	5,39.22	4,57.06	3,99.81
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,17,62.00	1,18,81.28	1,22,18.90
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)56.18	(—)2,04.48	(+)88.94

PUNJAB

Area : * Population : ** 1,11,35,069 Capital : Chandigarh
Principal language : Punjabi

Governor : D. C. Pavate

As a result of the General Elections of 1967, a United Front Government was formed in Punjab on March 8, 1967 with Gurnam Singh (of Akali Dal-Fateh Singh Group) as Chief Minister. The Ministry resigned on November 22, 1967, and a Janta Party Government with Lachhman Singh Gill as Chief Minister was formed on November 25, 1967. The Gill Ministry also resigned on August 21, 1968. Following a report from the Governor, President's rule was imposed in Punjab on August 23, 1968, and the Legislative Assembly also stood dissolved. Mid-term elections are now scheduled to be held in February, 1969.

Chief Secretary

H. B. LALL

HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA***

Chief Justice Mehr Singh
Judges S. B. Kapoor, Harbans Singh, D.K. Mahajan,
J. S. Bedi, Shamsher Bhadrur, P.C. Pandit,
Gurdev Singh, Jindra Lal, R.S. Narula, R.S.
Sarkaria, H. R. Sodhi, Gopal Singh, Balraj
Tuli, A. D. Koushal, S. S. Sandhawalia,
Prem Chand Jain
Advocate-General Gopal Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION***

Chairman Gurdial Singh
Members Mubarak Singh, Des Raj, Kuldip Singh Virk

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Amritsar	N.A.	15,34,916	Amritsar
2. Bhatinda	"	10,55,177	Bhatinda
3. Ferozepore	"	16,19,116	Ferozepore
4. Gurdaspur	"	9,79,415	Gurdaspur
5. Hoshiarpur	"	8,72,594	Hoshiarpur
6. Jullundur	"	12,27,367	Jullundur
7. Kapurthala	"	3,43,778	Kapurthala
8. Ludhiana	"	10,22,519	Ludhiana
9. Patiala	"	10,48,778	Patiala
10. Rupar	"	4,71,594	Rupar
11. Sangrur	"	9,59,815	Sangrur

*Consequent on the reorganisation of the State of Punjab on 1-11-66, the area figures are under computation by the Surveyor General of India.

**As estimated by the Registrar General on the basis of 1961 census.

***As on July 20, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Durga Das Khanna

Deputy Chairman : S. F. Deane

1. Avtar Narain Gujral	Legislative	20. Gurdas Singh Badal	Local
2. Durga Das Khanna	Assembly	21. Basant Singh	Authorities
3. Hari Singh, Master	"	22. Kundan Lal Ahuja	"
4. Hit Abhilashi	"	23. Shanker Singh Giani	"
5. Jiwan Singh Umranangal	"	24. Prem Singh Lalpura	"
6. Kartar Singh	"	25. Rajinder Singh	"
7. Nihal Singh	"	26. Ram Nath	"
8. Puran Singh Azad	"	27. Ram Dayal Singh	"
9. Smt. Sita Devi	"	28. Sat Paul Mittal	"
10. Shyam Lal Thapar	"	29. Sudarshan Kumar	Graduates
11. Teja Singh	"	30. Krishan Lal	"
12. Vishwa Mittar Sokhri	"	31. Murari Lal	"
13. Yashwant Rai	"	32. Gopal Krishan Chatrath	Teachers
14. Giani Jail Singh	"	33. Gurcharan Singh	"
15. Kabul Singh	Local	34. Prem Chand Gupta	"
	Authorities	35. Smt. Gian Kaur Vidyarthi	Nominated
16. Amrit Pal Singh	"	36. Raj Kumar Soni	"
18. Bhagwant Singh	"	37. Smt. Prabhjot Kaur	"
17. Chanan Singh	"	38. Smt. Pritpaul Kaur Wasu	"
19. Hans Raj Sharma	"	39. Ravindra Nath	"
		40. S. F. Deane	"

*As on June 15, 1968.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in Lakhs of Rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,16.00	4,19.00	3,56.00
Estate Duty	17.45	12.92	18.88
Land Revenue (net)	2,54.99	2,07.61	1,99.69
State Excise Duties	10,69.00	14,45.18	15,00.00
Stamps	4,65.00	4,10.00	4,50.00
Forests	34.22	40.69	54.00
Registration	70.00	72.90	77.90
Taxes on Vehicles	86.81	1,02.22	1,04.85
Sales Tax	15,07.00	16,29.25	17,37.72
Other Taxes and Duties	8,36.00	7,61.20	7,86.15
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	5,91.87	6,06.40	7,29.29
Debt Services	12,31.61	14,64.73	16,27.26
Civil Administration	6,20.11	5,88.18	6,39.75
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	40.00	46.93	42.00
Miscellaneous (net)	8,77.20	9,92.02	11,12.58
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	15,10.66	15,94.21	16,98.52
Extraordinary	5.22	4.87	4.70
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	95,53.14	1,03,98.31	1,11,39.29
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,93.09	3,01.17	3,79.35
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	7,76.13	8,37.06	10,36.73
Debt Services (net)	16,77.02	17,11.36	17,74.34
General Administration	2,75.21	3,14.84	3,73.85
Administration of Justice	75.07	77.80	89.69
Jails	68.53	81.91	86.66
Police	4,89.81	6,00.66	6,74.39
Scientific Departments	3.90	3.22	5.95
Education	17,49.15	21,10.95	24,07.61
Medical	3,78.86	3,56.06	4,97.14
Public Health	2,55.93	2,38.21	3,19.29
Agriculture	6,66.77	5,67.61	6,27.90
Animal Husbandry	1,32.63	1,00.95	1,31.73
Co-operation	1,17.97	1,06.33	1,13.33
Industries	2,29.57	2,02.04	2,18.88
Miscellaneous Departments	2,93.43	2,57.30	3,02.78
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,49.39	2,26.33	5,77.99
Miscellaneous	9,88.32	11,52.57	14,21.42
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	2,50.13	2,79.50	2,53.58
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	89,70.93	95,25.87	1,12,95.61
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)5,82.21	(+)8,72.44	(—)1,56.32

RAJASTHAN

Area : 3,42,267 sq. km. *Population* : 2,01,55,602 *Capital* : Jaipur
Principal languages : Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor : Hukam Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

*Ministers**Portfolios*

Mohanslal Sakhaia	Chief Minister, Appointments, General Administration, Political, Cabinet Secretariat, and Power
Muthuradas Mathur	Planning, Finance, Taxation and Excise
Damodral Vyas	Home and Civil Defence
Hari Joo Joshi	Industries, Civil Supplies, Mines and State Enterprises
Ramkishore Vyas	Revenue, and ex-Soldiers
Birkatullah Khan	Law, Judicial, Legislative Assembly, Waqfs, Linguistic Minorities, and Jails
Brj Sander Sharma	Medical and Health (excluding Family Planning), Labour and Employment, Devasthan, and Language Department
Paras Ram Maderna	Food, Famine Relief, Panchayati Raj and Community Development
Amiauddin Ahmad	Public Works, Printing Presses and Stationery
Narain Singh Masuda	Forests, Elections, Economic Survey and Statistics
Shobha Ram	Agriculture, and Co-operatives
Bhaskar Bhai	Local Self-Government, Town Planning, Housing and Public Health
Ram Prasad Ladha	Irrigation, Rajasthan Canal Project, and Colonisation
Amrit Lal Yadav	Transport, Khadi and Village Industries
Shiv Charan Mathur	Education

Ministers of State

Manphool Singh	Animal Husbandry and Sheep and Wool, Major Irrigation, Rajasthan Canal, and Colonisation
Smt. Sumitra Singh	Family Planning, Medical and Health, and Public Health
Hazralal Deopura	Tourism, Public Relations, and Home
Jai Krishna Sharma	Ayurveda, Relief and Rehabilitation, and Finance (Expenditure)
B.N. Joshi	Social Welfare, Finance (Revenue), and Economic Survey and Statistics

Deputy Ministers

Rao Dheer Singh	Education
Ganga Ram Chaudhary	Revenue, and Famine Relief
Khet Singh	Planning, Power, ex-Soldiers' Welfare, and Jails
Ramdeo Singh	Food, Co-operatives, Devasthan, and Elections
Smt. Prabha Misra	Law, Judicial, Community Development, and Panchayati Raj
Bhim Sen	Industries and Civil Supplies, and Mines
Hari Singh Begun	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Sheep and Wool
Madho Singh	Public Works
Pradyuman Singh	Appointments, General Administration, and State Enterprises
Shiv Charan Singh	Excise, Printing Presses and Stationery
Kanahiya Lal	Forests, Khadi and Village Industries
Ram Charan	Social Welfare, and Labour
Samrath Lal	Transport, and Ayurveda
Brj Prakash Goel	Colonisation, and Taxation

*As on June 28, 1968.

Chief Secretary

K.P.U. Menon

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice D.S. Dave

Judges D.M. Bhandari, J. Narayan, L.N. Changani,
C.B. Bhargava, B.P. Beri, P.N. Singhal,
V.P. Tyagi, Kan Singh, L.S. Mehta,
C.M. Lodha, and G.M. Mehta

Advocate General Gulab Chand Kasliwal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman Ramchandra Chaudhary

Members R.N. Hawa, S.D. Ujjawal, and Shivshanker

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1. Ajmer	8,504	9,76,547	Ajmer
2. Alwar	8,394	10,90,026	Alwar
3. Banswara	5,041	4,75,245	Banswara
4. Barmer	27,372	6,49,794	Barmer
5. Bharatpur	8,100	11,49,883	Bharatpur
6. Bhilwara	10,448	8,65,797	Bhilwara
7. Bikaner	27,118	4,44,515	Bikaner
8. Bundi	5,564	3,38,010	Bundi
9. Chittorgarh	10,446	7,10,132	Chittorgarh
10. Churu	16,866	6,59,001	Churu
11. Dungarpur	3,780	4,06,944	Dungarpur
12. Ganganagar	20,696	10,37,423	Ganganagar
13. Jaipur	13,969	19,01,756	Jaipur
14. Jaisalmer	38,444	1,40,338	Jaisalmer
15. Jalore	11,699	5,47,072	Jalore
16. Jhalawar	6,229	4,90,609	Jhalawar
17. Jhunjhunu	5,913	7,19,650	Jhunjhunu
18. Jodhpur	22,716	8,85,663	Jodhpur
19. Kota	12,417	8,48,389	Kota
20. Nagaur	17,828	9,34,948	Nagaur
21. Pali	12,411	8,05,682	Pali
22. Sawai Madhopur	10,541	9,43,574	Sawai Madhopur
23. Sikar	7,839	8,20,286	Sikar
24. Sirohi	5,127	3,52,303	Sirohi
25. Tonk	7,163	4,97,729	Tonk
26. Udaipur	17,642	14,64,276	Udaipur

*As on June 19, 1968.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Niranjan Nath Acharya

Deputy Speaker : Poonam Chand Vishnoi

AJMER

1. *Ajmer East* : Amba Lal (JS)
2. *Ajmer West* : Bhagwan Das (JS)
3. *Beawar* : Fateh Singh (SWA)
4. *Bhinaï* (R) : Jasraj (SWA)
5. *Kekri* (R) : Devi Lal (SWA)
6. *Kishangarh* : Sumer Singh (SWA)
7. *Masuda* : Narain Singh (Con.)
8. *Nasirabad* : Vacant
9. *Pushkar* : Smt. Prabha Misra (Con.)

ALWAR

10. *Alwar* : Rama Nand (CPI)
11. *Bansur* : Badri Prasad (Ind.)
12. *Behror* : Ami Lal (SSP)
13. *Kathumar* (R) : Ganga Sahai (JS)
14. *Khairthal* (R) : Gokul Chand (Con.)
15. *Mandawar* : Hari Prasad (Con.)
16. *Rajgarh* (R) : Samarth Lal (SWA)
17. *Ramgarh* : Sobha Ram (Con.)
18. *Thanagazi* : Jai Krishna (Con.)
19. *Tijara* : Aminuddin (Con.)

BANSWARA

20. *Bagidora* (R) : Nathu Ram (Con.)
21. *Banswara* : Harideo Joshi (Con.)
22. *Kushalgarh* (R) : Heera (SSP)
23. *Pipal Khunt* (R) : Vithal (SSP)

BARMER

24. *Barmer* : Birdhi Chand (Con.)
25. *Chohtan* : Abdul Hadi (Ind.)
26. *Gudamalani* : Gangaram Chaudhary (Con.)
27. *Pachpadra* : Smt. Madan Kor (Con.)
28. *Sheo* : Hukam Singh (Con.)
29. *Siwana* (R) : Kaloo (SWA)

BHARATPUR

30. *Bari* (R) : Balwant (Con.)
31. *Bayana* : Mukat Behari Lal (SSP)
32. *Bharatpur* : Nathi Singh (SSP)
33. *Deeg* : Aditendra (SSP)
34. *Dholpur* : Banwari Lal (Con.)
35. *Kaman* : Majlis (Con.)
36. *Kumher* : Man Singh (Ind.)
37. *Nadbai* (R) : Nathi Lal (Ind.)
38. *Rajakheda* : Praduman Singh (Con.)
39. *Weir* : Ram Krishan (SSP)

BIKANER

40. *Asind* : Girdhari Lal Vyas (Con.)
41. *Banera* : Yashwant Singh Nahar (Con.)
42. *Bhilwara* : Ram Prasad Ladha (Con.)
43. *Jahazpur* (R) : Kalyan Mal (Con.)
44. *Mandal* : Shiv Charan (Con.)
45. *Mandalgarh* : Manohar Singh (Ind.)
46. *Shada* : Jawahar Mal (Con.)
47. *Shahpura* (R) : Bhura (Con.)

BUNDI

48. *Bikaner* : Gokul Prasad (Con.)
49. *Kolayat* : Smt. Kanta Khaturia (Con.)

50. *Lunkaransar* : Bhim Sen (Con.)
51. *Nokha* (R) : Chuni Lal (Ind.)

BUNDI

52. *Bundi* : Brij Sunder Sharma (Con.)
53. *Hindoli* : Keshri Singh (JS)
54. *Patan* (R) : Nand Lal (Con.)

CHITORGARH

55. *Badi Sadri* : Lalit Singh (Con.)
56. *Begun* : Hari Singh (Ind.)
57. *Chittorgarh* : Ram Kumar (Con.)
58. *Gangrar* (R) : Ganesh Lal (Con.)
59. *Kapasan* : Shanker Lal (Con.)
60. *Nimbahera* : Shri Niwas (Con.)
61. *Pratapgarh* (R) : Har Lal Mina (Con.)

CHURU

62. *Chhapar* (R) : Rawat Ram (Ind.)
63. *Churu* : Megh Raj (Ind.)
64. *Dungargarh* : Daulat Ram Saran (Ind.)
65. *Sadulpur* : Shish Ram (Con.)
66. *Saradarshahar* : Roop Singh (Ind.)
67. *Sujargarh* : Labh Chand (JS)

DUNGARPUR

68. *Chorasi* (R) : Ratan Lal (Con.)
69. *Dungarpur* : Laxman Singh (SWA)
70. *Padwa* (R) : Mahendra Kumar (Con.)
71. *Sagwara* (R) : Bheekha Bhai (Con.)

GANGANAGAR

72. *Bhadra* : Hans Raj (Con.)
73. *Ganganagar* : Kedar Nath (SSP)
74. *Hanumangarh* : Brij Prakash Goyal (Con.)
75. *Karanpur* : Gurdip Singh (Con.)
76. *Kesrisinghpur* (R) : Manphool Ram (Con.)
77. *Nohar* : Ram Chander (SWA)
78. *Raisinghnagar* (R) : Mulk Raj (Con.)
79. *Sangaria* (R) : Bir Bal (Con.)
80. *Suratgarh* : Manphool Singh (Con.)

JAIPUR

81. *Amber* : Sahadewa (SWA)
82. *Bairath* : Dheer Singh (Con.)
83. *Bandikui* : Bishamber Nath Joshi (Con.)
84. *Bassi* (R) : Kanhyia Lal (SWA)
85. *Chomu* : Ram Kishore Vyas (Con.)
86. *Dausa* (R) : Doonga Ram (SWA)
87. *Dudu* : Suwa Lal (SWA)
88. *Gandhinagar* : Mahendra Singh Powar (SWA)
89. *Hawamahal* : Durga Lal Bardihar (SWA)
90. *Jamwa Ramgarh* : Nathu Lal (SWA)
91. *Johri Bazar* : Satish Chandra Agrawal (JS)

*As on July 10, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Independent (Ind.).

92. Kishanpole : Bhairun Singh Shekha-
wat (JS)
93. Kotputli : Shri Ram (SWA)
94. Lalsot (R) : Shambhoo Ram (SWA)
95. Phagi (R) : Ladu Ram Sulania
(SWA)
96. Phulera : Vacant
97. Sikrai (R) : Kishan Lal (Con.)

JAISALMER

98. Jaisalmer : Bal Singh (SWA)

JALORE

99. Ahore : Madho Singh (Con.)
100. Bhinmal : Aidan Singh (SWA)
101. Jalore (R) : Vacant
102. Raniwara : Durjan Singh (SWA)
103. Sanchoore : Raghunathji (Con.)

JHALAWAR

104. Aklera : Bitthal Prasad (SWA)
105. Dag (R) : Lachhman (JS)
106. Jhalrapatan : Ram Prasad Shora
(Ind.)
107. Khanpur : Smt. Shiv Kumari (JS)
108. Pirawa : Kanhaiya Lal Patel
(SWA)

JHUNJHUNU

109. Gudha : Shiv Nath Singh (Con.)
110. Jhunjhunu : Smt. Sumitra (Con.)
111. Khetri : Raghubir Singh (SWA)
112. Mandawa : Ram Narain (Con.)
113. Nawalgarh : Sanwar Mal Basotia
(SWA)
114. Pilani : Mool Chand Kalewa (SWA)
115. Surajgarh (R) : Suraj Mal (SWA)

JODHPUR

116. Bhopalgarh : Pras Ram Maderna
(Con.)
117. Bilara (R) : Kaloo Ram Arya (Con.)
118. Jodhpur : Barkatullah Khan (Con.)
119. Luni : Poonam Chand Vishnoi
(Con.)
120. Osian : Ranjeet Singh (Con.)
121. Phalodi : Deep Chand Chhangani
(Ind.)
122. Sardarpura : Om Dutt (JS)
123. Shergarh : Khet Singh (Con.)

KOTA

124. Atru (R) : Ram Charan (JS)
125. Baran : Devi Dutt (JS)
126. Chabra : Prem Singh (JS)
127. Digod : Brij Ballabh (JS)
128. Kishanganj (R) : Nand Lal (JS)
129. Kota : Krishna Kumar Goyal (JS)
130. Pipalda : Mahendra Singh (JS)
131. Ramganjmandi : Jujhar Singh (JS)

NAGAUUR

132. Deedwana : Mathura Dass Mathur
(Con.)
133. Degana : Smt. Gauri Punia (Con.)
134. Jayal : Ram Singh (Ind.)
135. Ladnu : Harji Ram Burdak (SWA)
136. Makrana : Vijay Singh (SWA)
137. Merta : Gordhan (SWA)

138. Nagaur : Mohammad Usman (Con.)
139. Nawan : Kishan Lal (SWA)
140. Parbatsar (R) : Paras Ram (SWA)

PALI

141. Bali : Prithvi Singh (SWA)
142. Desuri (R) : Daulat Ram (SWA)
143. Jaitaran : Shankar Lal (Con.)
144. Kharchi : Surendra Singh (SWA)
145. Pali : Mool Chand (Con.)
146. Sojat : Pukh Raj (SWA)
147. Sumerpur : Phool Chand Bapna
(SWA)

SAWAI MADHOPUR

148. Bamanwas (R) : Prithviraj Baman-
was (SWA)
149. Gangapur : Ridhi Chand Palliwal
(Con.)
150. Hindaun (R) : Shrawan Lal (JS)
151. Karauli : Brijendrapal (Con.)
152. Khandar (R) : Chuni Lal (SWA)
153. Maluwa : Shiv Charan Singh (Con.)
154. Sapotra (R) : Ram Kumar (JS)
155. Sawai Madhopur : Hari Vallabh
Sharma (SWA)
156. Toda Bhim (R) : Chhuttan Lal
(Con.)

SIKAR

157. Danta Ramgarh : Madan Singh
(JS)
158. Fatehgarh : Alam Ali (SWA)
159. Khandela : Ram Chandra (Ind.)
160. Lachmangarh (R) : Nath Mal
(SWA)
161. Neem-ka-thana : Mohan Lal (Con.)
162. Shrimadhampur : Har Lal Singh (JS)
163. Sikar : Ramdeo Singh (Con.)

SIROHI

164. Abu (R) : Gama (Con.)
165. Reodar (R) : Moti Lal (SWA)
166. Sirohi : Madan Singh (Con.)
165. Reodar (R) : Moti Lal (SWA)
167. Malpura : Demodar Vyas (Con.)
168. Niwai (R) : Jai Narain (SWA)
169. Todaraosingh : Jagannath (Con.)
170. Tonk : Vacant
171. Uniara : Dig Vijai Singh (SWA)

UDAIPUR

172. Bhim : Smt. Laxmi Kumari (Con.)
173. Gogunda (R) : Devendra Kumar
(Con.)
174. Kherwara (R) : Vidya Sagar (Con.)
175. Kumbhalgarh : Heera Lal (Con.)
176. Lasadia (R) : Jai Narain (Con.)
177. Mavli : Niranjan Nath Acharya
(Speaker)
178. Nathdwara : Kishan Lal (Con.)
179. Phalasia (R) : Nathudas (SWA)
180. Rajsamand (R) : Amrit Lal (Con.)
181. Salumber : Roshan Lal (Con.)
182. Sarada (R) : Devi Lal (Con.)
183. Udaipur : Mohan Lal Sukhadia
(Con.)
184. Vallabhnagar : Gulab Singh (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation			
Tax	5,72.00	6,96.69	5,92.39
Estate Duty	29.37	3.43	32.54
Land Revenue (net)	8,65.00	10,05.30	10,00.00
State Excise Duties	10,00.00	8,50.00	9,00.00
Stamps	1,70.00	1,85.00	1,95.00
Forests	1,25.00	1,20.00	1,25.00
Registration	23.00	23.75	25.65
Taxes on Vehicles	2,40.00	2,40.00	2,64.00
Sales Tax	18,64.00	19,12.00	21,25.00
Other Taxes and Duties	4,85.30	3,98.00	5,06.12
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,73.33	1,83.53	2,43.50
Debt Services	8,03.43	8,23.00	8,67.00
Civil Administration	7,61.06	11,86.91	8,83.97
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	54.00	54.15	55.75
Miscellaneous (net)	64.82	99.84	71.19
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjust- ments between Central and State Govern- ments	36,69.34	48,02.20	43,80.79
Extraordinary	6,69.00	1,58.21	5,10.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	1,15,68.65	1,27,42.01	1,27,77.90
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,08.48	6,51.51	6,78.71
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4,72.18	7,82.08	8,29.77
Debt Services (net)	28,68.48	24,60.27	33,80.80
General Administration	3,48.46	3,83.48	3,97.53
Administration of Justice	89.37	92.17	1,01.28
Jails	46.69	53.42	54.89
Police	8,03.40	8,57.93	9,38.71
Scientific Departments	47.01	54.08	61.68
Education	25,49.42	27,40.46	29,19.47
Medical	7,11.69	7,41.69	8,44.86
Public Health	5,18.61	10,14.26	7,01.08
Agriculture	4,69.76	4,90.27	5,16.81
Animal Husbandry	1,76.91	2,04.12	2,11.38
Co-operation	1,19.78	1,31.08	1,12.28
Industries	56.82	58.77	64.69
Miscellaneous Departments	3,72.35	3,51.09	3,54.27
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,31.77	11,40.61	10,38.94
Miscellaneous	12,46.75	13,64.33	6,83.98
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES and Local Development Works	2,70.78	2,95.43	2,95.81
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,27,08.71	1,38,67.05	1,41,86.94
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)11,40.06	(—)11,25.04	(—)14,09.04

UTTAR PRADESH

Area : 2,94,366 sq. km.
Principal language : Hindi

Population : 7,37,46,401

Capital : Lucknow

Governor : B. Gopala Reddy

Chief Minister Charan Singh submitted the resignation of his Ministry on February 17, 1968. Thereafter, following a report from the Governor, President's rule was imposed in Uttar Pradesh on February 24, 1968. Mid-term elections are now scheduled to be held in February 1969.

Chief Secretary

B. B. Lal

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	..	..	..	..	..	V. G. Oak
Judges	J. Sahai, B. Dayal, J. N. Takru, S. K. Verma, W. Broome, D. S. Mathur, S. N. Dwivedi, R. A. Misra, T. Ramabhadran, B. D. Gupta, K. B. Asthana, S. N. Katju, G. Kumar, R. S. Pathak, D. D. Seth, M. Chandra, H. U. Beg, G. S. D. Sahgal, S. D. Khare, G. C. Mathur, G. S. Prasad, S. Chandra, H. C. P. Tripathi, L. P. Nigam, S. M. Singh, U. S. Srivastava, R. Prasad, R. Chandra, Yashoda Nandan, A. K. Kirty, K. C. Puri, S. S. Trivedi, T. P. Mukarjee, R. L. Gulati, R. B. Misra, K. N. Srivastva, G. S. Srivastva.

Advocate-General	K. L. Misra
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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	C. M. N. Chak
Members	J. P. Mital, Daulat Ram Nim, Kunwar Mahmood Ali Khan, Dr. Ram Lal Singh

*As on July 22, 1968.

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District					Area (in sq. km.)	Population	Headquarters
1.	Agra	..	..	..	4,819	15,62,142	Agra
2.	Aligarh	..	..	..	5,023	17,63,273	Aligarh
3.	Allahabad	..	..	..	7,255	24,38,376	Allahabad
4.	Almora	..	..	..	7,004	6,33,467	Almora
5.	Azamgarh	..	..	..	5,754	24,04,052	Azamgarh
6.	Bahraich	..	..	..	6,785	14,92,927	Bahraich
7.	Ballia	..	..	..	3,063	13,35,863	Ballia
8.	Banda	..	..	..	7,641	9,53,731	Banda
9.	Bara Banki	..	..	..	4,439	14,14,547	Bara Banki
10.	Barilly	..	..	..	4,118	14,78,420	Barilly
11.	Basti	..	..	..	7,303	26,27,051	Basti
12.	Bijnor	..	..	..	4,834	11,90,987	Bijnor
13.	Budaun	..	..	..	5,175	14,11,657	Budaun
14.	Bulandshahr	..	..	..	4,889	17,37,397	Bulandshahr
15.	Chamoli	..	..	..	9,128	2,53,137	Chamoli
16.	Dehra Dun	..	..	..	3,111	4,29,014	Dehra Dun
17.	Deoria	..	..	..	5,405	23,75,075	Deoria
18.	Etah	..	..	..	4,441	12,99,674	Etah
19.	Etawah	..	..	..	4,322	11,82,202	Etawah
20.	Faizabad	..	..	..	4,416	16,33,359	Faizabad
21.	Farrukhabad	..	..	..	4,261	12,95,071	Farrukhabad
22.	Fatehpur	..	..	..	4,208	10,72,940	Fatehpur
23.	Garhwal	..	..	..	5,455	4,82,327	Pauri
24.	Ghaziipur	..	..	..	3,383	13,21,378	Ghaziipur
25.	Gonda	..	..	..	7,328	20,73,257	Gonda
26.	Gorakhpur	..	..	..	6,316	23,65,182	Gorakhpur
27.	Hamirpur	..	..	..	7,188	7,94,447	Hamirpur
28.	Hardoi	..	..	..	6,010	15,73,171	Hardoi
29.	Jalaun	..	..	..	4,568	6,63,168	Orai
30.	Jaunpur	..	..	..	3,996	17,27,264	Jaunpur
31.	Jhansi	..	..	..	10,062	10,87,479	Jhansi
32.	Kanpur	..	..	..	6,105	23,81,353	Kanpur
33.	Kheri	..	..	..	7,698	12,58,433	Kheri
34.	Lucknow	..	..	..	2,531	13,38,982	Lucknow
35.	Mainpuri	..	..	..	4,351	11,80,894	Mainpuri
36.	Mathura	..	..	..	3,799	10,71,279	Mathura
37.	Meerut	..	..	..	6,018	27,12,960	Meerut
38.	Mirzapur	..	..	..	11,316	12,49,653	Mirzapur
39.	Moradabad	..	..	..	5,927	19,73,550	Moradabad
40.	Muzaffarnagar	..	..	..	4,358	14,44,921	Muzaffarnagar
41.	Nainital	..	..	..	6,824	5,74,320	Nainital
42.	Pilibhit	..	..	..	3,500	6,16,225	Pilibhit
43.	Pithoragarh	..	..	..	7,243	2,63,579	Pithoragarh
44.	Pratapgarh	..	..	..	3,776	12,52,196	Pratapgarh
45.	Rae Bareilly	..	..	..	4,554	13,14,949	Rae Bareilly
46.	Rampur	..	..	..	2,321	7,01,537	Rampur
47.	Saharanpur	..	..	..	5,521	16,15,478	Saharanpur
48.	Sahajahanpur	..	..	..	4,565	11,30,256	Sahajahanpur
49.	Sitapur	..	..	..	5,792	16,08,057	Sitapur
50.	Sultanpur	..	..	..	4,438	14,12,984	Sultanpur
51.	Tehri Garhwal	..	..	..	4,519	3,47,736	Narendra Nagar
52.	Unnao	..	..	..	4,594	12,26,923	Unnao
53.	Uttar Kashi	..	..	..	7,816	1,22,836	Uttar Kashi
54.	Varanasi	..	..	..	5,090	23,62,179	Varanasi

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman : Darbarilal Sharma

Deputy Chairman : Vacant

1. Ajai Kumar Basu	Legislative Assembly	55. Devi Prasad Misra	Teachers
2. Istafa Hussain	"	56. Jagdish Prasad Agarwal	"
3. Jagar Nath	"	57. Ram Singh	"
4. Darbari Lal Sharma	"	58. Prabhu Dayal	Local Authorities
5. Smt. Mohisina Kidwai	"	59. Yashpal Singh Azad	"
6. Kailash Prakash	"	60. Prem Sunder Narain Singh	"
7. Kalyan Chandra	"	61. Smt. Malti Pandey	"
8. Baldev Singh Arya	"	62. Hari Shankar Prasad	"
9. Nathu Ram	"	63. Yashpal Singh	"
10. Brahm Sawrup Bhatnagar	"	64. Abdul Rouf Khan	"
11. Smt. Sunita Chauhan	"	65. Sultansingh Bhandari	"
12. Ram Gulam	"	66. Hukam Singh Bisain	"
13. Dr. Purshottam Das Kapur	"	67. Hira Singh	"
14. Shiv Prasad Singh	"	68. Pyare Lal Gupta	"
15. Shakir Ali Siddiqi	"	69. Jyoti Prasad	"
16. Ram Prakash Gupta	"	70. Sri Krishna Goyal	"
17. Rajendra Pal Singh	"	71. Sultan Singh Pachauri	"
18. Dr. Ram Chandra Shukla	"	72. Raja Chandrabhal Dev	"
19. Mohd. Shahid Fakhri	"	73. Shiv Prasad Gupta	"
20. Sita Ram Yadav	"	74. Nawabsingh Yadav	"
21. Chhedi Lal Sathi	"	75. Munishwar Dutt Upadhyaye	"
22. Ram Nares Singh	"	76. Parmanand Sinha	"
23. Virendra Shah	"	77. Guru Narain	"
24. Ram Dhari Pandey	"	78. Devendra Pratap Singh	"
25. Rani Tandon	"	79. Ram Narain Pandey	"
26. Bansi Dhar Shukla	"	80. Shiv Chandra Dixit	"
27. Ram Charan Pandey	"	81. Ram Rattan Singh	"
28. Beni Prasad Madhav	"	82. Prabhu Narain Singh	"
29. Ganesh Dutt Paliwal	"	83. Cherrunji Lal Paliwal	"
30. Biri Singh	"	84. Dau Dayal	"
31. Vasudev Misra	"	85. Raghuraj Singh	"
32. Ram Sagar Misra	"	86. Virendra Bahadur Singh	"
33. Smt. Shivraj Vati Nehru	"	Chandel	"
34. Saligram Jaiswal	"	87. Behari Lal Vashisht	"
35. Smt. Daya Vati	"	88. Mangla Prasad	"
36. Sayed-ul-Hassan	"	89. Onkar Nath Upadhyaye	"
37. Pyare Lal Kuril 'Talib'	"	90. Jagan Nath Acharya	"
38. Uma Shankar	"	91. Vindhychal Rai	"
39. Gauri Shankar Rai	"	92. Mathura Prasad Pandey	"
40. Madan Mohan	Graduates	93. Jagan Nath Singh	"
41. Dr. Ishwari Prasad	"	94. Tej Bahadur	"
42. Purshottam Das	"	95. Rudra Pratap Singh	"
43. Haridaya Narain Singh	"	96. Sri Niwas	"
44. Virendra Swarup	"	97. Smt. Shila Kaul	Nominated
45. Surit Narayanamani Tripathi	"	98. Sultan Ahmad Khan	"
46. Hari Krishna Awasthi	"	99. Purshottam Das Tandon	"
47. Shambhu Nath Agnihotri	"	100. Dr. Charan Singh	"
48. Jagan Nath Sharma	"	101. Surya Prasad Avasthi	"
49. Lallu Singh Chauhan	Teachers	102. L. N. Sarin	"
50. Jagvir Singh	"	103. Shiv Kumar Singh Bisain	"
51. Paras Nath	"	104. P. N. Mehta	"
52. Hari Raj Singh	"	105. Smt. Premvati Tiwari	"
53. Balbhadra Prasad Bajpayee	"	106. Raja Ram Shastri	"
54. Harihar Pandey	"	107. Surendra Nath Ghosh	"
		108. Ram Chandra Gupta	"

*As on May 6, 1968

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(In lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	19,64.64	25,83.35	22,20.06
Estate Duty	1,07.63	18.76	1,18.46
Land Revenue (net)	22,79.20	22,09.72	22,93.24
State Excise Duties	17,83.22	18,09.92	19,99.59
Stamps	7,15.00	8,00.00	8,20.00
Registration	15,50.51	15,00.00	16,00.00
Forests	1,21.72	1,35.28	1,55.03
Taxes on Vehicles	4,90.00	4,80.00	4,93.00
Sales Tax	32,04.10	33,94.22	39,10.10
Other Taxes and Duties	19,70.80	19,44.74	20,90.43
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	15,74.56	15,74.56	17,53.46
Debt Services	33,84.86	33,44.70	39,13.76
Civil Administration	21,69.53	20,28.99	22,82.77
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,48.33	1,44.34	1,43.85
Miscellaneous (net)	25,11.30	25,24.97	25,32.58
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	85,06.04	86,79.64	92,37.33
Extraordinary	0.10	5.00	0.03
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	3,24,81.54	3,31,78.26	3,55,63.69
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	21,78.04	23,97.41	24,17.72
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	24,47.78	26,24.11	28,30.94
Debt Services (net)	51,15.52	52,40.66	63,32.88
General Administration	14,38.42	14,06.33	13,88.10
Administration of Justice	2,87.82	2,89.97	3,56.12
Jails	2,48.60	2,54.00	2,66.78
Police	17,88.78	18,98.17	22,60.57
Scientific Departments	27.01	28.74	28.73
Education	51,31.65	52,15.32	58,43.63
Medical	10,42.40	10,30.67	11,79.63
Public Health	11,64.11	10,83.32	12,08.13
Agriculture	13,28.15	13,38.38	13,36.91
Animal Husbandry	4,39.01	4,73.13	4,81.23
Co-operation	1,56.23	1,78.50	1,94.83
Industries	9,45.71	8,93.19	9,25.52
Miscellaneous Departments	21,15.19	22,98.50	25,46.99
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	14,47.27	15,34.10	15,05.39
Miscellaneous	36,60.08	35,59.04	33,61.46
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	14,65.49	13,30.33	10,20.97
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,24,27.26	3,30,73.87	3,54,86.53
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)54.28	(+)1,04.39	(+)77.16

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : P. C. Guha Roy*

Deputy Chairman : U. N. Berman

1. Snehang-hu Kanta Acharyya	Legislative Assembly	39. Ramdas Ramanujdas Mohanta	Local Authorities
2. Sudhir Kumar Banerjee*	"	40. Debendra Kumar Mukhopadhyay	"
3. Upendra Nath Burman	"	41. Sudhindra Nath Mukherjee	"
4. Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharyya	"	42. Sudhir Chandra Niyogi	"
5. Nirmal Bose	"	43. Ras Behari Paul	"
6. Amar Prasad Chakraborty*	"	44. Punya Prakash Rai	"
7. Jatin Chakraborty*	"	45. Biswaranjan Roy	"
8. Smt. Ava Chatterjee	"	46. Chitranjan Roy	"
9. Sukumar Dutta	"	47. Durgapada Sinha	"
10. Esmail Ebrahim	"	48. Amulya Chandra Sirkar	"
11. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy*	"	49. Naren Chakraborty	"
12. Asutosh Ghosh	"	50. Abdul Bari Biswas	"
13. Monoranjan Gupta*	"	51. Bamandas Mukherjee	"
14. Nar Bahadur Gurung	"	52. Amadey du Sekhar Naskar	"
15. Rezaul Karim	"	53. Nandlal Banerjee	"
16. Dhajadhari Mandal	"	54. Biswaranjan Ganguli	"
17. Biswanatha Mukherjee	"	55. Santosh Kumar Bhattacharyya	Teachers
18. Biswanath Mukherjee	"	56. Rajkumar Chakraborty	"
19. Makhan Paul	"	57. Smt. Anila Debi	"
20. Abdullah Rasool	"	58. Satya Priya Roy	"
21. Dharam Chand Sarawagi	"	59. Monoranjan Sengupta	"
22. Subodh Sen*	"	60. Subodh Ch. Mitra	"
23. Rabindra Nath Sikdar	"	61. Nirmalya Bagchi	Graduates
24. Rabindra Lal Sinha	"	62. Narendra Nath Das	"
25. Ram Lagan Singh	"	63. Nanda Kichore Ghosh	"
26. Santi Das	"	64. Gopal Halder	"
27. Baroda Muktamani	"	65. Rehati Raman Manna	"
28. Monmotha Nath Banerjee	Local Authorities	66. Charu Chandra Sanyal	"
29. Dhirendra Nath Bhattacharya	"	67. Mohiuddin Hazi Ahmed	Nominated
30. Janaki Ballava Bhattacharya	"	68. Anil Chandra Banerjee	"
31. Byomkesh Chakraborty	"	69. Promotho Nath Bisi	"
32. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee	"	70. Smt. Sarala Ghosh	"
33. Kumar Dutta	"	71. Kedarnath Mukerjee	"
34. Bibhuti Bhusan Ghatak	"	72. Gebindlal Sarangi	"
35. Nirmal Kumar	"	73. Smt. Reba Sen	"
36. Pijush Chandra Ghosh	"	74. Vacant	"
37. Rudranath Ghosh	"	75. Vacant	"
38. Chira Suranjan Chanda	"		

†As on July 31, 1968.

*Term expired on June 4, 1968.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	15,12.30	19,87.75	17,11.14
Estate Duty	50.81	1,16.39	55.87
Land Revenue (net)	6,68.03	5,79.75	6,36.20
State Excise Duties	10,90.22	11,30.18	13,41.05
Stamps	7,40.26	7,00.49	7,88.91
Forests	2,41.13	2,30.87	2,27.51
Registration	1,58.94	1,64.19	1,69.49
Taxes on Vehicles	5,73.50	5,41.75	5,69.75
Sales Tax	56,96.45	51,55.52	57,20.52
Other Taxes and Duties	16,59.27	16,34.51	17,74.46
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,25.47	1,20.21	1,35.92
Debt Services	13,94.31	13,54.31	14,29.27
Civil Administration	18,83.51	17,17.90	18,38.06
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	83.32	87.63	80.74
Miscellaneous (net)	4,45.70	4,23.23	4,82.87
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	41,73.00	40,94.36	44,56.64
Extraordinary	3.01	21.59	11.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,04,99.13	2,01,10.63	2,14,29.40
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	10,74.90	10,86.93	11,04.16
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	12,88.12	18,91.19	10,65.49
Debt Services (net)	28,41.64	29,12.19	30,38.61
General Administration	6,33.33	5,89.17	6,02.28
Administration of Justice	2,25.25	2,14.94	2,20.75
Jails	1,81.20	2,08.43	2,01.18
Police	16,87.22	16,11.15	16,50.21
Ports and Pilotage	84.67	67.92	79.88
Scientific Departments	0.77	0.77	0.77
Education	46,24.14	42,22.63	43,82.61
Medical	14,54.91	14,00.22	14,41.39
Public Health	7,81.69	16,58.02	6,98.96
Agriculture	17,54.83	15,61.99	15,96.24
Animal Husbandry	2,05.76	1,90.02	1,94.92
Co-operation	1,16.64	1,02.55	1,20.10
Industries	6,28.56	5,21.04	5,58.79
Miscellaneous Departments	12,64.19	12,07.53	12,31.38
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	10,05.07	7,40.49	7,80.89
Miscellaneous	18,71.72	23,96.56	19,14.26
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	5,94.94	5,55.87	6,64.67
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,23,19.55	2,11,39.61	2,15,47.54
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)18,20.42	(—)10,28.98	(—) 1,18.14

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area : 8,293 sq. km.

Population : 63,548

Headquarters : Port Blair

Chief Commissioner : Mahabir Singh

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	4.51	6.01	6.01
State Excise Duties .. .. .	..	6.00	6.00
Stamps	0.60	0.80	0.80
Forests	1,58.32	1,39.99	1,60.00
Registration	0.02	0.02	0.02
Taxes on Vehicles	0.13	0.18	0.21
Other Taxes and Duties	0.26	0.31	0.31
Debt Services	0.52	0.52	0.52
Civil Administration	2.25	4.19	4.48
Miscellaneous (net)	56.32	56.40	61.40
Electricity Schemes	8.25	8.50	9.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS ..	2,31.18	2,22.92	2,48.75
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2.47	2.82	2.99
General Administration	15.39	15.72	16.92
Administration of Justice	0.64	0.64	0.67
Jails	0.01	1.20	1.23
Police	53.59	80.86	88.36
Ports and Pilotage	61.37	65.89	86.69
Education	35.23	31.76	34.67
Medical	18.27	16.20	19.93
Public Health	6.98	5.17	5.79
Agriculture	15.98	11.21	20.66
Animal Husbandry	2.36	2.30	2.51
Co-operation	2.70	2.02	2.25
Forests	1,44.54	1,48.86	1,55.08
Industries	2.10	2.22	2.35
Miscellaneous Departments	24.99	23.55	26.58
Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	13.33	14.20	18.57
Miscellaneous	10.59	15.00	13.85
Community Projects, NES and Local Deve- lopment Works	10.67	8.45	7.93
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	4,22.21	4,48.07	5,07.03

CHANDIGARH

<i>Area*</i>	<i>Population : 1,19,881**</i>	<i>Headquarters : Chandigarh</i>
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Chief Commissioner : M. S. Randhawa

- *(a) Consequent upon reorganisation of the State of Punjab, the Union Territory of Chandigarh came into being on November 1, 1966. The area figures are under computation by the Surveyor General of India.
- (b) The jurisdiction of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana extends to the Union Territory of Chandigarh. For composition of the High Court, see under Punjab and Haryana.

**As estimated by the Registrar General of India on the basis of the 1961 census.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Area : 489 sq. km.

Population : 57,963

Headquarters : Silvassa

Administrator : Nakul Sen

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	0.96	1.15	1.15
State Excise Duties	5.00	5.50	5.50
Stamps	0.04	0.10	0.04
Forests	5.50	6.50	6.50
Registration Fees	0.03	0.04	0.04
Taxes on Vehicles	0.10	0.10	0.10
Debt Services	0.10	0.20	0.10
Civil Administration	0.70	0.89	0.89
Public Works	0.60	0.80	0.80
Electricity Schemes	0.50	0.70	0.70
Miscellaneous	0.20	0.15	0.15
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	13.73	16.13	15.97
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2.91	2.32	7.58
General Administration	2.55	3.22	3.53
Administration of Justice	0.48	0.50	0.53
Jails	0.10	0.06	0.08
Police	2.69	2.76	2.76
Education	12.29	9.52	11.15
Medical	0.99	1.00	1.61
Public Health	0.99	1.65	2.92
Agriculture	2.52	1.28	2.03
Animal Husbandry	0.33	0.26	0.29
Co-operation	0.32	0.33	0.35
Forests	2.34	2.62	2.50
Industries	0.10	0.08	0.10
Miscellaneous	2.03	5.70	4.23
Community Development Projects, NES and Local Development Works	0.17	—	1.92
Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	0.58	0.72	0.77
Public Works	14.23	14.24	13.97
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	45.62	46.26	56.32

DELHI

Area : 1,483 sq. km.

Population : 26,58,612

Headquarters : Delhi

Principal languages : Hindi, Urdu, and Punjabi

Lt. Governor : A. N. Jha

Chief Secretary : S. C. Verma

HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice Inder Dev Dua

Judges H. R. Khanna, S. K. Kapur, Hardayal Hardy,
S. N. Andley, T. V. R. Tatachari, Jagjit Singh,
S. N. Shanker, Om Prakash, and V. S. Desh
Pandey.BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DELHI
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	14.88	6.61	10.60
State Excise Duties	1,83.21	2,63.53	3,40.00
Stamps	1,56.10	1,45.52	1,50.52
Forests	0.42	0.42	0.42
Registration	14.86	15.55	16.05
Taxes on Vehicles	1,45.00	1,50.00	1,59.00
Sales Tax	16,87.58	18,02.94	19,97.70
Other Taxes and Duties	4,90.43	5,39.44	5,62.98
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	0.04	0.10	0.10
Debt Services	2,14.09	2,22.47	2,28.64
Civil Administration	1,10.03	1,28.88	1,38.62
Miscellaneous (net)	13.50	19.56	18.75
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	30,30.14	32,95.02	36,30.38
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	89.03	91.18	1,03.83
General Administration	1,05.25	1,13.39	1,27.47
Administration of Justice	34.57	42.65	43.55
Jails	12.89	18.12	14.65
Police	3,95.15	4,64.53	5,26.05
Education	10,88.86	10,64.18	11,78.20
Medical	1,77.02	1,85.25	2,05.63
Public Health	12.76	25.11	36.13
Agriculture	30.26	25.59	34.52
Animal Husbandry	12.10	11.79	15.61
Co-operation	13.53	14.45	16.58
Industries	12.10	13.25	15.70
Miscellaneous Departments	4,74.84	4,82.94	5,56.72
Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	42.96	43.71	15.52
Miscellaneous	9,48.64	9,24.93	8,72.40
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES and Local Development Works	16.67	14.69	16.37
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	34,66.63	35,35.76	37,78.93

Note—Under the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 a 61-member Metropolitan Council (56 elected and 5 nominated) with legislative functions has been set up. Four Executive Councillors, headed by a Chief, assist and advise the Lt. Governor in the exercise of his administrative functions.

*As on June 10, 1968. Jurisdiction extends over the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh under the provisions of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Area : 3,733 sq. km.

Population : 6,26,667

Capital : Panaji

Lt. Governor : Nakul Sen

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Dayanand B. Banjoikar	..	..	..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Special Department, Home, Planning and Development (excluding Agriculture) and Finance
Anthony J. D'Souza	..	..	..	Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture
Gopal Govind Mayekar	..	..	..	Information and Tourism, Education, Public Health, Medical Services and Public Works
<i>Minister of State</i>				
A. K. S. Usigunkar	..	..	..	Planning, Development, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Public Assistance and Social Welfare

Chief Secretary

G. K. Bhanot

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District							Area (in sq. km)	Population	Head- quarters
1. Goa	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,635	5,89,997	Panaji
2. Daman	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	22,360	Daman
3. Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	14,280	Diu

*As on May 31, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Gopal Apa Kamat

Deputy Speaker : Monju B. Gaonkar

GOA

1. *Aldona* : Orlando Sequeira Lobo (UG-Sequeira)
2. *Benaulim* : Smt. Elu Jose Miranda (UG-Sequeira)
3. *Bicholim* : Dattaram Keshav Chopdenkar (MG)
4. *Calangute* : Valente Sequeira (UG-Sequeira)
5. *Canacona* : Manju Balkrishna Naik Gaonkar (MG)
6. *Cortalim* : Luis Proto Barbosa (UG-Sequeira)
7. *Cuncolim* : Roque Santana Joao A. Fernandes (UG-Sequeira)
8. *Curchorem* : Abdul Razak (UG-Sequeira)
9. *Curtorim* : Roque Joaquim Barneto (UG-Sequeira)
10. *Mandrem* : Anthony J. D'Souza (MG)
11. *Mapusa* : - Gopal Govind Mayekar (MG)
12. *Marcaim* : Dayanand Balkrishna Bandodkar (MG)
13. *Margao* : Anant Narcinva Naik (UG-Sequeira)
14. *Marmagao* : Gajanan Patil (MG)
15. *Navelim* : Leo Mauricio Velho (UG-Sequeira)
16. *Pale* : Achyut Kashinath Sinai Usgaonkar (MG)
17. *Panaji* : Yeshwant S. Desai (UG-Sequeira)

18. *Pernem* : Babal Laxman Kinlekar (MG)
19. *Ponda* : Smt. Shashikala Gurudatta Kakodkar (MG)
20. *Quepem* : Shaba Krishnarao Desai (MG)
21. *Sanguem* : Vasudeo Datta Morajkar (MG)
22. *Santa Cruz* : Jack de Sequeira (UG-Sequeira)
23. *Santo Andre* : Teotonio Francisco Pereira (UG-Sequeira)
24. *St. Estevam* : Pratap Shrinivas Bakal (MG)
25. *Satari* : Gopal Apa Kamat (Speaker)
26. *Stolim* : Punaji Pandurang Achrekar (MG)
27. *Siroda* : Krishnanath Baburao Naik (MG)
28. *Tivim* : Jaisingrao Rane (MG)

DAMAN

29. *Daman* : Makanbhai Morarji Bhathela (Ind.)

DIU

30. *Diu* : Naraina Srinivassa Fugro (Ind.)
31. *Nominated* : Jiwa Bhagdo Gaonkar
32. *Nominated* : Shantaram Motiram Kamle

*As on May 21, 1968. Abbreviations : Maharashtrawadi Gomantak (MG); United Goans (Sequeira Group) (UG-Sequeira); Independent (Ind.).

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN, AND DIU (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	8.46	8.80	8.90
State Excise Duties	65.00	70.00	75.00
Stamps	14.00	9.00	11.00
Forests	10.00	10.00	11.50
Registration Fees	2.50	2.00	2.50
Taxes on Vehicles	30.00	30.00	35.00
Sales Tax	1,05.00	1,11.00	1,20.00
Other Taxes and Duties	11.04	12.00	13.50
Debt Services	4.47	10.00	11.00
Civil Administration	22.20	22.35	1,24.04
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	60.00	60.00	90.00
Miscellaneous (net)	1,03.75	1,23.83	33.57
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	5,54.83	1 5,27.62	5,20.76
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	9,91.25	9,96.60	10,56.77
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	34.76	37.63	37.21
Debt Services (net)	61.33	54.98	66.37
General Administration	41.52	46.82	39.68
Administration of Justice	14.06	18.22	18.70
Jails	3.61	4.36	5.89
Police	56.08	63.50	59.56
Scientific Departments	2.01	1.88	1.75
Education	1,77.60	2,04.17	2,09.01
Medical	78.61	73.26	92.59
Public Health	57.13	57.08	52.71
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	63.18	54.95	59.46
Co-operation	6.50	5.99	5.91
Miscellaneous Departments	32.46	34.01	37.08
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	70.34	74.40	62.27
Miscellaneous	2,02.16	1,88.65	2,16.34
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	18.18	18.18	15.57
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	71.72	70.75	76.67
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	9,91.25	10,08.83	10.56.77

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area : †

Population : 28,12,463**

Capital : Simla

Principal languages : Hindi and Pahari

Lt. Governor : K. Bahadur Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers				Portfolios
Dr. Y. S. Parmar	..	..	..	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home and Vigilance, Planning, Publicity and Tourism
Karam Singh	..	..	..	Finance, Public Works, Multi-purpose Projects, and Law
Lal Chand Prarthi	..	..	..	Revenue, Medical and Public Health, and Welfare
Padam Dev	..	..	..	Forests, Industries and Elections
Hari Ram Chaudhry	..	..	..	Transport, Panchayats and Local Self-Government
Ram Lal	..	..	..	Education, Civil Supplies and Co-operation
Sukh Ram	..	..	..	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Development, and Excise and Taxation

Deputy Ministers

Nek Ram Negi	..	..	..	Publicity and Tourism, Civil Supplies and Co-operation, and Excise and Taxation
Daulat Ram Sankhian	..	..	..	Agriculture, Development, Medical and Public Health
Kartar Singh Wazir	..	..	..	Local Self-Government, Forests and Panchayats
Mehinga Singh	..	..	..	Industries, Animal Husbandry and Law
Vidya Dhar	..	..	..	Welfare, Public Works, Multi-purpose Projects and Elections

Chief Secretary

K. N. Channa

AREA, POPULATION AND HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICTS

District	Area†	Population	Headquarters
1. Bilaspur		1,58,806	Bilaspur
2. Chamba		2,19,158	Chamba
3. Kangra		12,57,194	Dharamsala
4. Kinnaur		40,980	Kalpa
5. Lahaul and Spiti		20,453	Keylong
6. Mahasu		3,58,969	Kasumpti
7. Mandi		3,84,259	Mandi
8. Simla		1,75,093	Simla
9. Sirmur		1,97,551	Nahan

*As on July 1, 1968. The jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court extends to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. For the composition of the High Court, see under Delhi.

**As estimated by the Registrar General on the basis of 1961 Census.

†Consequent on the reorganisation of the State of Punjab on 1-11-1966, the area figures are under computation.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Des Raj Mahajan

Deputy Speaker : Amin Chand

BILASPUR

1. *Bilaspur* : Daulat Ram Shankhyan (Con.)
2. *Gherwin* (R) : Nikkoo Ram (Con.)
3. *Ghumarwin* : Khazan Singh (Con.)

GHAMBA

4. *Banikhet* : Des Raj Mahajan (Speaker)
5. *Bharmour* (R) : Ram Chand (SWA)
6. *Bhattiyat* : Inder Singh (JS)
7. *Chamba* : Kishori Lal (JS)
8. *Rajnagar* (R) : Vidya Dhar (Con.)

KANGRA

9. *Amb* : Hari Ram (Con.)
10. *Baljnath* : Bansi Ram (CPI)
11. *Bhota* : Dhian Singh (JS)
12. *Dehra* : Ved Bhushan (Ind.)
13. *Dharamsala* : Kultar Chand (Con.)
14. *Gagret* (R) : Mehnga Singh (Con.)
15. *Gangath* (R) : Dhinoor Ram (Con.)
16. *Guler* : Churamani (Ind.)
17. *Hamirpur* : Kanshi Ram (JS)
18. *Jaswan* : Paras Ram (CPI)
19. *Jawali* : Ram Chandra (Con.)
20. *Kangra* : Hari Ram (Con.)
21. *Kutlehar* : Ranjit Singh (Ind.)
22. *Mewa* (R) : Amar Chand (JS)
23. *Nadaun* : Babu Ram (Ind.)
24. *Nadaunta* : Amin Chand (Con.)
25. *Nagrota* : Hardial (Con.)
26. *Nurpur* : Kartar Singh (Con.)
27. *Palampur* : Kunj Bihari Lal (Con.)
28. *Rajgir* (R) : Wazir Chand (Con.)
29. *Santokhgarh* : Vidya Sagar (Ind.)
30. *Sulah* : Durga Chand (JS)
31. *Una* : Parkash Chand (Ind.)

KINNAUR

32. *Kinnaur* (R) : T. S. Negi (Ind.)

KULU

33. *Inner Seraj* : Dila Ram (Con.)

34. *Kulu* : Lal Chand (Con.)
35. *Outer Seraj* (R) : Ishwar Das (Con.)

LAHAUL-SPITI

36. *Lahaul-Spiti* (R) : Devi Singh (Ind.)

MAHASU

37. *Arki* : Hira Singh Pal (Ind.)
38. *Chopal* : Kewal Ram (Ind.)
39. *Rubbal* : Ram Lal (Con.)
40. *Kasumpti* : Sita Ram (Con.)
41. *Rampur* (R) : Nalu Ram (Ind.)
42. *Rohru* : Padam Dev (Con.)
43. *Theog* : Jai Behari Lal Khoohi (Ind.)

MANDI

44. *Balli* (R) : Piru Ram (Con.)
45. *Chachiot* : Karam Singh (Con.)
47. *Gopalpur* : Hari Singh (Ind.)
46. *Dharanpnr* : Kashmir Singh (Con.)
45. *Joginder Nagar* (R) : Gopi Ram (Con.)
49. *Karsog* (R) : Mansa (Ind.)
50. *Mandi* : Sukh Ram (Con.)
51. *Sundernagar* : Lachhmi Datt (Con.)

SIMLA

52. *Doon* : Lekh Ram (Ind.)
53. *Kardaghat* (R) : Nek Ram (Con.)
54. *Nalagarh* : Arjan Singh (Ind.)
55. *Simla* : Daulat Ram (JS)
56. *Solan* (R) : Keshav Ram (Con.)

SIRMUR

57. *Nahan* : Tapindra Singh (Con.)
58. *Pachhad* (R) : Zalam Singh (Con.)
59. *Paonta* : Guman Singh (Con.)
60. *Rainika* : Y. S. Parmar (Con.)

Nominated

61. N. L. Verma
62. Surat Singh
63. Brahma Nand

*As on August 1, 1967. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Swatantra Party (SWA); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Independent (Ind.).

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	42.93	48.97	44.20
State Excise Duties	1,29.43	1,98.01	2,01.12
Stamps	12.85	21.51	23.89
Forests	5,39.93	5,19.00	5,50.00
Registration	4.15	5.93	5.97
Taxes on Vehicles	7.40	10.61	11.30
Sales Tax	51.00	34.26	40.00
Other Taxes and Duties	36.52	45.14	50.00
Debt Services	33.12	35.85	38.37
Civil Administration	3.81	6.85	5.90
Social and Development Services	67.29	75.65	82.76
Public Works	17.24	18.16	18.49
Multi-purpose River Schemes	0.12	0.12	0.12
Electricity Schemes	33.32	63.07	73.50
Transport and Communications	2,54.22	2,58.54	2,82.95
Miscellaneous (net)	16.72	14.01	14.37
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	20,92.72	20,07.06	24,50.72
Extraordinary	—	—	0.20
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	33,42.77	33,62.74	38,93.86
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	62.62	71.65	77.13
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (in- cluding Capital Expenditure within Re- venue Account)	15.24	12.47	18.09
Debt Services (net)	2,25.42	1,50.85	1,70.69
General Administration	1,20.10	1,23.04	1,27.45
Administration of Justice	18.10	18.85	21.50
Jails	5.26	6.57	8.06
Police	2,70.00	2,88.27	2,97.15
Scientific Departments	0.64	0.60	0.63
Education	6,21.04	6,77.99	7,28.26
Medical	1,75.27	1,59.19	1,78.05
Public Health	70.78	73.53	78.56
Agriculture	2,15.23	2,30.79	2,66.33
Animal Husbandry	70.05	67.40	83.61
Co-operation	34.42	31.42	34.64
Industries	66.85	63.32	75.28
Miscellaneous Departments	3,20.12	3,19.15	3,33.09
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (including Capital Expen- diture within Revenue Account)	7,95.84	10,06.22	11,35.42
Electricity Schemes	1,32.49	1,33.77	1,94.55
Miscellaneous	6,81.05	6,08.62	6,11.76
Extraordinary, including Community Pro- jects, NES and Local Development Works	1,35.99	1,16.19	1,03.76
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	40,36.51	41,59.89	45,44.01

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 28 sq. km.	Population: 24,105	Headquarters: Kavaratti
Administrator: C. H. Nair		

**BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LACCADIVE, MINICOY
AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)**

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1957-58	Revised Estimates 1957-58	Budget Estimates 1957-58
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	0.43	—	—
Stamps	0.06	0.13	0.10
Civil Administration	2.45	1.53	1.83
Miscellaneous	1.83	1.71	1.71
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	4.75	3.47	3.50
REVENUE EXPENDITURE:			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	0.45	1.02	1.13
General Administration	7.31	7.82	8.21
Administration of Justice	0.02	0.19	1.21
Jails	0.01	0.01	0.01
Police	2.38	2.36	2.51
Education	19.22	17.41	17.88
Medical	4.42	4.00	4.66
Public Health	1.71	1.67	2.19
Agriculture	10.41	10.12	16.49
Animal Husbandry	1.50	0.84	0.82
Co-operation	2.18	1.73	2.41
Industries	1.21	0.98	1.33
Miscellaneous Departments	13.07	11.88	12.11
Public Works (including Capital Expenditure within Revenue Account)	27.36	32.19	29.52
Miscellaneous	3.49	3.03	3.32
Community Development Projects	0.10	0.10	0.17
Electricity Schemes	3.45	2.98	3.93
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	98.72	98.01	1,07.90

MANIPUR

Area : 22,346 sq. km.

Population : 7,80,037

Capital : Imphal

Chief Commissioner : Baleshwar Prasad

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
M. Koireng Singh	Chief Minister, Confidential and Cabinet Department, Home, Secretariat Administration, Appointments and Services Department, Public Works Department, Food and Civil Supplies, Planning and Development (excluding 'Publicity including Information and Tourism'), Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (including Dairy Farm)
N. Tombi Singh	Education, Local Self-Government, Law, Labour, Publicity (including Information and Tourism) and Government Press
Goukhenpau	Medical and Public Health, Industries and Transport
L. Solomon	Finance (excluding Government Press), Forests and Revenue

Chief Secretary

A. N. Segal

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Sibbo Larho

Deputy Speaker : Vacant

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Bishenpur : Laisangbam Ibomcha Singh (Con.) | 16. Sagolband : Salam Gambhir Singh (Con.) |
| 2. Churachandpur (R) : Lalroukung (Con.) | 17. Sagolmang : Moirangthem Ibohah Singh (CPI) |
| 3. Hiyanglam Sugnoo : Thingnam Anoubi Singh (SSP) | 18. Sekmai Lamsang : Kh. Chaoba Singh (Ind.) |
| 4. Jiribam : S. Bijoy Singh (Con.) | 19. Singjamei : Ayeckpam Biramangol Singh (Ind.) |
| 5. Kakching : Yengkhom Nimai Singh (SSP) | 20. Tamei (R) : Demjalam K pgen (Con.) |
| 6. Keisamthong : L. Thambou Singh (Con.) | 21. Tamenglong (R) : Kakhanggai (Con.) |
| 7. Khangabok : Md. Chaoba (Con.) | 22. Tegnoupal (R) : Paokhohang Haokip (Con.) |
| 8. Khurai : K. Borthakur Sharma (SSP) | 23. Thanga : M. Koireng Singh (Con.) |
| 9. Konhoujam : Salam Tombi Singh (Ind.) | 24. Thanlon (R) : Goukhenpau (Con.) |
| 10. Lilong : Md. Alimuddin (Con.) | 25. Thongju : S. Angou Singh (Con.) |
| 11. Mao East (R) : Shonkthothang (Con.) | 26. Thoubal : W. Mani Singh (Con.) |
| 12. Mao West (R) : Sibbo Larho (Speaker) | 27. Top Chingtha : Md. Ashraf Ali (Con.) |
| 13. Mayang Imphal : Chungkham Rajmohon Singh (Con.) | 28. Ukhrul (R) : L. Solomon (Con.) |
| 14. Nambol : Yumnam Yaima Singh (Ind.) | 29. Uripok Thangmeiband : N. Tombi Singh (Con.) |
| 15. Phungyar Phaishat (R) : K. Envey (Con.) | 30. Wangkhei : L. Achaw Singh (SSP) |
| | 31. Nominated : Smt. R. T. Shining |
| | 32. Nominated : Smt. Aribam Bimola Devi |

*As on March 6, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Samyukta Socialist Party (SSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind.).

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	—	—	—
Land Revenue (net)	55.00	49.00	68.95
State Excise Duties	1.00	2.00	2.10
Stamps	3.80	3.80	3.90
Forests	5.10	4.28	4.18
Registration	0.50	0.60	0.65
Taxes on Vehicles	6.00	6.00	6.50
Sales Tax	13.00	13.00	18.00
Other Taxes and Duties	3.50	3.50	4.50
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	9.30	14.03	19.50
Debt Services	6.00	6.00	6.00
Civil Administration	8.17	9.27	11.87
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	4.70	11.51	18.54
Miscellaneous (net)	42.65	42.66	50.78
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	0.01	0.01	0.01
Extraordinary	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,58.73	1,65.66	2,15.48
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	17.89	21.44	25.50
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	28.53	38.76	37.64
Debt Services (net)	49.77	47.71	57.38
General Administration	38.83	44.79	49.50
Administration of Justice	3.42	4.19	4.55
Jails	3.64	3.53	3.56
Police	2,42.51	2,86.39	2,63.03
Education	2,71.21	2,95.45	3,38.58
Medical	35.39	39.64	45.71
Public Health	15.71	19.92	25.68
Agriculture	20.56	26.47	28.75
Animal Husbandry	12.02	13.53	14.97
Co-operation	7.27	8.24	8.94
Industries	15.35	15.17	17.31
Miscellaneous Departments	10.95	15.41	15.08
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,50.27	1,74.02	1,83.04
Miscellaneous	73.29	85.76	96.33
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	20.38	23.93	24.98
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	10,16.99	11,64.35	12,40.53

PONDICHERRY*Area : 473 sq. km.**Population : 3,69,079**Capital : Pondicherry**Principal languages : Tamil and French**Lt. Governor : B. D. Jatti*

Following the fourth General Elections, V. Venkatasubba Reddiar formed a Congress Ministry in Pondicherry. The Ministry submitted its resignation on March 19, 1967, and a new Congress Ministry, with M. O. H. Farook Maricar as Chief Minister, was sworn-in on April 9, 1967. The Maricar Cabinet resigned on February 19, 1968 and V. Venkatasubba Reddiar again formed the Government on March 6, 1968. The Reddiar Ministry resigned on September 11, 1968, and following a report from the Lt. Governor President's rule was imposed in Pondicherry on September 18, 1968. The mid-term elections are scheduled to be held in February, 1969.

*Chief Secretary***Smt. J. Anjani Dayanand**

**BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)**

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	4.64	4.64	4.64
State Excise Duties	93.91	93.77	93.74
Stamps .. 1	2.20	2.30	2.30
Registration	7.00	7.92	8.14
Taxes on Vehicles	10.50	10.05	15.95
Sales Tax	22.00	12.00	24.00
Other Taxes and Duties	5.00	3.00	3.00
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	85.00	82.00	95.00
Debt Services	10.50	10.50	12.00
Civil Administration	28.53	27.55	24.83
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	4.50	5.00	5.00
Miscellaneous (net)	11.11	10.72	4.92
Contribution and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	2,00.96	2,23.81	2,44.01
Extraordinary	0.05	0.02	0.02
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	4,85.90	4,93.28	5,37.55
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	20.87	18.68	28.13
Debt Services (net)	14.55	18.51	22.79
General Administration	26.24	25.23	25.82
Administration of Justice	5.94	5.80	6.51
Jails	2.20	2.20	2.73
Police	27.38	29.08	27.76
Scientific Departments	1.18	1.32	1.69
Education	90.36	90.27	99.69
Medical	55.84	57.28	63.24
Public Health	9.14	8.13	10.57
Agriculture	27.40	24.94	28.74
Animal Husbandry	6.43	5.75	6.48
Co-operation	5.12	3.78	8.37
Industries	4.43	3.36	4.01
Multi-purpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	88.62	88.14	97.89
Miscellaneous Departments	20.85	16.69	23.26
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	28.67	27.70	31.67
Miscellaneous	43.56	42.98	40.00
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	7.12	6.78	8.20
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	4,85.90	4,76.62	5,37.55

TRIPURA

Area : 10,451 sq. km.

Population : 11,42,005

Capital : Agartala

Chief Commissioner : U. N. Sharma

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers

Portfolios

Sachindra Lal Singh	Chief Minister, Confidential and Cabinet, Home (excluding Jails), Secretariat Administration, Administrative Reforms, Revenue, Law, Food and Civil Supplies, Public Works, Development (excluding Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes), Industries, Agriculture, Forests, Transport, Printing and Stationery, Statistics and Rehabilitation
Krishnadas Bhattacharjee	Education and Finance (excluding Statistics, Printing and Stationery)
Tarit Mohan Das Gupta	Medical and Public Health and Labour
Prafulla Kumar Das	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and Jails
Raj Prasad Chowdhuri	Tribal Welfare, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Local Self-Government

Deputy Minister

Munchar Ali	Agriculture and Forests
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Chief Secretary

H. S. Dubey

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker : Manindra Lal Bhowmik

Deputy Speaker : Monoranjan Nath

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agartala Sadar I (R) : Benode Behari Das (Con.) 2. Agartala Sadar II : Sachindra Lal Singh (Con.) 3. Agartala Sadar III : Tarit Mohan Das Gupta (Con.) 4. Agartala Town : Krishnadas Bhattacharjee (Con.) 5. Belonia : Upendra Kumar Roy (Con.) 6. Birganj (R) : Baju Ban Riyan (Con.) 7. Bishalgarh : Umesh Lal Singh (Con.) 8. Charilam : Aghore Deb Barma (CPI) 9. Dharmanagar North : Benoy Bhushan Banerjee (Con.) 10. Dharmanagar South : Monoranjan Nath (Con.) 11. Dumburnagar (R) : Rabindra Chandra Deb Rankhal (Con.) 12. Fatikroy : Radhika Ranjan Gupta (Con.) 13. Kadamtala : Abdul Wazid (Con.) 14. Kailashahar : Manindra Lal Bhowmik (Speaker) 15. Kalyanpur (R) : Bidya Chandra Deb Barma (CPI-M) 16. Kamalpur (R) : Kshitish Chandra Das (Con.) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Kanchanpur (R) : Raj Prasad Chowdhury (Con.) 18. Khowai : Sunil Chandra Dutta (Con.) 19. Kulaihowar (R) : Ghanashyam Dewan (Con.) 20. Mohanpur : Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (Con.) 21. Muluripur : Suresh Chandra Chowdhury (Con.) 22. Old Agartala : Jatindra Kumar Majumdar (Con.) 23. Radhakishorepur : Nishikanta Sarkar (Con.) 24. Salgarh : Ershad Ali Chowdhury (Con.) 25. Sambroom (R) : Anju Mog (Con.) 26. Sonamura North : Debendra Kishore Chowdhury (Con.) 27. Sonamura South : Munchor Ali (Con.) 28. Takarjala (R) : Monomohan Deb Barma (Con.) 29. Teliamura (R) : Prafulla Kumar Das (Con.) 30. Uttar Debendranagar (R) : Abhiram Deb Barma (CPI-M) 31. Nominated : Rajkumar Kamaljit Singh 32. Nominated : Naresh Roy 33. Nominated : Smt. Renu Chakraborty |
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*As on February 29, 1968. Abbreviations : Indian National Congress (Con.); Communist Party of India (CPI); Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

Major Head	Budget Estimates 1967-68	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Budget Estimates 1968-69
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	0.85	0.85	0.75
Land Revenue (net)	22.20	23.00	24.00
State Excise Duties	4.50	6.23	6.33
Stamps	11.22	13.10	13.10
Forests	12.00	12.00	12.00
Registration	2.00	2.50	2.50
Taxes on Vehicles	3.00	2.60	2.70
Sales Tax	3.00	3.60	3.60
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works and Electricity Schemes	18.95	18.30	19.05
Debt Services	5.70	5.70	5.70
Civil Administration	25.54	30.21	34.09
Public Works (including Roads) and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) ..	4.10	4.10	4.50
Miscellaneous (net)	12.05	47.85	12.05
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	10.09.06	12.01.92	11.36.55
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	11,34.17	13,71.96	12,76.92
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	73.80	86.18	87.41
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	35.84	41.47	41.32
Debt Services (net)	40.00	54.81	43.35
General Administration	44.95	55.60	53.63
Administration of Justice	4.96	5.95	5.92
Jails	5.37	5.80	6.00
Police	1,26.80	1,57.56	1,39.68
Education	3,25.80	3,80.69	3,56.58
Medical	61.23	68.72	68.83
Public Health	23.86	33.73	28.36
Agriculture	54.68	50.47	60.25
Animal Husbandry	25.91	32.17	31.61
Co-operation	8.77	14.19	9.66
Industries	33.90	37.22	31.94
Miscellaneous Departments	71.62	75.06	74.55
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,54.04	2,81.05	2,89.59
Miscellaneous	68.98	93.67	85.08
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	28.53	28.54	25.20
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	12,88.52	15,02.88	14,38.96

CHAPTER XXVII

INDIA AND THE WORLD

One of the directive principles of the Constitution of India requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. In the light of these directives, the conduct of India's external relations since independence has been governed by : (i) pursuance of an independent foreign policy avoiding alignment with power blocs, (ii) support to the principle of freedom for dependent peoples and opposition to racial discrimination, and (iii) co-operation with all peace-loving nations and the United Nations to promote international peace and prosperity without exploitation of one nation by another.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

India's relations with individual countries and international organisations during 1967 and a few subsequent months are briefly reviewed in the following pages.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afghanistan

The traditional friendship and co-operation between India and Afghanistan continued notwithstanding the Royal Afghan Government's efforts to normalise its relations with Pakistan.

At the invitation of the President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines, the Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation visited Kabul in April 1967. He announced that the Indian Airlines Corporation would soon start a new weekly air service between Amritsar and Kabul, in addition to the Srinagar-Kabul service which was to be inaugurated in May. The Amritsar-Kabul services went into operation in September 1967.

An Afghan trade delegation, led by the President of Foreign Trade in the Afghan Ministry of Commerce, visited New Delhi in July 1967. As a result of the talks, the existing trade agreement between India and Afghanistan was extended for another year while the ceiling for the barter of goods was raised to Rs. 7.5 crores.

The Royal Afghan Government appreciated India's determination to pursue the project for a Children's Hospital in Kabul despite the difficulties posed by the closure of the overland route.

The Government of India's efforts to persuade Pakistan to reopen the overland route between India and Afghanistan have not yet borne fruit. This enforced closure of the route gives Pakistan unfair advantage over India in the matter of trade and economic collaboration with Afghanistan.

An Indian delegation took part in the annual Jashan celebrations in Afghanistan held in the last week of August 1967.

Burma

An Indian delegation visited Rangoon on February 17, 1967 and held discussions with representatives of the Government of Burma as a result of which the Indo-Burma Boundary Agreement was signed on March 10, 1967. Both the Governments have ratified the Agreement and the Instruments of Ratification were exchanged in New Delhi on May 30, 1967. A Burmese Delegation visited India in October 1967 to discuss further details

about the first meeting of the Joint Boundary Commission to be held shortly.

A collection of Indian books on cultural and economic subjects was presented to the Director of Information, Government of the Union of Burma, in March 1967 by the Indian Ambassador as a part of the Cultural Exchange Programme.

A four-member delegation from the Information Department, Burma visited India for a fortnight in June 1967.

The Government of India sent textiles worth Rs. 5,000 to the Government of Burma as a token help to the cyclone victims. It also presented India made surgical instruments worth Rs. 15,000.

A Delegation of three Burmese medical officers visited India to attend the W.H.O. Medical Education Workshop from January 1 to 5, 1968. Thereafter the Burmese doctors visited medical institutions in New Delhi, Bombay, Poona and Calcutta.

In response to an invitation from the Prime Minister of India, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, General Ne Win, accompanied by Madame Ne Win and Madame Daw Khin Mac Aye and officials paid an informal unofficial visit to India from March 15 to 23, 1968. General Ne Win had a friendly exchange of views with the President, Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Government of India on various matters and visited some institutions of scientific and industrial importance and places of cultural interest.

Ceylon

A Bill for grant of Ceylon citizenship to stateless persons of Indian origin covered by the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 was passed by the Ceylonese Parliament and became law on June 20, 1967. The Government of Ceylon is framing regulations under this Act and after these are passed by the Legislature, notifications inviting applications for grant of Indian and Ceylon citizenship will be issued. The Government of India's Department of Rehabilitation is making arrangements for the rehabilitation of the repatriates, who will be returning to India under the agreement.

In response to an invitation from the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi paid a goodwill visit to Ceylon from September 18 to 21, 1967. She received a warm and enthusiastic welcome from the Government and people of Ceylon. The Prime Minister had friendly discussions with the Ceylon Prime Minister and other dignitaries. The Governments of India and Ceylon reaffirmed their determination to continue to work closely together and in co-operation with other countries to secure effective implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations with a view to reducing the widening gap between the developed and the developing nations. The two Prime Ministers reiterated their belief in the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and their determination to work together and in co-operation with other nations to combat racialism and the remnants of colonialism. They also agreed that all international problems should be settled through peaceful negotiations and not through resort to force.

The Governor-General of Ceylon, His Excellency Mr. W. Gopallawa, accompanied by Madame Gopallawa and senior officials of the Government of Ceylon paid a goodwill visit to India from October 21 to November 2, 1967. They visited important places of Buddhist pilgrimage in India and Nepal including Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha, Sarnath, Bodhi Gaya and Nalanda. They also visited Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. at Bangalore, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi and the Okhla Industrial Estates. The Governor-General expressed his deep appreciation of the efforts made by the Government of India for

the maintenance of ancient monuments and also of the advance made by India in the industrial and technological fields.

To help the victims of floods in Ceylon, the Government of India made a gift of *sarongs* and *sarees* worth Rs. 10,000 to the Government of Ceylon.

Nepal

Relations with Nepal continued to be friendly and cordial. His Majesty the King of Nepal stopped over in Delhi for one night (May 14-15) on his way back to Kathmandu after making a number of State visits to European countries. During this stop-over, he greeted the new Indian President, and met the Prime Minister. Another prominent visitor from Nepal was the Deputy Prime Minister of Nepal, who visited Delhi in the middle of September.

The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Morarji Desai, paid a goodwill visit to Nepal from October 22 to 24, 1967. He was accorded a warm and affectionate welcome by the Government and people of Nepal. He was received in audience by His Majesty the King of Nepal. He visited places of historic and cultural importance and addressed several important social and cultural gatherings.

The talks between the Deputy Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister of Nepal were marked by a spirit of cordiality, mutual trust and sympathetic understanding of each other's problems. The two Deputy Prime Ministers reiterated their firm support and unflinching dedication to the principles of peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, international co-operation and peace.

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Rashtriya Panchayat of Nepal, an Indian Parliamentary delegation of 10 members led by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, N. Sanjiva Reddy, visited Nepal from September 1 to 6, 1967. This goodwill visit was appreciated by the Press and the Chairman and Members of the Rashtriya Panchayat of Nepal as a further step in strengthening the close and friendly ties between India and Nepal.

The Inter-Governmental Joint Committee of the representatives of Nepal and India, which was constituted under the "Memorandum of Understanding on matters arising out of the Treaty of Trade and Transit (1960)", signed in Kathmandu on December 27, 1966 to consult each other to review mutual difficulties, held its first meeting in Delhi from March 22 to 29, 1967.

A meeting of the Indo-Nepal Border Trade Committee was held at Raxaul in September 1967.

A number of Nepalese students were admitted to courses in various institutions in India for higher studies in engineering, medicine and other fields, both on scholarship and on a self-financing basis. Admissions were arranged for most of them. India has offered to assist Nepal in a scheme to establish a Medical College and Hospital in Kathmandu. Facilities for the training of Nepalese military personnel in various defence establishments continued to be provided.

On return from their State visit to the United States of America, their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal stopped over in New Delhi on December 9 and 10, 1967 en route to Kathmandu. The Royal visitors were treated as guests of the Government of India.

India's Ambassador to Nepal, Shriman Narayan, relinquished charge of his post on December 18, 1967. He was succeeded by Raj Bahadur who presented his credentials on January 8, 1968.

There was considerable progress in the projects undertaken in Nepal with Indian co-operation. The following projects were successfully completed : (1) Dunduva Irrigation Project, (2) Water Supply, Nepalganj,

(3) Water Supply, Bhairawa, (4) Water Supply, Pokhara, (5) Hardinath Irrigation Project, (6) Manu-amara Irrigation Project, (7) Water Supply, Janakpur, (8) Water Supply, Rajbiraj, (9) Trisuli Power House Transmission Line and Balaju Sub-Station, (10) Phewatal Dam, (11) Janakpur Airport, (12) Hithaura Forestry Institute and (13) University Library. The projects mentioned at items 1 to 10 were handed over to Nepal.

Another landmark in Indo-Nepal economic co-operation was the signing of an Agreement between the two Governments on July 17, 1967 for the setting up of a carrier trunk telephone line, between Kathmandu and Raxaul and a domestic telephone exchange at Birganj in Nepal. Under this Agreement, overhead tele-communication alignments would be constructed between Kathmandu and Raxaul at an estimated cost of Rs. 94.5 lakhs. India would also provide facilities, at additional cost, for the training of Nepalese personnel in the tele-communication field.

Pakistan

Some slight progress towards normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan was noticed. In response to the persistent efforts of the Government of India to bring about the implementation of the unfulfilled provisions of the Tashkent Declaration, the Government of Pakistan expressed their willingness in January 1967 to discuss the question of full restoration of tele-communications services. The Government of India urged, in vain, the Government of Pakistan to agree to widen the scope of the discussions so as to include the restoration of all communications by air, road, rail and river. A meeting was eventually held between the representatives of the tele-communication administrations of the two countries in Karachi in October 1967. It was decided at this meeting to restore these services to the pre-August, 1965 level with effect from November 1, 1967. The two sides also agreed, to discuss financial matters relating to tele-communications in further meetings.

The Chief of the Army Staff of India and the C-in-C of the Pakistan Army held their fourth meeting in Rawalpindi on October 24-25, 1967. These meetings were held in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality.

Taking note of the sentiments expressed by President Ayub Khan in a speech at the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs on January 28, 1967 favouring reduction in arms expenditure by both countries and utilisation of the resources so released for developmental purposes, India's Foreign Minister addressed a letter on February 25, 1967 to the Pakistan Foreign Minister, stating that the Government of India considered that earnest efforts should be made by the two countries to reach an agreement aimed at bringing about a reduction in arms expenditure in the two countries. He also suggested a meeting at the official level to discuss this important question. The Pakistan Foreign Minister, in his reply, turned down the offer on the plea that the question of arms reduction could be realistically tackled only if an effort was made simultaneously to negotiate a settlement of what he called the Jammu and Kashmir problem. The Minister of External Affairs replied to the Pakistan Foreign Minister on May 6, 1967 regretting that the question of arms reduction had been relegated to a subsidiary position and inseparably linked with the so-called Kashmir question by the Government of Pakistan. He emphasised that India's proposal for talks on arms reduction stood on its own merits and had been made in response to the views expressed in the Pakistan President's speech earlier in the year. In reply, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, while suggesting simultaneous negotiations on the so-called Kashmir dispute and the question of arms reduction, expressed the willingness of his Government to discuss what he called peripheral matters of mutual interest.

Anti-Indian propaganda by the official agencies and news media of Pakistan continued throughout the year. The propaganda was particularly objectionable during the Indian General Elections held in February-March, 1967. An attempt was made to sow disaffection among certain sections of our people. The Government of India took various steps to deal with Pakistan's anti-Indian propaganda and protested to the Government of Pakistan on several occasions against propagation of distorted stories about India. The publication of President Ayub Khan's political autobiography, "Friends not Masters", in August 1967 brings out rather eloquently the unfriendly and, indeed, hostile sentiments harboured towards India in the highest circles in Pakistan.

Following the publication of his book, President Ayub Khan undertook a series of visits to European countries particularly the Soviet Union, where he repeated his familiar views. During these visits, the President repeatedly talked about Kashmir and the so-called 'military imbalance' in the Indian sub-continent, urging reduction of arms supplies to India. At the same time, the Government of Pakistan continued its eager search for arms and ammunition from all available sources. In this effort, Pakistan found in the People's Republic of China a close, willing and lavish friend. The lifting of the embargo on supplies of spares for armaments by the U.S. Government meant that the new policy was bound to reactivate the entire war machine of Pakistan and hence was likely to pose a severe threat to peace in this area. The United States Government maintained that their policy would not be allowed to result in an arms race between the two countries. The Government of India also took strong exception to the reported attempts by some countries to supply obsolete United States weapons to Pakistan.

Pakistan continued her policy of encouragement to certain hostile sections of the population on the Eastern frontiers of India in their subversive activities against the Indian Union. In disregard of Article 3 of the Tashkent Declaration under which the two countries have undertaken not to interfere in each other's internal affairs, Pakistan continued to incite Mizo and Naga hostiles in their defiance of the Central authority. At a number of centres in East Pakistan, training is being provided to Naga and Mizo hostiles in sabotage, subversion and guerilla warfare. Some of the arms and ammunition captured from the hostiles bore markings of the Pakistan Ordnance Factory. The protests lodged by the Government of India against such incitement and encouragement to the rebels by the authorities in Pakistan have been rejected and the charges repeatedly denied by the Government of Pakistan as being without any basis. Security measures have been tightened up all along the borders to prevent crossing and re-crossing of the border with East Pakistan by Naga and Mizo hostiles.

Infiltration by Pakistani nationals from East Pakistan to the eastern States of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura has been somewhat on the decline, largely due to the effective security measures taken by the State Governments and the Border Security Force. Some border incidents have been in the form of intrusions by Pakistani lawless elements into Indian territory for committing dacoity, cattle lifting, kidnapping, harvesting of crops, etc. While tightening the security measures, the Government of India are making every effort to establish, through periodic meetings of the representatives of the two countries, a satisfactory working relationship between the border security forces on either side in order to reduce border incidents and tension.

The work of demarcation of the borders made some progress. The Directors of Land Records and Surveys of East Pakistan and the Government of Tripura are presently carrying on field work for demarcation of

the border between East Pakistan and Tripura in the Sylhet Sector. Work on the demarcation of the West Bengal-East Pakistan border, which was to begin early in 1967, has, however, come to a stand-still after the announcement of the decision of the Calcutta High Court in the Berubari case asking the Government of India not to proceed with the demarcation before a law is passed by the competent legislature to pay compensation to the affected persons.

Travel between India and Pakistan continues to be restricted. With a view to facilitate such travel, the Government of India has requested the Government of Pakistan to open all border checkpoints on the land border between the two countries. The Government of Pakistan have not so far agreed to this, with the result that the poorer sections of the population in both countries are put to great hardship. Indian nationals continued to face vexatious and difficulties in getting visas for travel to Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan, while abolishing visas for short term journeys to Pakistan by foreigners, have singled out Indian nationals as exceptions to this rule. The state of cultural contacts between the two peoples continues to be far from normal. There has, however, been a significant increase in the number of pilgrims who visited Pakistan from India and *vice versa*. During the year under review, 16 pilgrim parties comprising 958 persons visited India from Pakistan. During the same period, 4 pilgrim parties comprising 3,902 individuals visited Pakistan from India.

There was some progress in the repatriation of Indian nationals, who have been imprisoned or interned in Pakistan. The number of persons who were repatriated during this period was 133, leaving a balance of 70 persons. Every effort is being made to expedite the repatriation of these remaining persons. It may, however, be mentioned that the Government of India have no definite information from the Pakistan Government about the exact number of Indian nationals held in Pakistan.

In accordance with the provisions of the Indus Waters' Treaty of 1960, the Indus Waters' Commissioners of India and Pakistan held three meetings during the period under review. At these meetings, the Commission discussed, among other things, the question of reduction of supplies of water to Pakistan as a result of completion of some of the important projects under the Treaty.

The Kutch Award

The International Tribunal to determine and demarcate the border between India and Pakistan in the Gujarat-West Pakistan area gave its Award on February 19, 1968. This involved the determination of the boundary between the erstwhile Indian State of Kutch and the province of Sind as it existed at the time of the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

This Tribunal was constituted under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of June 30, 1965. India nominated Ambassador Ales Bebler, Judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and Ambassador Nasrollah Entezam of Iran was nominated by Pakistan. The Chairman of the Tribunal, Judge Gunnar Lagergren, now President of the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden, was nominated by the United Nations Secretary-General.

The Tribunal commenced its deliberations in Geneva on February 15, 1966. It held 170 meetings in three sessions. The final meeting was held on July 14, 1967.

The position taken up by India before the Tribunal was that the Indo-Pakistan boundary in this sector was well established and that it ran roughly along the northern edge of the Rann as shown in the pre-partition maps.

Reviewing and appraising the combined strength of the evidence relied upon by India and Pakistan, the Tribunal has held that practically the entire Rann belonged to India except the marginal area South of Rahim Ka Bazar,

including Pirol Vala Kun, and Kanjarkot as well as Dhara Banni and Chhad Bet, which have been held to be on the Pakistan side of the alignment. This is on the ground that Pakistan has made out a better and superior title based on effective exercise of jurisdiction. Two inlets on either side of Nagar Parkar have also been held to fall on the Pakistan side of the alignment. It has also been held that the boundary will take in on the Pakistan side, the small area of the jutting out tongues of land in Nagar Parkar. The boundary line claimed by India has been modified only to this extent and it involves an area of approximately 317 sq. miles. The Agreement of June 30, 1965, stipulated as follows :

The decision of the Tribunal shall be binding on both Governments, and shall not be questioned on any ground whatsoever. Both Governments undertake to implement the findings of the Tribunal in full as quickly as possible and shall refer to the Tribunal for decision any difficulties which may arise between them in the implementation of these findings. For that purpose the Tribunal shall remain in being until its findings have been implemented in full.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi unequivocally made it clear in Parliament on February 28, 1968 that India would implement the Award. The Representatives of the two Governments will meet to discuss the matters relating to the demarcation of the boundary determined by the Tribunal.

China

The Chinese Government's hostility and intransigence towards India continued undiminished and manifested itself in a variety of ways. The pressure on India's northern borders was maintained and armed clashes were provoked in Nathu La and Cho La areas. Properties belonging to the Government of India in Shanghai, Lhasa, Yatung and Gartok were arbitrarily taken over by the Chinese authorities by unilaterally tearing up contractual commitments. Places of worship, viz., three Gurudwaras, a Parsi temple and cemetery were arbitrarily confiscated by the Chinese authorities. Anti-Indian sentiment was deliberately whipped up by levelling baseless charges against two Indian diplomats and they were subjected to uncivilised and inhuman behaviour by Chinese mobs.

The armed clashes at Cho La and Nathu La in the months of September and October, 1967 respectively were short and localised. However, the fact that they took place without any provocation from the Indian side and over a border which even by Chinese admission was never in dispute, clearly demonstrates China's attempts to create trouble along the border at places of her choosing. It also demonstrated that the Chinese Government showed no interest whatever in easing the situation through discussions as the Chinese side totally ignored the proposal for a ceasefire and a meeting between the Sector Commanders at Nathu La made by India.

Chinese publicity media have intensified their offensive against India : At first only the Central Government in India was subjected to criticism. As time went on, however, the various State Governments and the "Parliamentary road" itself were subjected to fierce criticism. Chinese propaganda has condemned Parliamentary institutions and has spared no political party, not even the Communist Party of India, right and left. Their commendation at present is only available to the ultra-leftists and those who are said to have been behind the Naxalbari incident. The Naxalbari happenings and other violent and subversive activities were enthusiastically lauded. The visits of Indian leaders abroad and of foreign dignitaries to India appear to irk the Chinese and malicious stories were put out in regard to the motivation of such visits. No effort is spared to exacerbate the differences.

between India and Pakistan and Chinese propaganda does everything to sow misunderstanding between India and Pakistan.

China has even given up the pretence of peaceful co-existence and the summer of 1967 saw the mask taken off from the Chinese face. Consequently China is perhaps more isolated now than ever before. She has quarrelled with almost all her neighbours and erstwhile friends. However, she persists in her overbearing and self-righteous attitude and there is not even a hint of desiring to repair her relations with others. The Government of India have, on more than one occasions, declared that they are keeping the door open for peaceful negotiations on all outstanding disputes and differences in the hope and belief that one day the Chinese people will compel their rulers to revert to the paths of reason, good neighbourliness and peace.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Thailand

The Education Minister of Thailand visited India in July 1967 at the invitation of the Government of India.

Under the patronage of the Prime Minister of Thailand a large image of Buddha cast in bronze was installed in the Thai temple at Bodh Gaya.

The Government of Thailand donated 50 tons of rice for the people of Bihar.

Unfortunately, discussions between India and Thailand concerning a new air agreement were not conclusive and, as a result, the flights of the two national airlines operating between the two countries have been suspended.

Malaysia

Foreign Minister, M. C. Chagla, paid a visit to Malaysia in May 1967. This visit helped to bring the two countries still closer. Shri Chagla had discussions with the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and other Ministers in Malaysia. The Foreign Minister's offer of an Indian glider and technical and other assistance to Malaysia was well received.

The Malaysian Minister of Transport, Tan Sri Haji Sardon Bin Haji Jubir visited India in June, 1967, at the invitation of the Government of India. During the visit, the Air Agreement with Malaysia, which had been drawn up earlier by an Indian Air delegation in Kuala Lumpur, was signed.

To promote closer cooperation in the technical and economic fields, 500 seats for training at various institutions in India were offered to the Malaysian Government. In addition, a large number of Malaysian students are already studying in India.

The Malaysian Government made a contribution of \$ (M) 30,000 for relief in Bihar.

Singapore

The then Foreign Minister, M. C. Chagla, visited Singapore in May 1967 and had discussions with the Prime Minister of Singapore and other Ministers.

The first High Commissioner of Singapore in India presented credentials to the President of India in July 1967. India has had a Mission in Singapore for some years.

There were anxieties regarding the future of people of Indian origin in Singapore, particularly those employed in the British base, consequent on the British decision to withdraw from the base. The Prime Minister of

Singapore and other authorities have, however, made it clear that all citizens regardless of their origin, would have equal rights to remain in Singapore without discrimination. Employment opportunities for non-citizens who include many Indian nationals would, however, be affected.

The Delegation from the Defence Ministry, which visited Malaysia in June 1967, also visited Singapore.

Cambodia

In response to an appeal made by the Cambodian Government to all countries with which Cambodia had diplomatic relations, the Government of India reaffirmed her respect and recognition for the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia within the limits of its present frontiers.

The International Control Commission in Cambodia considered various questions in the context of the increased fighting in Vietnam and the consequent anxieties of Cambodia regarding violation of its frontiers and was successful in resolving some of the immediate problems referred to it.

Laos

His Majesty the King of Laos, accompanied by the Deputy Prime Minister and other Ministers and officials, paid a State visit to India in December 1967. During his talks with the President and Prime Minister, His Majesty emphasised his earnest desire to maintain the neutrality of Laos as envisaged in the Geneva Agreement of 1962 concerning Laos. The Prime Minister conveyed India's support for Laotian neutrality as well as willingness to be of assistance to Laos in various fields. His Majesty also presented Laotian awards to eight members of the Third Indian Medical Team for meritorious service in Laos.

The International Control Commission in Laos faced difficult conditions both as regards its function and finances.

Vietnam

The situation in Vietnam continued to cause serious concern. The aerial bombing of North Vietnam increased in intensity and there was also escalation of the ground fighting. In pursuit of our objective of seeking a peaceful solution to the Vietnam problem, the Government of India continued to make every possible effort, through diplomatic and other channels, to promote conditions which would enable a peaceful solution of the problem. The Defence Minister of India, who led the Indian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly at its last session, expressed, on October 6, 1967, the confidence of the Government of India that an unconditional stoppage of bombing would lead to discussions between the parties concerned for a peaceful settlement. Subsequent events have confirmed this assessment. The Prime Minister as well as other Government spokesmen have also expressed on many occasions, India's vital interest in a peaceful solution of the Vietnam conflict and emphasised that the unconditional stoppage of bombing is the first essential step which would lead to peaceful talks between the parties concerned. India has also supported all peace initiatives inspired by the same objective which had been made by others, and specially that made by U Thant.

In increasingly difficult conditions India continued to shoulder its responsibilities as Chairman of the International Control Commission in the hope that this Commission would ultimately help in the restoration of peace in the area. Though the Commission cannot be very active in the conditions prevailing in Vietnam at present and is facing serious financial difficulties as well, all parties concerned seem desirous of its continuance

in the hope that it could play a more useful role in future when active hostilities cease.

Indonesia

The improved relations between India and Indonesia were further consolidated during the year. Rs. 10 crore credit offered by India to Indonesia has been almost entirely utilised.

At the joint invitation of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, a five-member parliamentary delegation from Indonesia, led by the Speaker of the Indonesian Parliament, visited India in October 1967.

Australia and New Zealand

India's relations with these two Commonwealth countries continued to remain cordial.

The first round of Indo-Australian consultations between the officials of the two Foreign Offices took place in April 1967.

An Indian Parliamentary delegation visited Australia in September-October 1967.

A visit contemplated by the Prime Minister of India had to be postponed following the tragic death of the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt. B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, attended the memorial service at Melbourne. The Prime Minister attended a memorial service held in New Delhi and visited Australia later in May 1968.

The Australian Government has shown great sympathy and interest in helping India to tide over the situation created by drought in India. In July 1967 Australia announced a gift of 1,50,000 tonnes of wheat which was the third such gift by Australia to India.

Fiji

The Chief Minister of Fiji, Ratu-K. K. T. Mara, visited India in September 1967 at the invitation of the Government of India. During the visit, there was a helpful exchange of views regarding the current situation in Fiji.

The Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs accompanied by a Joint Secretary visited Fiji in January 1968.

EAST ASIA

Japan

The growing friendly relations between India and Japan were further strengthened by increased contacts at official as well as unofficial levels.

At the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, Morarji Desai, paid a visit to Japan in August 1967. He had two very useful meetings with the Prime Minister of Japan. He also discussed matters of mutual interest with the Foreign Minister and other members of the Government of Japan and met leaders of business and industry in Japan. An immediate result of the visit was the announcement by the Government of Japan of a softening of the terms of new loans and credits to India.

An agreement was signed in Tokyo in September 1967 under which Japan will give India a credit of \$ 45 million, her seventh in the series. The rate of interest for this credit was reduced from 5.7 per cent to 5.5 per cent and the repayment period was extended from 15 to 18 years. An amount of 2.2 million tons of fertilisers was purchased under the sixth Yen Credit.

The first meeting of the Japan-India Business Cooperation Committee was held in Tokyo in September 1967. A delegation of 10 leading Indian industrialists and businessmen took part in the meeting.

Mr. Kumao Nishimura came to India as a special envoy of the Japanese Foreign Minister to explain his Government's point of view on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

B. R. Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs, represented India at the funeral of the former Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Yoshida.

Messrs. Mitsukoshi organised a special promotion drive for Indian handicrafts and handlooms in April 1967 in Japan. A baby elephant was presented on this occasion.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A special envoy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited India in June/July, 1967 and had talks with the Prime Minister and other Ministers as well as with the senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Republic of Korea

The Eighth Governing Body of the Asian Productivity Organisation held at Seoul in April 1967 was attended by Secretary of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. In April 1967 three persons were sent for training to South Korea under the U.S. Third Country Programme (included in U.S. Aid Assistance) for training administrative and technical personnel in Family Planning and related fields.

A six member Goodwill Mission visited India between August 23 and 27 and discussed matters of commercial and economic interest.

In view of the \$ 11 million rolling stock deal recently concluded with the Republic of Korea, the visit of the Secretary, Railway Board, to that country was of special significance.

In September 1967 two South Korean Government officials arrived in New Delhi to study policies and procedures intended to induce foreign investments.

People's Republic of Mongolia

The Indian Embassy organised a very successful commercial exhibition at Ulan Bator in the month of June 1967.

A Cultural Exchange Programme was signed between the Republic of India and Mongolian People's Republic on January 16, 1968 at New Delhi.

WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA

West Asia was the scene of a major crisis during the year. On May 18, 1967 the Government of India received through their Ambassador in Cairo a verbal message from President Nasser apprising them of the development threatening the security of Arab States. The Prime Minister of India, in her reply, noted with deep concern the developing situation and expressed the hope that peace would be maintained. Subsequently, the U.A.R. demanded, in the exercise of her sovereignty, the withdrawal of the UNEF stationed in Gaza and the Sinai peninsula. The U.N. Secretary-General after consulting the U.N. Advisory Committee on the UNEF and the countries contributing to the force, decided to withdraw the UNEF.

In a statement in the Lok Sabha on May 25, 1967 the Foreign Minister of India stated that since the UNEF could function in the UAR territory

only with the latter's consent, India could not be a party to any procedure which would make the UNEF an occupation force.

When the Security Council met to discuss U Thant's reports on the West Asian situation, India's representative at the U.N. informally circulated an Indian draft resolution aimed at supporting U Thant's recommendations and gaining a "breathing spell" to work out a *modus vivendi* consistent with UAR sovereignty. The Indian draft met with favourable response and it was hoped that in the Security Council meeting scheduled for June 5, 1967 significant progress would be made.

On June 5, 1967, however, Israel launched a massive air and land attack simultaneously upon the UAR, Jordan and Syria. In the light of this sudden development the Indian representative in the Security Council sponsored a draft resolution calling upon the combatants to cease fire and withdraw to the positions held by them before the commencement of hostilities. This draft, tabled before there was any indication of the advantages either side might have acquired, was based on the principle that no territorial advantage should be gained by the use of force. The Indian draft had the support of Mali, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Bulgaria and the USSR, but was opposed by some others who would only agree to a simple ceasefire resolution. India's representative argued, in vain, that a call for ceasefire without simultaneous provision for withdrawal would make the acceptance of ceasefire difficult, if not impracticable. On June 6, the Security Council adopted a resolution asking for ceasefire as a first step. An emergency meeting was convened at the request of the USSR on June 7 and a resolution was finally adopted unanimously *demanding* a ceasefire, again as a first step.

During the hostilities, the Indian contingent with the UNEF suffered some serious casualties at the hands of the Israeli forces. These acts were widely condemned in India as well as abroad.

Following the cessation of hostilities, the Foreign Minister of India, speaking in a special emergency session of the General Assembly, stressed the need for a lasting peace in the area for which the essential first requisite was the return of the armed forces to the positions held before the commencement of hostilities. He emphasised four cardinal principles in this connection. First, it was not open to a country to start a war merely because it felt that a threat to its security existed; the U.N. Charter prescribed various courses of action open to it under such circumstances. Secondly, no aggressor could be permitted to retain the fruits of aggression. Thirdly, it was not permissible for a country to acquire territory of another state in order to strengthen its bargaining power. Finally, rights could not be established, territorial disputes could not be settled and boundaries could not be adjusted through armed conflict. The Foreign Minister of India proposed, in addition, that a special representative of the Secretary-General be appointed to help reduce tension in the area and to ensure the safety and security of the civilian Arab population in areas occupied by Israel and to facilitate the return of refugees. He also proposed that the U.N. Truce Supervisory Organisation should be enlarged and strengthened to ensure strict observance of the General Armistice Agreements.

After protracted discussion, the Emergency Session came to an end without having been able to adopt any substantive resolution regarding the West Asian crisis and the matter was referred back to the Security Council. After intensive consultations, the Security Council finally adopted unanimously on November 22, 1967 a British-sponsored resolution on the issue. As envisaged in the resolution, the U.N. Secretary-General after obtaining the views of all parties concerned appointed Dr. Gunnar Jarring as U.N. Special Representative in the Middle East.

The Government of India fully support the efforts of the United Nations representative, Dr. Jarring, to reach a just solution which would bring peace to the entire region. This, in the Government's view, should ensure not only vacation of territories which were occupied by force but also security and legitimate rights for all the States and rehabilitation of the Palestinian refugees.

There was widespread appreciation, among the Arab nations in West Asia and North Africa, of India's principled stand on the West Asian crisis. Soon after the conflict, the Government of Iraq and Syria requested the Government of India to look after their interests in the United States and the United Kingdom respectively.

Sudan

India's relations with individual countries in the region remained cordial. The President of Sudan paid a State visit to India from April 28 to May 5. During the visit, President Azhari revived his personal contact with Indian leaders after a lapse of 12 years. He was keen to see for himself the progress India has made since 1955, when he visited the country on his way back from the Bandung Conference. While he expressed his admiration in no uncertain terms for the achievements during the intervening decade, he also witnessed the validity of India's secularism in action.

Kuwait

The then Foreign Minister of India, M. C. Chagla, paid a 3-day official visit, to Kuwait in April 1967. He met the Amir, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Minister for Commerce and discussed problems of mutual interest with them. A joint communique was issued at the end of the talks which noted with satisfaction the friendly and cordial relations existing between India and Kuwait and reaffirmed the mutual determination to develop these relations so that they could cover all aspects of mutually beneficial cooperation. The Foreign Minister of Kuwait, as also the Ministers of Commerce and Education, accepted invitations to visit India.

The second Indo-Kuwait Joint Committee meeting was held in Kuwait from April 9 to 15, 1967. It discussed the possibilities of collaboration between India and Kuwait. India has offered to make available the services of Indian technicians and experts to the Government of Kuwait as well as training facilities for Kuwait personnel in various fields.

In keeping with the growing relations between India and Kuwait, a resident Indian Head of Mission, of the rank of an Ambassador was appointed in Kuwait. Previously, India's Ambassador in the Lebanon was concurrently accredited to Kuwait.

Saudi Arabia

An Indian goodwill mission consisting of Prof. Abdul Wahab Bokhari and Hayatullah Ansari, M.P.s, and Moinuddin Harris visited Saudi Arabia during the Haj. The delegation had an audience with the King. Considerable publicity was given in the local press to the activities of the goodwill mission.

Iraq

A seven-member Iraqi delegation led by Mr. Abdul Gani Shandallah visited India from July 15 to 19, 1967. The delegation called on the President of India and also met the Deputy Minister for External Affairs. The delegation was on a goodwill mission.

The People's Republic of Southern Yemen

After more than a century and a quarter of colonial rule, South Arabia achieved independence on November 29, 1967 as the People's Republic of Southern Yemen. India has consistently supported the cause of independence of Aden and South Arabia. In a statement in the Indian Parliament on November 30, the Prime Minister extended recognition and cordial welcome to the new Republic. A two-man technical delegation from India visited Aden between December 13 and 17, 1967 to discuss technical and other assistance needed by the new Republic. Southern Yemen has become the fourteenth member of the Arab League.

During the disturbances in Aden in June 1967 and later several Indians left the colony. The Government of India have declared Aden as a "disturbed area" and granted liberalised Customs and Income Tax clearance concessions to the repatriates. Out of an estimated number of 6,000 Indians living in Aden at the beginning of 1967, about 1,200 are estimated to be remaining there at present.

Iran

The Minister of External Affairs, M. C. Chagla, paid an official visit to Iran from April 17 to 20, 1967. He was received by the Shah of Iran and called on the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. The talks were held in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

The President and Prime Minister of India sent messages of felicitations and gifts to the Shah of Iran on the occasion of his coronation on October 26, 1967. They also attended a function held in this connection by the Indo-Iran Society in New Delhi.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

Excepting South Africa, India's relations with all the independent countries of Africa, south of the Sahara remained friendly. There was increased mutual cooperation with most of these countries, notably Nigeria, Ghana, Zambia, Tanzania, Ethiopia and the colony of Mauritius which became independent in March 1968.

Two new non-Resident Missions were opened, one in the Congo (Brazzaville) and the other in Mali. The Indian Ambassador in the Congo (Kinshasa) is concurrently accredited to the Congo (Brazzaville) while the Ambassador in Guinea is accredited concurrently to Mali. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) opened its Embassy in New Delhi with a former Prime Minister, Brigadier General Mulamba, as its first Ambassador.

In keeping with India's traditional support for the fight against racial discrimination in South Africa, the Government of India agreed to the opening of an office in Delhi by the African National Congress, which is the principal resistance movement and is banned in South Africa. This office, the first in Asia, is expected to mobilise support in India and Asia for the anti-apartheid movement.

India played host to two distinguished visitors from the region. President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia paid a State visit to India from June 14 to 18, 1967. India has consistently supported Zambia in meeting the difficult situation created by the unilateral declaration of independence by Ian Smith in Rhodesia. India's views on the Rhodesian question, which coincide with those of Zambia and the Organisation of African Unity, were reiterated during President Kaunda's visit. The joint communique issued at the end of the visit reaffirmed the view that the only effective way of putting an end to the illegal regime in Rhodesia was through the use of force by Britain.

The Prime Minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewasagar Ramgoolam, visited India in December 1967. The visit, coming on the eve of independence of Mauritius, was significant and symbolised the traditional bonds between India and the island of Mauritius. Sir Seewasagar held talks with the President, the Prime Minister and other Ministers. During a visit to Bombay he met the representatives of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation and the Bank of Baroda.

The position of Indians in some of the East African countries, especially Kenya and Tanzania, continues to be uncertain as a result of the policy of Africanisation adopted in these countries. The policy of Africanisation, as distinguished from nationalisation, has affected a large number of persons of Indian origin in these countries, many of whom have had to leave their countries of domicile and adoption. In Kenya, the recently introduced Immigration Act places severe restrictions on the employment of non-citizens, among whom are many Indian nationals.

India has continued, within and outside the United Nations, to lend her support for the people in Southern Africa struggling under racist, minority regimes. When the Rhodesian issue was discussed at the 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly, India's representative declared that the only way to end the rebellion was for Britain to use force. India's general policy regarding racist regimes in Southern Africa is that positive measures should be taken to employ "international machinery" for the implementation of the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter.

EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

USSR

April 13, 1967, marked the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and the Soviet Union. These years have seen fruitful expansion in Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation in all fields. The occasion was celebrated both in India and the USSR. Public meetings were held by the Soviet-Indian Cultural Society in Moscow and by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in New Delhi. To mark the occasion the institution of *Nehru Awards* for Soviet writers, contributing towards the strengthening of Indo-Soviet friendship, was also announced.

The Twentieth Anniversary of India's Independence was celebrated in the Soviet Union with great enthusiasm. Various receptions and cultural shows were held in Moscow and Tashkent. The visiting Indian artistes and the Soviet artistes gave variety performances in Moscow and Tashkent, which were attended by thousands of Soviet citizens. Functions were also held by the Soviet Publishing House, Soviet-Indian Friendship Society in Moscow and Uzbekistan Union of the Societies of Friendship. Various cultural shows, public meetings, film shows and receptions were attended by high-ranking Soviet officials and large number of Soviet citizens.

The tradition of high-level exchange of visits between India and the USSR continued. The President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain, passed through Moscow in June 1967, on his way to Canada. He was received at the Moscow airport by the Acting President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, visited the USSR in November 1967 to attend the celebration on the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr. Alexei Kosygin, came to India in January 1968 to witness the Republic Day celebrations and stayed on for a week for mutual consultations. Among other prominent visitors from India to the USSR were the Minister of Defence, Swaran Singh, the Education Minister, Triguna Sen, the Labour Minister, Jaisukhlal Hathi and the Ministers of State in the Ministries of Education, Health and Family Planning and Social Welfare. The Soviet

Minister of Fisheries, Mr. A. A. Ishkov, visited India in August 1967 and held talks concerning the Fisheries Project being undertaken with Soviet assistance.

Mutual consultations between the two countries continued and the then Foreign Secretary, C. S. Jha, visited Moscow in July 1967 and delivered a letter from the Prime Minister of India to Chairman Kosygin. The Defence Minister, Swaran Singh, accompanied by the Foreign Secretary, Rajeshwar Dayal, was in the Soviet Union in September 1967, on his way to the U.N. General Assembly session in New York. He held talks with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. A. Gromyko, in Moscow.

A number of important delegations from the Soviet Union came to India during the year. Among these were an eight-member military delegation led by the Soviet Chief of General Staff, Marshal Zakharov, a six-member delegation of Agricultural Specialists led by the Soviet Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. G. I. Vorobiev, and a four-member delegation which came to see the working of Panchayats in Rajasthan. A cultural delegation from India, a thirteen-member delegation of Indian scientists and a delegation on Social Security visited the USSR during the year.

The Soviet Union gave a gift of 100 million doses of freeze-dried small-pox vaccine to India.

Yugoslavia

The customary regular contacts and exchanges of views between Yugoslavia and India were maintained during the year. In April 1967, the Foreign Secretary visited Belgrade to hold talks with the Yugoslav Foreign Office, especially on some aspects of the problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, which was due to be considered by the Disarmament Committee of the United Nations. The officials of the two foreign offices also discussed other problems in international relations as well as matters pertaining to bilateral cooperation. The official meetings were frank on both sides and there was a general agreement on various issues, including the draft treaty on non-proliferation.

The Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, Mr. Marko Nikezic, visited India in June 1967. Earlier, in May, the Deputy Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia was in India. The Indian Foreign Minister, M. C. Chagla, visited Yugoslavia in July 1967 and had talks with President Tito. While Mr. Nikezic came to India as a personal envoy of President Tito to exchange views and coordinate the initiative of the non-aligned countries, especially in relation to the West Asian crisis, Shri Chagla's visit was considered timely in the context of the impasse in the U.N. on steps to resolve the crisis. There was fruitful exchange of views on both occasions and much identity was evident. These visits also served to reinforce the importance of non-alignment and strengthen the ties of the non-aligned countries.

The Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from October 11 to 13, 1967 at the invitation of the President and the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia. She had useful exchange of views with both of them on the current international problems with particular emphasis on the situation in West Asia and Vietnam, the tripartite economic cooperation as well as further promotion of bilateral cooperation. A broad unanimity of views was noted on all major international issues as well as readiness of the two parties to continue their cooperation in the cause of peace and equitable relations in the world. The Indian Minister of Defence Swaran Singh, who was leading India's delegation to the U.N. General Assembly meeting in New York, also joined the discussions in Belgrade.

At the invitation of the Government of India, President Josip Broz Tito, accompanied by Madame Broz, paid a State visit to India in January 1968.

The President of Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of India had talks in which the international situation and the bilateral relations were reviewed. The talks, which were frank and cordial, confirmed the proximity of the views on important international problems and the present situation in the world. On bilateral relations between India and Yugoslavia, the two leaders noted with gratification the developing cooperation in all spheres and re-affirmed their resolve to expand and intensify all-round bilateral cooperation. The tripartite cooperation among India, Yugoslavia and the UAR was also reviewed and the two leaders affirmed their readiness to explore and develop further avenues of collaboration. They also agreed to maintain their common approach to the various issues before the UNCTAD-II in New Delhi.

During the visit of the Transport Minister, a contract was signed for the purchase of three bulk carriers from Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovakia

The Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr. J. Krejci, visited India in January 1967. The delegation led by him participated in the first meeting of the Indo-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Co-operation.

A delegation of members of Parliament headed by S. N. Mishra, M.P. visited Czechoslovakia, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Poland, Hungary and Rumania in September 1967.

Poland

At the invitation of Mr. Jozef Cyrankiewicz, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, paid an official visit to Poland from October 8 to 11, 1967 where she was accorded a warm and cordial welcome. During her visit Shrimati Gandhi was received in audience by Mr. Edward Ochab, Chairman of the Council of State. She also called on Mr. Wladyslaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party. In her talks with the Polish Premier, important international issues as well as problems of mutual interest were discussed. The Indian Foreign Secretary, Rajeshwar Dayal, discussed separately with the Polish Foreign Minister the situation in Vietnam, the role of International Control Commission and the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Rumania

A three-member cultural delegation from Rumania led by Mr. Wasile Gliga, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, visited India in May 1967. During their visit an agreement on cultural exchange programme for 1967-69 was signed.

At the invitation of Mr. Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi paid an official visit to Rumania in October 1967. The Prime Minister and the members of her entourage were welcomed with warm hospitality by the Rumanian Government and people. The Prime Minister was received by the President of Rumania as well as by Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party. During the talks they expressed themselves in favour of maintaining the sanctity of established borders inviolate and developing inter-state relations on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. The two Premiers agreed that conditions were favourable for increasing technical, economic and industrial cooperation between India and Rumania.

Bulgaria

A Bulgarian delegation headed by Mr. Tano Tzolov, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited India during April 1967. During their visit an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two Governments was signed in which the Government of Bulgaria offered a credit of Rs. 112.5 million at an interest of 2.5 per cent per annum, repayable through the sale of Indian goods.

At the invitation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, paid an official visit to Bulgaria from October 13 to 16, 1967. This was the first visit by an Indian Prime Minister to Bulgaria. The people of Bulgaria accorded her a heart-warming and spontaneous welcome which fully reflected the friendly feelings they had for the people of India.

WESTERN EUROPE

The United Kingdom

There was a steady improvement in friendly relations between India and the U.K. which earlier had undergone strain and stress.

India received several prominent visitors from the U.K., and some Ministers, Parliamentarians, officials and non-officials from India visited Britain. Dr. Zakir Husain, President of India, stopped for a day each in London on June 25 and July 2, 1967 on his way to and back from Canada on the occasion of his State visit to that country. The Deputy Prime Minister visited London in September 1967 and exchanged views with the U.K. Government on subjects of mutual interest. India continued to get economic and technical assistance from the country. S. S. Dhawan, ex-Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was appointed as the new Indian High Commissioner in the U.K.

France

India's relations with France continued to be cordial and cultural and economic contacts between the two countries increased during the year.

A French Parliamentary delegation led by the President of the Economic Affairs Committee visited India in January 1967. Mr. Alphand, Secretary General of the French Foreign Office, accompanied by Madame Alphand, paid an official visit to India in January, 1968. Several Ministers of the Government of India and Members of Parliament also visited France during 1967. The Deputy Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, visited France in October 1967 and had talks with Mr. Debre, the French Finance Minister. Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, also visited France during 1967.

France continued to offer technical and economic assistance to this country under various programmes. As a member of the Aid-India Club, France is one of the leading aid-givers to India. The French Government has also been offering scholarships, fellowships, and training facilities under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme.

India's trade with France continued to be heavily tilted in favour of the latter. During 1966-67, India's imports from France were of the value of Rs. 20.49 lakhs as against exports during the same period of Rs. 11.62 lakhs. This represented a deficit of Rs. 8.87 lakhs for India. Talks are however, going on for furthering exports to France.

C. S. Jha, who was appointed Ambassador of India to France after Rajeshwar Dayal took over as the Foreign Secretary, presented his credentials to the President of France on September 16, 1967.

The Netherlands

The Government of the Netherlands offered assistance to the Government of India in improving agricultural production in Bihar by increasing the amount of water available for irrigation. A maximum amount of DFL 1,000,000 earmarked for this purpose, is to be utilised in carrying out a survey of sub-soil water in a selected area in Bihar by geological and geophysical methods, supplemented by actual drilling of a few wells. A second project to be undertaken by the Government of the Netherlands was designed to improve the nutritional value of the common diet of the people by the addition of lysine in order to up-grade the protein content of food. The Netherlands' contribution to this project would consist of the supply of staple food supplemented with lysine and supported with the necessary equipment and experts. The Netherlands has also offered to establish a Child Aid Project in India.

A baby elephant was presented to the Zoo at Amsterdam in August 1967 by the Ambassador of India in the Netherlands, as a gift from the children of India to the children of the Netherlands.

Belgium

An agreement was signed under which Belgium would provide a loan of BF 60 million to India for the purchase of commodities and services of Belgian origin. This was the first government to government aid provided by Belgium to India, the previous Belgian assistance having been in the form of suppliers' credit through the Aid-India Club. The present credit, repayable over a period of 20 years with a grace period of 5 years, carries an interest of 3 per cent per annum.

The Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Zakir Husain, the then Vice-President of India, passed through Frankfurt on his way back from the United States of America in April 1967. He was met at the airport by the Federal Minister for Refugees, Mr. Von Hassel and officials of the Foreign Office.

The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, passed away on April 19, 1967. Messages of condolence were sent on this occasion by the President and the Prime Minister of India. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, M.P., attended the funeral of Dr. Adenauer as India's special envoy.

The Minister for Federal Property, Mr. Kurt Schmuechker, paid an unofficial visit to India in July 1967.

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Kurt Georg Kiesinger, paid a 3-day official visit to India in November 1967. This first official visit by a Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany enabled the leaders of the two countries to personally review the mutually beneficial relations which have long existed between the two countries. During the talks, the two Heads of Government noted the broad similarity of views on current international problems, held by both the countries. They agreed that, in order to enable a continuing exchange of views, the Foreign Ministers of India and the Federal Republic of Germany or their representatives should meet once a year, alternately in Bonn and in New Delhi. The economic and commercial relations between the two countries were also reviewed and the Federal Chancellor affirmed his Government's desire to continue and strengthen the economic, scientific and technological cooperation existing between the two countries. They also declared their intention to enter into a cultural agreement and welcomed the proposed establishment of an Institute of German Studies at the Nehru University.

Austria

The Government of Austria offered a number of scholarships/training posts at the Hotel Training Centre in Salzburg for 1967-68. Four candidates sponsored by the Government of India were selected.

The Austrian Catholic Women's Association has offered, through the Government of Austria, to help the Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum, Kerala, to set up a new institute for advanced studies in Chemistry. The offer is under the consideration of the authorities concerned.

Portugal

The continued detention in Portugal of two Indian nationals—Mohan Laxman Ranade and Telo Mascarenhas—greatly exercised Indian public opinion and repeated references to this have been made in Parliament and elsewhere. The Government of Mexico has played a very constructive role in discharging their responsibilities for protection of Indian interests in Portugal.

Turkey

Mr. Ihsan Sabri Caglayamgil, Foreign Minister of Turkey, accompanied by the Hon'ble Muammer Baykam and senior officials of the Government of Turkey paid an official visit to India in January 1968. During their stay in New Delhi the Foreign Minister of Turkey had discussions with the Prime Minister of India, Deputy Prime Minister, Commerce Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs on national and international issues. The Foreign Minister of Turkey was also received by the President of India.

THE AMERICAS

USA

The traditional friendship between India and USA based on common democratic values was manifest during the year, in spite of divergence of views over some international issues. The understanding between the two countries was promoted further by a succession of high level visits which served to keep both countries informed of each other's views. The visit of the Deputy Prime Minister of India in September 1967 attracted considerable attention as it coincided with the Chinese attempt to stir up trouble on the Sikkim border. He told the American leaders and public India's determination to defend itself. He also reiterated India's resolve to achieve its social and economic goals despite the present economic difficulties.

Other prominent visitors to the USA from India included the Ministers of Commerce, Transport and Shipping, and Tourism and Civil Aviation. The former US Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon, visited India in April 1967. He held discussions with the Prime Minister and other leaders. Senator Hart and Percy besides Governor Romney were other important visitors from USA. Some senior State Department officials, including Mr. Eugene Rostow, Under Secretary for Political Affairs, Mr. J. Yaeger, Head of the Policy Planning Division, and Mr. L. Battle, Assistant Secretary, also visited India. Ambassador Raymond Hare came to India as President Johnson's special envoy. Governor Romney, a declared candidate for the Republican nomination, came on a visit in December 1967-January 1968.

Faced with a second successive year of drought, India has had to look abroad for a considerable portion of its foodgrain requirements. The response of the USA in this regard has been most generous. Shipments of

foodgrains under PL 480 programme, totalling about 4.7 million tonnes from January 1967 to October 1967 have helped India to tide over the serious shortages. The latest agreement, signed in December 1967, makes provision for the supply of 3.5 million tonnes of foodgrains to India in the first half of 1968. This agreement follows the one, signed in September 1967, for 1 million tonnes of foodgrains. Earlier in 1967, an agreement for 1.6 million tonnes of foodgrains was signed in June, and another for 1.95 million tonnes in April. With a brighter outlook for the current season, it is expected that India's need for food assistance will be reduced appreciably in the coming year. Together with the food aid, the USA has continued to make substantial contributions in the form of economic and technical assistance to India's development plans. It is reported that the U.S. Congress has voted large cuts in the total foreign aid appropriations for that country. India is likely to feel the effect of this by way of diminished economic assistance.

Canada

1967, being Canada's Centennial Year, was the occasion in that country for widespread celebrations, of which the most spectacular was the great Montreal Fair known as EXPO '67. India's active participation in the celebrations was an expression of the close and warm relations that exist between the two countries. President Zakir Husain visited Canada on this occasion and was received with great warmth and cordiality.

The Indian pavillion in EXPO '67, which attracted large crowds, was presented as a gift to the City of Montreal by the Commerce Minister, Dinesh Singh, at the conclusion of the Fair.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, visited Canada from September 16 to 19, 1967.

Canada responded generously and promptly to the grave situation created in India by drought by gifting wheat worth \$ 50 million, in addition to the supply of foodgrains on loan terms. The programme of Canadian economic assistance to India steadily increased both in volume and in its effectiveness. Among new programmes initiated with Canadian assistance is the scheme to build a nuclear power station in Rajasthan, for which Canada has given a loan of \$ 38.5 million. Canada has also given loans of \$ 11.85 million and \$ 10 million for the purchase of industrial plant and raw materials and a loan of \$ 19.5 million for the Iddiki project in Kerala.

The Caribbean and Latin America

The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Morarji Desai, visited some of the countries in these regions during his tour abroad from September 6 to October 5, 1967. He visited Trinidad and Tobago to attend the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference. Later he went to Brazil to attend the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. He also paid a two-day visit to Venezuela at the invitation of the Venezuelan Government where he received a warm welcome.

The Minister of External Affairs of Brazil, Mr. Jose de Magalhaes Pinto, accompanied by Mrs. Magalhaes Pinto and officials, paid a visit to India from February 1 to 6, 1968, as guests of the Government of India. The highlight of the visit was the signing of the Trade Agreement between India and Brazil.

In Brazil, a low cost housing colony in Niteroi, Capital of the State of Rio-de-Janeiro, was named after Mahatma Gandhi. A school, also named after Mahatma Gandhi, was founded in Porto Alegre. The Legislative

Assembly of the State of Guanabara in Brazil held a special session of the Assembly to pay homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi on October 2, 1967.

In appreciation of these gestures, the Embassy of India in Rio-de-Janeiro presented to the Archbishop of Rio-de-Janeiro a sum of Rs. 7,277, being the profits on the sale of Indian handicrafts and objects of art at a charity fair arranged by the Embassy.

Senator Arnon de Mello of Brazil visited India in November 1967, to study the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy in India. He stayed in Bombay from November 7 to 10, 1967 as a guest of the Department of Atomic Energy. He visited the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

An Indian delegation led by Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Planning attended the 18th Session of the International Planned Parenthood Federation held in Santiago, Chile in April 1967. The contribution made by the Indian delegation to the proceedings of the Conference was appreciated widely.

The small Indian community of Chile made a contribution of about Rs. 7,500 to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund.

A cultural delegation led by Rev. Father Ismael Quile, Vice-Rector of the El Salvador University, Buenos Aires, visited India from January 12 to 23, 1967.

Out of the sum of Rs. 11,178 collected at a charity fete arranged by the Embassy of India, Buenos Aires, a sum of Rs. 5,589 was donated to the National Emergency Fund of Argentina set up for helping the victims of the floods in Buenos Aires. The balance of Rs. 5,589 has been remitted to India as a donation to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

The Government of India have endowed a Chair of Indian Studies at the West Indies University, Trinidad. An Indian professor has been selected for this Chair.

Senator Hamilton Maurice, President of the Senate, Trinidad and Tobago, visited India in November 1967 as a guest of the Government of India.

Blankets, antibiotics and vaccines worth Rs. 5,500 were sent to Bolivia as emergency relief for flood-stricken people there.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

United Nations General Assembly

The 22nd session of the United Nations General Assembly commenced on September 19 and ended on December 19, 1967. Besides the regular session, the General Assembly was convened in two special sessions during the year. Mr. Corneliu Manescu of Rumania was elected as the President of the Assembly. The People's Republic of Southern Yemen, comprising the former British territories of Aden and the Federation of South Arabia was admitted as the 123rd Member of the United Nations on December 14, 1967.

At the elections held during the session of the General Assembly, India was re-elected to the Economic and Social Council for a further term of three years, beginning from January 1, 1968. At the 23rd session of the Commission on Human Rights, held in Geneva, from February 20 to March 23, 1967, the leader of the Indian delegation, K. C. Pant, M.P., was elected Vice-Chairman of the Commission. India was also elected to the U.N. Council for South-West Africa, established by a resolution of the Fifth Special Session of the General Assembly.

At the 22nd regular session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of the Indian delegation, Swaran Singh, drew special attention to the Vietnam

problem. He said that the first step towards peace was for the United States to halt its bombing of North Vietnam, to be followed by cessation of all hostilities and commencement of negotiation for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem. On the West Asian situation he reiterated India's stand that a settlement should be based on (a) the complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces from areas occupied by them during the recent hostilities, (b) respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of each state in the region and (c) the safeguarding of the rights of the Arab refugees.

At the special session of the General Assembly, convened to consider the question of South-West Africa, India co-sponsored a resolution with 78 other countries, which was adopted on May 19, 1967. The resolution established an eleven-member UN Council for South-West Africa to administer the territory until its independence on a date to be fixed in accordance with the wishes of the people. The Council was required to be based in the territory and to establish contact with the South African authorities with a view to laying down procedures for the transfer of the territory. Mr. Constantin A. Stravropoulos, Legal Counsel of the UN, was appointed the acting United Nations Commissioner for South-West Africa. The South African Government, however, refused to have any discussions with the Council.

At the regular session, India co-sponsored a resolution, which was adopted on December 16, condemning South African refusal and calling upon her to withdraw from the territory unconditionally and without delay. The resolution also requested the Security Council to take all appropriate measures to enable the UN Council for South-West Africa to discharge its functions.

The Special Committee of 33 on peace-keeping operations continued its work and on the basis of its recommendations a resolution was adopted by the Fifth Special Session of the General Assembly on May 23, 1967. This resolution renewed its appeal to all Member States, principally to the developed countries, to make voluntary contributions to overcome the continuing financial difficulties of the United Nations. At the regular session, India co-sponsored a resolution which renewed the mandate of the special committee and suggested that steps be undertaken on matters relating to facilities, services and personnel to be provided by Member States for peace-keeping.

The Indian contingent in the UN Emergency Forces stationed in the UAR territory and Gaza was withdrawn, consequent on the withdrawal of the UNEF by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as requested by the UAR.

As a member of the UN Security Council, India participated in the Council's deliberations on the West Asian crisis.

India continued to participate in the work of the special committee of twenty-four nations on the Implementation of the Declaration of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Indian representatives took part in the special committee's meetings held in the Congo, Zambia and Tanzania in May-June, 1967. In the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, India co-sponsored a resolution on Southern Rhodesia which was later adopted by the General Assembly. The resolution declared that the only effective and speedy way for the UK to end the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia was through force and that sanctions, in order to achieve their objectives, would have to be comprehensive and mandatory and backed by force. On the territories under Portuguese administration, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on November 17, which condemned the colonial war waged

by Portugal and urged that country to apply the principle of self-determination to its colonies without any delay. The General Assembly also considered the report of the special committee of twenty-four nations and recommended de-colonisation measures to be taken in regard to Fiji, Gibraltar, Ifni, Spanish Sahara, Equatorial, Guinea, French Somaliland, Oman, Falkland Islands and 26 other small territories.

The special committee of twenty-four adopted a resolution, co-sponsored by India, deploring the dismemberment of Mauritius and Seychelles by the administering power. The Indian representative pointed out during the debate that the reported establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean territory would be in violation of General Assembly resolutions and the United Nations Charter.

In the Fourth Committee, India co-sponsored with 61 other countries a resolution, which was later adopted by the General Assembly on December 7, 1967 strongly condemning the exploitation of the colonial territories and people and the methods practised in the territories by foreign financial, economic and other interests.

At the 43rd session of the Economic and Social Council, held in Geneva, the Indian delegation introduced a resolution on the Second UN Conference on Trade and Development. This resolution received considerable support from the delegations of the developing countries and was adopted by the Council. It recognised the importance of the UNCTAD-II as a forum for the adoption of additional measures for the acceleration of economic development of the developing countries and expressed the hope that substantial progress would be achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the UNCTAD-I before the commencement of the second session.

The Commission on Human Rights, to which India was re-elected considered, *inter alia*, the question of a draft International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Religious Intolerance and forwarded it to the Economic and Social Council for consideration by the General Assembly.

The General Assembly has designated the year 1968, in which falls the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as the International Year for Human Rights. The Government of India has constituted a National Committee to co-ordinate its observance in India. On the eve of the International Year, the President of India issued a message urging greater understanding of human rights and their extension to areas where they are now denied.

Disarmament

The 18-Nation Disarmament Committee, of which India is a member, re-convened in February 1967, and continued in session until December 14, 1967, except for a brief recess of 6 weeks. The session discussed principally the question of a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. The USA and the USSR had tabled separate, but identical, drafts of a treaty. Amendments to the draft were proposed by Sweden, Mexico, Rumania, Brazil, the UAR, Italy and the UK but were not voted upon. Sweden proposed a complete formulation of Article III concerning International Control which had been left blank in the USA-USSR draft treaties. The Indian representative, who took part in the debate, made detailed comments on the draft. He urged that the treaty, to be acceptable, should conform fully with the resolution of the General Assembly 2028(XX). At the XXII regular session of the UN General Assembly, the Chairman of the Indian delegation emphasised that any draft non-proliferation treaty should not adversely affect the development of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes in non-nuclear-weapon-states.

The 22nd session of the UN General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions on the subjects of disarmament and peaceful uses of atomic energy. India co-sponsored a resolution, which was adopted, recommending the total suspension of all nuclear weapons tests. India also voted for a resolution urging all states to undertake negotiation concerning the conclusion of a Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. The Assembly also adopted a resolution requesting the ENDC to submit, on or before March 15, 1968 a full report on the negotiation regarding the draft treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. On Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare plans for a Fourth International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to be held in 1970 or 1971. On Outer Space, the Assembly called on all states, which had not yet done so, to sign the Outer Space Treaty. At the Fifth Special Session of the General Assembly, India co-sponsored a resolution on holding a UN Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at Vienna from August 14 to 27, 1968.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

India continued to be represented on practically all the important organs of FAO, viz., the council, the committee on commodity problems, committee on fisheries and inter-governmental committee of the world food programme. India also took part in the various training centres, courses, symposia, seminars and study groups jointly organised by the FAO and other organisations of the United Nations.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Conference, in 51 sessions held so far, has adopted 128 Conventions and 131 Recommendations. Of these, India has ratified 29 Conventions. Apart from formal ratification, the main provisions of a number of other Conventions and Recommendations are being implemented to the extent possible.

The 51st session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1967 was attended by a Tripartite delegation from India. Tripartite delegations/experts from India attended the meetings of the sixth session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, Tripartite Technical Meeting on the Wood Working Industries, Twentieth session of the Joint Maritime Commission, Meeting of Experts on the Safe use of Benzene and Solvents containing Benzene, Meeting of Experts on Minimum Wage Fixing and related problems with special reference to developing countries and Meeting of Consultants on Young Workers' Problems.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office met thrice during 1967. The sessions were attended by the Indian Government representative.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

India, one of the founder-members of UNESCO, continued to strengthen her relations with the Organisation. The Regional Centre for Educational Planners, Administrators, and Supervisors in Asia, set up by the Government of India in collaboration with UNESCO, was renamed as the Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. The 8th training course of 5 months duration for Educational Planners and Administrators commenced on September 1, 1967 with an Orientation conference to which educationists from outside were invited. The course was organised both in

English and French. Twenty-two participants from 11 Asian countries were awarded fellowships.

The Education Secretary, P. N. Kirpal, who is the Indian Member of the Executive Board of UNESCO attended the 76th and 77th sessions of the Board held in Paris in 1967. He also attended the three meetings of the Special Committee of the Executive Board. One of the main problems considered by the Board and the Special Committee is the re-constitution of the Board itself in order to give greater representation to Asia. The Board is considering a proposal for regional groupings of States as a result of which the number of seats for Asia will be raised from 3 to 5. The Government of India agreed to the request of UAR Government for the export of generating sets instead of re-inforced steel concrete bars from India to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs out of the total contribution of Rs. 28 lakhs promised earlier for the preservation of Nubian monuments. UNESCO has been informed of this decision. India participated in the meeting of Government experts for preparation of draft recommendations on the preservation of cultural property endangered by public and private works, which was held in Paris from March 11 to 20, 1968.

The UNESCO Research Centre on Social and Economic Development in South Asia, located in New Delhi, has ceased to be a part of UNESCO and merged with the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University, on January 1, 1967. The Government of India, however, intends to retain the Pan-Asian character of the Institute and gives financial assistance for its operation. UNESCO has also promised financial assistance to meet the cost of UNESCO expert on social sciences for two years for holding the annual meetings of the Consultative Committee which draw up the programme of the Centre, and to hold a Refresher Course in 1968.

The Indian National Commission for UNESCO, which has been set up by the Government of India to cooperate with UNESCO and disseminate information about UNESCO in India and work for its ideals of international cooperation and peace, conducted three workshops in Education for International Understanding for Principals and teachers of secondary schools and teacher training institutions. The Commission participated in several UNESCO's regional projects and obtained financial assistance for institutions in India from UNESCO.

One important step taken by the Commission in cooperation with UNESCO was to arrange publication in Hindi and Tamil of UNESCO's International periodical "The Courier". The Hindi edition is being published by the Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi, and the Tamil edition by the Southern Language Book Trust, Madras. The Commission also participated in several exhibitions of children's art held outside India.

UNESCO at its 14th General Conference held in Paris in November 1966 invited the Member States and the Director General of UNESCO to make advance preparations for observance of the period from October 2, 1968 to October 2, 1969 as Gandhi Centenary Year. It has also offered assistance amounting to \$ 3,000 in 1968 to meet the expenditure on the preparatory work for the centenary. The Education Secretary, who is the Secretary General of the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO, has written to the heads of Indian missions abroad and Secretaries of the National Commissions of UNESCO in foreign countries about the celebration of the Gandhi Centenary in foreign countries.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

The WHO provided a sum of \$ 796,864 under its regular budget and \$ 481,039 under the United Nations Development Programme and other funds for the implementation of health projects in India during 1967. For 1968, it has provided \$ 1,515,415 under its regular budget and \$ 9,09,929

under the United Nations Development Programme. The Government of India's contributions to the WHO during 1967 amounted to \$ 879,330.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF Executive Board at its meeting held in June 1967 approved allocations to India totalling \$ 7,698,000 for 1967-68. The sum covers a large number of projects varying from applied nutrition to emergency drought relief. Total allocation from UNICEF up to June 1967 amounted to \$ 65,065,455 while India's total contribution up to 1967-68 was \$ 7,811,333. India was a member of the Executive Board of the UNICEF and its tenure ended on January 31, 1968.

Kennedy Round

India has been participating in international trade and tariff conferences with a view to securing the reduction of the obstacles confronting India's export trade. One such recent exercise was the "Kennedy Round" Trade Conference held under the auspices of GATT whose results are being implemented beginning from 1968. This conference was the largest among the series of negotiations for reduction of tariff barriers sponsored under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff during the last 21 years.

It was hoped that the "Kennedy Round" negotiations would widen the opportunities for developing countries to increase their export incomes so that they might be able to reduce their adverse trade balances and be in a better position to import the requirements and implement the economic development programmes. Though the results of the conference do not provide a complete answer to the problems of India and other developing countries, it has led to the lowering of import tariffs in a number of important markets. It is hoped that these facilities would benefit India's export trade significantly.

Tripartite Conference

Another important outcome of the "Kennedy Round" conference is the better appreciation of the need for finding appropriate solutions to the problems of expansion of trade among the developing countries. The heads of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic and India who met together in 1966, therefore, came to the conclusion that arrangements for greater cooperation among themselves in the fields of trade, industry and other economic activity should be concluded as soon as possible. Following their decision, detailed negotiations were held between the three governments which led to the signing of the Agreement for expansion of trade among the three countries on a preferential basis. The Agreement was implemented on April 1, 1968 bringing into force preferential tariff rates of import duty in all the three countries for their mutual trade in respect of a common list of products. The margin of preferences which is at present 40 per cent as of the existing effective rates of duty will be increased to 50 per cent in April 1969.

The Tripartite Agreement is open for participation of all other developing countries and it is hoped that participation in the Agreement would be enlarged on the basis of mutual advantage.

Extension of Textile Arrangement

The Long-term Arrangement for Trade in Cotton Textiles concluded in October 1962 for a period of five years ended on September 30, 1967. A number of countries desired the extension of the life of the Arrangement for a further period of three years. India participated in these discussions as well as in bilateral discussions for securing greater access to markets for her cotton textile products. On the basis of these bilateral arrange-

ments, India agreed, and later signed, the Protocol relating to the extension of the Arrangement for the period ending September 30, 1970.

Under the bilateral arrangements increased quotas have been obtained for export of cotton textiles to important markets like USA, E.E.C., etc., over the three-year period.

European Economic Community

For a number of years now, India has been maintaining continuous pressure on the European Economic Community for the evolution of suitable measures to improve the chronic balance of trade position *vis-a-vis* the Community. Quite recently, the Community was urged to enter into negotiations with India urgently with a view to concluding a comprehensive trade agreement. The need for concluding such an agreement has become even more urgent with the impending completion of the Customs Union and the establishment of a free trade regime for intra-EEC trade and the adoption of a single trade policy *vis-a-vis* third countries, with effect from July 1, 1968.

Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD II)

The Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was convened in New Delhi from February 1 to March 29, 1968. The Conference was envisaged as a new and potentially decisive stage in the continuing pursuit of the objectives of formulating and carrying into effect new development-oriented trade and aid policies through the combined efforts of the entire international community. The developing countries had earlier in their Ministerial meeting held at Algiers in October 1967 adopted the Charter of Algiers embodying a programme of action by the international community.

India played a leading part in the second UNCTAD. The Minister of Commerce was elected unanimously as the President of the Conference. India was also one of the members of the Coordinating Committee of the Group of '77' of the Developing Countries.

Though the Conference met in an atmosphere of eager anticipation, the results achieved by it were disappointing. At best, the Conference could be described as a modest success. Some of the tangible gains are—

- (i) Agreement on specific courses of action in the immediate future in regard to cocoa, sugar, natural rubber, oil seeds and oils and creation of inter-governmental consultation machinery on other commodities such as tea, iron and manganese ore, pepper, mica, shellac etc. which are also of interest to India.
- (ii) Agreement in principle on generalised non-discriminatory preferences to be granted by the developed countries in favour of developing countries and the establishment of a special committee of the Trade and Development Board for holding further consultations with a view to evolving an implementation scheme by early 1970.
- (iii) An agreement in principle on the transfer of resources by the developed countries to the extent of 1 per cent of GNP.

A number of issues were also remitted to the continuing machinery of the UNCTAD including the Trade and Development Board for further studies, consultations and action. At the instance of the Indian delegation, the Conference urged member-states to explore ways and means of assisting the continuing machinery in the discharge of the responsibilities now placed on it. An Indian proposal suggesting some innovations so as to make the machinery of UNCTAD less cumbersome and more effective and to invest it with the competence to initiate proposals and holding consultations with a view to achieving agreed conclusions for implementation would

be considered in due course by the Trade and Development Board and eventually by the General Assembly itself.

The Conference expressed its unanimous appreciation and gratitude to the Government and people of India by passing a resolution commending the great efforts made by the Indian authorities to contribute to the smooth functioning of the services generously placed at the disposal of the Conference.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The 23rd annual session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was held in Tokyo from April 3 to 7, 1967. It coincided with the completion of the first two decades of the Commission and therefore the 20th Anniversary of ECAFE was commemorated on this occasion.

The session unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Executive Secretary of the ECAFE to :

- (i) constitute a Study Group of Government representatives for preparing a practical plan of action in different fields of regional economic co-operation particularly expansion of trade in the region; and
- (ii) convene a Ministerial Conference of the countries of the region to examine the report of the Study Group for consideration of suitable arrangements for implementing the proposals for regional co-operation with special reference to the expansion of trade.

The session also approved several regional co-operation projects and adopted resolutions on important subjects such as (i) the establishment of Asian Coconut Research Institute (ii) holding of the 2nd Asian International Trade Fair in Tehran (Iran) in 1969, (iii) creation of Asian Statistical Institute to be located in Tokyo (Japan), (iv) the financing of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning for the second five-year period 1969-73, (v) preparations for UNCTAD-II, etc..

India also took part in the Seminar on Financial Aspects of Trade Expansion held in August 1967, the 11th Session of the Committee on Trade held in January 1968, the 20th Session of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources held in February 1968, 3rd and 4th Session of Asian Industrial Development Council held in September, 1967 and February 1968 respectively, and the 16th Session of the Committee on Transport and Communications held in February 1968, under the auspices of ECAFE.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF and holds the fifth largest quota in the Fund. From the inception of the Fund up to March 31, 1968, India purchased foreign currencies of the value of Rs. 817.50 crores from the Fund, out of which a sum of Rs. 480 crores was re-paid.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund, held in Rio-de-Janeiro in September 1967, was attended by the Deputy Prime Minister, who is the Governor for India.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share in its capital. Loans granted by the Bank up to December 31, 1967 amounted to Rs. 762.32 crores for various projects in the public and private sectors. Out of this a sum of Rs. 641.75 crores was actually drawn up to that date. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include :

- (i) import of essential materials and components for Railways; (ii) purchase

of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (iii) power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (iv) purchase of aircraft by Air-India Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Maharashtra, (vii) expansion programmes of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and India Iron and Steel Company, (viii) installation of thermal power station at Trombay near Bombay, (ix) import of material and equipment for construction of transmission lines by the State Electricity Boards and some power companies, (x) extension of the thermal power station at Kothagudam (stage II) in Andhra Pradesh, (xi) development of coal industry in the private sector, and (xii) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies. IBRD has also assisted India in arranging meetings of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance.

United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (UNEPTA)

India sent out about 1,800 trainees and received approximately 1,850 experts and equipment worth \$ 8 million by the end of 1966. India's yearly contribution which stood at Rs. 40,47,619 since 1963 was increased to Rs. 63,75,000 for the year 1966 following devaluation of the rupee. Rs. 19,51,297.50 were contributed towards the living expenses of experts during the year 1967.

International Development Association (IDA)

India is a founder-member of the Association, which is an affiliate of the IBRD. It has extended credits amounting to Rs. 666.8 crores to India for construction of national highways, irrigation and power projects in different States, flood protection and drainage projects in Punjab, development of Bombay port, expansion of tele-communications and railways, import of materials, components, spare parts and miscellaneous items of manufacturing equipment by certain specific industries. A sum of Rs. 570.3 crores had been utilised up to the end of 1966.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

IFC is another affiliate of the IBRD, which supplements the activities of the latter by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in member countries, particularly in the less developed areas. India is a member of IFC which had made a total investment of Rs. 15.42 crores by the end of December 1968 in eight Indian companies engaged in the production of fertilisers, caustic soda, balls and bearings pumps, etc.

UN Special Fund

India's contribution to United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund Component) has been at the level of \$ 21,50,000 in non-convertible Indian rupees since 1963. Consequent on devaluation, the rupee contribution was increased from Rs. 1,02,38,095 to Rs. 1,61,25,000 beginning from the year 1966.

Up to January 1968, 48 Indian projects involving a total commitment of about \$ 47 million were approved for assistance from the Special Fund Component of the United Nations Development Programme.

Colombo Plan

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, India has provided training facilities to

3,820 nominees from various countries up to December 31, 1967. These trainees came from Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Nepal, New Zealand, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Mauritius, Tanzania and Uganda. Services of Indian experts were also provided in the fields of life insurance nationalisation, entomology, taxation, leather technology, cashewnut growing, statistical quality control, irrigation, transport, small-scale industries, training in steel production, agriculture, plan publicity and for the Tonle Sap sector of Mekong River Valley Project.

Up to the end of June 1967, India received the services of 435 foreign experts and training facilities for 4,665 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, banking, labour administration, trade unionism, printing, etc.

Since the beginning of the Plan, India has received financial assistance from the following countries: Australia Rs. 36.38 crores, New Zealand Rs. 6.06 crores, Canada Rs. 316.43 crores and UK Rs. 2.04 crores up to December 31, 1967.

Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank, established in 1966 on the pattern of the World Bank to promote economic co-operation and development in the Asian region, has started functioning from Manila. India with a share capital of \$ 93 million is the second largest regional shareholders of the Bank, Japan contributing \$ 200 million.

CHAPTER XXVIII
LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1967

Sl. No.	Bill	When introduced	When passed by the originating Chamber	When passed/returned by the other Chamber	Date of President's assent	Inst. in Chamber
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	The Appropriation Bill, 1967 ..	27-3-67	27-3-67	30-3-67	31-3-67	L.S.
2	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967 ..	27-3-67	27-3-67	30-3-67	31-3-67	L.S.
3	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1967 ..	28-3-67	28-3-67	30-3-67	31-3-67	L.S.
4	The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 1967 ..	28-3-67	28-3-67	30-3-67	31-3-67	L.S.
5	The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation Bill, 1967 ..	28-3-67	28-3-67	30-3-67	31-3-67	L.S.
6	The Goa, Daman and Diu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967 ..	28-3-67	28-3-67	30-3-67	31-3-67	L.S.
7	The Rajasthan Appropriation Bill, 1967 ..	28-3-67	28-3-67	31-3-67	31-3-67	L.S.
8	The Rajasthan Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967 ..	28-3-67	28-3-67	31-3-67	31-3-67	L.S.
9	The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1967 ..	18-3-67	29-3-67	3-4-67	4-4-67	L.S.
10	The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	20-3-67	4-4-67	7-4-67	10-4-67	R.S.
11	The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	18-3-67	5-4-67	8-4-67	11-4-67	L.S.
12	The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Amendment Bill, 1967 ..	20-3-67	7-4-67	10-4-67	12-4-67	L.S.
13	The Finance Bill, 1967 ..	20-3-67	8-4-67	11-4-67	12-4-67	L.S.
14	The Land Acquisition (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1967 ..	18-3-67	6-4-67	10-4-67	12-4-67	L.S.
15	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	3-4-67	8-4-67	11-4-67	16-4-67	L.S.
16	The Passports Bill, 1967 ..	29-5-67	8-6-67	20-6-67	24-6-67	R.S.
17	The Anti-Corruption (Laws Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	24-5-67	16-6-67	22-6-67	25-6-67	L.S.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	The Companies Tribunal (Abolition) Bill, 1967 ..	12-6-67	15-6-67	26-6-67	27-6-67	R.S.
19	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1967 ..	22-6-67	22-6-67	24-6-67	3-7-67	L.S.
20	The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1967 ..	22-7-67	22-7-67	27-7-67	29-7-67	L.S.
21	The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1967 ..	25-5-67	28-7-67	3-8-67	3-8-67	L.S.
22	The Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	9-6-67	31-7-67	10-8-67	13-8-67	L.S.
23	The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Bill, 1967 ..	8-8-67	11-8-67	14-8-67	14-8-67	L.S.
24	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1967 ..	3-8-67	4-8-67	10-8-67	15-8-67	L.S.
25	The Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	23-6-67	7-8-67	12-8-67	15-8-67	R.S.
26	The Standards of Weights and Measures (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Bill, 1967 ..	10-7-67	2-8-67	14-8-67	26-8-67	L.S.
27	The Cotton Fabrics (Additional Excise Duty) (Repeal) Bill, 1967 ..	25-7-67	14-11-67	28-11-67	1-12-67	L.S.
28	The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	14-11-67	29-11-67	6-12-67	15-12-67	L.S.
29	The Court-fees (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	14-11-67	27-11-67	6-12-67	16-12-67	L.S.
30	The Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings and Liquidation or Reconstruction) Bill, 1967 ..	20-11-67	28-11-67	11-12-67	23-12-67	R.S.
31	The Haryana State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1967 ..	12-12-67	19-12-67	23-12-67	26-12-67	L.S.
32	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	16-12-67	21-12-67	23-12-67	26-12-67	L.S.
33	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1967 ..	21-12-67	21-12-67	22-12-67	26-12-67	L.S.
34	The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1967 ..	21-12-67	21-12-67	22-12-67	26-12-67	L.S.
35	The Manipur Appropriation Bill, 1967 ..	21-12-67	21-12-67	23-12-67	26-12-67	L.S.
36	The Haryana Appropriation Bill, 1967 ..	21-12-67	21-12-67	23-12-67	26-12-67	L.S.
37	The Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	14-11-67	21-12-67	23-12-67	30-12-67	L.S.
38	The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1967 ..	31-5-67	20-12-67	27-12-67	30-12-67	L.S.
39	The Official Languages (Amendment) Bill, 1967 ..	27-11-67	16-12-67	22-12-67	8-1-68	L.S.

CHAPTER XXIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1967

JANUARY

- 1 Dinesh Khanna wins the National title in badminton. Women's title goes to Sarojini Apte.
- Mob sets fire to the Eden Garden cricket stadium, Calcutta.
- 2 Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, gives away seven awards and four Sangeet Natak Akademi fellowships for 1966 to distinguished persons in the field of music and dance.
- 3 54th anniversary celebrations of the Indian Science Congress begin at Hyderabad.
- Hundredth diesel locomotive "Lal Bahadur" commissioned.
- Heavy electrical equipment plant at Hardwar inaugurated.
- 4 Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Nasik, begins delivery of MIG aircraft.
- ONGC oil well near Rudrasagar in Assam catches fire.
- Punjab Government sanctions more dearness allowance to its employees.
- Indian Dental Conference inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 5 The National Pediatrics Conference inaugurated in Madras.
- West Indies wins rubber against India in cricket test series.
- Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, lays foundation of Madras Refineries and fertiliser plants in Manali.
- 8 Food and Agriculture Minister, C. Subramaniam, inaugurates the second Indo-German agricultural development project in Nilgiris.
- 9 Tungabhadra high-level canal near Bellary commissioned.
- Lankasundaram, a prominent journalist and former member of Parliament, expires.
- International Conference of Spectroscopy inaugurated in Bombay.
- 10 Radha Binod Pal, eminent international jurist, dies.
- India and Pakistan reach full accord on immediate measures to restore peace and normalcy on the eastern border.
- India signs an agreement with Unesco for the implementation of a number of projects approved by the general conference of the world body.
- 11 First anniversary of the signing of Tashkent declaration celebrated in India and Moscow.
- 12 Atomic plant, Trombay, renamed as Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
- Porambikulam Aliyar Project commissioned.
- 13 Russia wins fourth Table Tennis test match against India.
- Samachar Bharati, a multi-lingual news agency, inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 15 U.N. experts team arrives in India to assess the scope for increasing production of specified engineering and chemical products.
- FAO fact finding mission arrives in India to assess the drought relief measures in Bihar.
- 16 Opinion poll in Goa held.
- 17 Daman and Diu reject merger with Maharashtra and vote to continue as Union Territory.
- Madras Government decides to abolish promotion test for the first 3 standards.

- 17 Kerala non-gazetted employees' strike called off.
- 18 Minister of Mines and Metals, S. K. Dey, resigns.
- Goa opts to continue as Union Territory.
- 300th birth anniversary of Guru Govind Singh celebrated all over India.
- 19 India and Czechoslovakia sign an economic co-operation pact.
- 20 600 temporary engineers of Punjab take mass casual leave.
- M. C. Chagla, Minister of External Affairs, arrives in Rangoon. All outstanding questions between Burma and India settled.
- G. D. Khandelwal appointed Chairman of Railway Board.
- Sangita Ratnakar T. Chowdiah, an eminent violinist, dies.
- Third heavy machine tool plant in Hatia near Ranchi inaugurated.
- 21 Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, presents National Awards to five children for acts of courage and adventure.
- 23 Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, doyen of Carnatic music, dies.
- A two-day conference of the education secretaries of the Centre and the States begins in New Delhi.
- 24 On the first anniversary of the death of Homi Bhabha, J. R. D. Tata announces establishment of a new foundation named as the Homi Bhabha fellowship scheme.
- 25 UNICEF approves an emergency aid of \$ 1,404,000 for the drought-affected areas of Bihar and U.P.
- 28 Afghan king arrives in New Delhi on a ten-day State visit.
- Assam Government announces amnesty to all underground Mizos who would surrender with arms before the midnight of March 1.

FEBRUARY

- 2 Intruding Pak military plane shot down near Firozpur.
- Indo-Soviet trade protocol signed in New Delhi.
- Government of Jammu and Kashmir issues an ordinance amending J & K Representation of the People's Act to bring it on par with the Central law.
- 9 Ramanathan Krishnan selected for the Helms Award of United States of America.
- Vikram Sarabhai elected Chairman of UN Panel on Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes.
- 15 India goes to the polls for the fourth time since Independence.
- 17 N. Sri Ram elected for the third term as International President of the Theosophical Society.
- 23 D.M.K. secures absolute majority in Madras Assembly.
- 24 Nizam of Hyderabad dies.
- 25 Congress wins majority seats in Lok Sabha.
- 27 In a majority judgment, the Supreme Court rules that Parliament has no power to take away or abridge by constitutional amendments any of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

MARCH

- 2 The first non-Congress Ministry in West Bengal headed by Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee sworn in.
- Rebel Nagas blow up railway track leading to Assam Mail's accident.
- 3 India signs international space treaty in Moscow.
- 4 The Raja of Ramnad dies.
- 5 Non-Congress Government in Bihar sworn in.
- 6 13-member United Front Kerala Cabinet sworn in.
- First DMK Ministry, headed by C. N. Annadurai, assumes office in Madras.

- 7 S. G. Barve, Member of Parliament, dies.
- Non-Congress Government in Orissa headed by R. N. Singh Deo sworn in.
- 8 First non-Congress Ministry in Punjab headed by Gurnam Singh sworn in.
- M. S. Pujji, of Rajasthan Flying Club, wins Jawaharlal Nehru Trophy, for cross country national air race.
- 10 India and Burma conclude an agreement for demarcating the boundary between the two countries.
- 13 Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister and her team of Ministers announced.
- President takes over the administration of Rajasthan and suspends the State Assembly.
- 15 93 Rajasthan Opposition MLAs meet President Radhakrishnan and seek end to proclamation.
- 16 Fourth Lok Sabha inaugurated.
- 17 India signs a fisheries agreement with Norway.
- Lok Sabha elects N. Sanjeeva Reddi as Speaker.
- 18 Government of India announces that the Emergency will be lifted from July 1 in all parts of the country except where conditions warrant its continuance.
- 19 Pondicherry Cabinet resigns.
- 20 Lok Sabha rejects no-confidence motion by 257 votes to 162.
- 22 Ten-day old Congress Ministry of Haryana resigns.
- 24 A United Front Ministry headed by Rao Birendra Singh sworn in in Haryana.
- 27 Goa goes to polls for the second general elections.
- 28 R. K. Khadihar elected Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- India's first 2000 h.p. industrial motor rolls out of Bhopal factory.
- 30 Conference of survey officials of West Bengal and East Pakistan on demarcation of boundary ends without a decision.

APRIL

- 1 Congress Ministry in Uttar Pradesh resigns.
- A National Seminar on productivity in the fertiliser industry begins at Nangal.
- 3 Nakul Sen appointed Lt. Governor of Goa.
- Baidyanath wins the first ever Palk Strait swimming contest.
- Charan Singh sworn in as Chief Minister of U.P.
- 4 Indian Army Commanders meet in conference at New Delhi.
- India receives \$ 132 million U.S. loan to boost farming.
- 5 Goa Ministry headed by D. B. Bhandarkar sworn in at Panjim.
- 6 India and Hungary sign a wide-ranging exchange programme.
- Government of India announces liberalized newsprint quota for newspapers.
- The Council of Ministers of the first non-Congress Ministry of Uttar Pradesh sworn in.
- 300 rebel Nagas cross into China.
- Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, inaugurates the Chief Ministers' Conference in New Delhi.
- 8 Three-day session of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 9 New Pondicherry Cabinet sworn in.
- 10 UN Secretary General, U Thant, arrives in New Delhi.
- 11 Subba Rao resigns Chief Judgeship of the Supreme Court.

- 11 The Supreme Court declares by 3-2 majority that the denial of passport to a citizen infringes his fundamental rights.
- 12 UN Secretary-General, U Thant, receives first Nehru Award for International Understanding.
- 14 Nearly 2,000 Delhi policemen openly defy Government's ban on processions and demonstrations.
- 16 Hukam Singh sworn in as Governor of Rajasthan.
- India protests to US for supply of arms to Pakistan.
- 18 Bihar Government declares one-third of the State as famine area.
- 19 U.A.R. steel mission arrives in New Delhi.
- 21 Commerce Minister inaugurates the Export Import Advisory Council meeting in New Delhi.
- 22 Chief Minister of Madras, C. N. Annadurai, elected to the Legislative Council.
- 24 Justice K. N. Wanchoo sworn in as Chief Justice of India.
- 25 President's rule ends in Rajasthan.
- All India Sarvodaya Sammelan begins at Hyderabad.
- 26 Mohan Lal Sukhadia sworn in as Chief Minister of Rajasthan.
- Kerala Government scraps prohibition.
- 27 Vice-President Zakir Husain arrives in New York.
- Australian Governor-General, Lord Casey, arrives in New Delhi.
- 28 Reserve Bank withdraws order on credit expansion.
- President of Sudan, Syed Ismail El Azhari arrives in New Delhi.
- 29 State Education Ministers meet in a conference in New Delhi.

MAY

- 1 Gopala Reddi sworn in as Governor of Uttar Pradesh.
- New liberalised import policy announced.
- U.P. Marxists withdraw from SVD.
- 2 World Bank Chief concludes his first round of talks with Indian leaders.
- India signs 11-crore credit pact with Bulgaria.
- 3 Hindi Sammelan accepts 3-language formula.
- Vice-President, Zakir Husain, returns to New Delhi after a visit to USA.
- UN Secretary-General, U Thant, donates Nehru Award money to UN International School.
- N. N. Acharya elected Rajasthan Speaker.
- 4 J. V. Narlikar awarded the Adams Prize of Cambridge University for his research work on gravitation and cosmology.
- India wins the International Hockey Tournament at Madrid defeating Spain by 1-0.
- C. N. R. Rao, Scientist, awarded Marlow medal and Marlow prize by Faraday Society, London.
- 6 V. V. Giri elected Vice-President of India.
- Hindi becomes Haryana's Official Language.
- 8 Army called out to quell student riots in Tezpur.
- 9 Zakir Husain elected President of India.
- 26th session of Standing Labour Committee meets in New Delhi.
- 10 India signs \$ 132 million agreement providing US loan for import of fertilizers, etc.
- 11 Tara Shankar Banerjee gets Jnanpith award for literature.
- 12 The Conference of State Ministers of Irrigation and Power begins at New Delhi.
- 13 Zakir Husain sworn in as President.
- V. V. Giri sworn in as Vice-President.

- 14 A convention of representatives of nine regional non-Congress Governments and some veteran non-party leaders begins at Patna.
- 19 Indian and Pakistani soldiers clash on the Akhnur-Sialkot border.
- 20 Three die in Akhnoor clash.
- 21 Sixty-two persons killed and sixty three injured in a railway accident near Kuppam.
- 28 Andhra Vice-Chancellors agree to introduce Telugu medium in place of English in Universities in five years.

JUNE

- 1 President Nasser's special emissary Salah-el-Abed arrives in New Delhi for talks with Prime Minister on West Asia crisis.
- Dharam Vira sworn in as Governor of West Bengal.
- The Government of India accepts in principle the recommendation of the Small Newspapers Inquiry Committee about the advertisement policy.
- 2 India receives Rs. 9 crore loan from United States of America for science education.
- India signs a loan agreement with West Germany for supply of railway equipment.
- 4 President Zakir Husain visits drought stricken areas in Bihar.
- Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai presents posthumous award of a gold medal to Homi Bhabha on behalf of the Mechanical Engineers Association.
- A girls expedition conquers Jagin III peak.
- 5 Five Indian soldiers of the UN Emergency Force killed at the Indian Base Camp at Gaza by Israelis.
- 6 Government employees of Kerala demonstrate before Secretariat to focus attention on the food crisis.
- 7 India decides to look after UAR interests in US following diplomatic rupture between UAR and USA.
- Andhra Government withdraws the retrenchment order on 12,000 teachers.
- 13 members of Parliament challenge Dr. Zakir Husain's election by filing a petition in Supreme Court.
- 9 India presents a 4-point proposal to the Security Council for peace in West Asia.
- 10 Indian troops under UNEF lauded by U Thant.
- India and Malaysia sign an air pact.
- 11 Himachal Pradesh Government abolishes surcharge on minerals.
- 12 K. Raghunath, Second Secretary of Indian Embassy in Peking charged by China with spying and stripped of diplomatic status. P. Vijaya, the Third Secretary also expelled by Chinese Government.
- A. M. Thomas appointed High Commissioner to Australia.
- Opposition in Himachal Pradesh forms United Front.
- Government of Kerala sets up Vigilance Units on rationing.
- 13 India strips the Chinese Embassy's First Secretary in Delhi of his diplomatic status.
- Pak police official arrested in Delhi on suspicion of spying.
- India elected to UN Council on S. W. Africa.
- India loses Leeds Cricket Test by six wickets.
- 14 Indian diplomats K. Raghunath and P. Vijaya maltreated at Peking airport.
- India declares Third Secretary of Chinese Embassy in New Delhi persona-non-grata.
- Government of India orders deportation of First Secretary; Chen-Lu-Chih, of Chinese Embassy.

- 14 President K. Kaunda of Zambia arrives on a four-day visit.
- 15 Governor, Reserve Bank of India, advises banks to curb advances.
- CBI raids eight Birla Textile mills on the allegation that the mills have evaded Central excise duty.
- Indian Cricket Team wins over Cambridge University Team by an innings and 40 runs in cricket match, played at Cambridge, England.
- An Indian constable on duty near the Chinese Embassy slapped by an embassy official.
- Demonstrators before Chinese Embassy stoned from inside.
- Chinese diplomat defies order of deportation.
- 16 Surplus budget presented in Uttar Pradesh.
- Haryana scraps free school education.
- About 25 armed Pakistanis intrude into Indian village in Garo Hills of Assam.
- 17 Red Guards lay siege on Indian Embassy in Peking.
- West Bengal Government announces cut in rice-ration.
- 18 President Kaunda of Zambia leaves India.
- 20 Peking lifts siege of Indian Embassy.
- India signs an agreement with Czechoslovakia for supply of 2,000 tractors.
- Bihar Government makes study of English optional.
- 22 Soviet Press delegation arrives in Madras.
- 24 Expelled Chinese diplomat creates a scene at Palam airport.
- India signs an agreement with U.S.A. for the supply of 1.5 million tonnes of wheat and 50,000 tonnes of vegetable oil.
- All India Congress Committee approves scheme for abolition of privy purses and social control of banks.
- Jugal Kishore Birla, a leading industrialist and philanthropist, expires.
- 25 President Zakir Husain leaves for a State visit to Canada.
- Indo-Pak war heroes receive Seva and Vishisht Seva medals from General Kumaramangalam.
- 26 250 held in Bangalore for violating prohibitory orders.
- India loses the second Cricket Test match at Lords against England.
- 28 1,705 engineering staff retrenched in Andhra.
- Mehdi Nawaz Jung, former Governor of Gujarat, dies.
- 29 President visits India's pavillion Expo 67 at Canada's World Fair.
- Central Government forms panel on cow protection.

JULY

- 1 President Zakir Husain opens a \$ 10 million hard board plant at East Rivers, India's first private enterprise investment in Canada.
- 2 I.A.F. takes over air-dropping work in NEFA.
- A three-day seminar in Parliamentary privileges and their codification ends in New Delhi.
- 4 India authorised by US to proceed with the purchase of 2,20,000 tonnes of wheat.
- An estimated two lakh workers in about 200 engineering factories throughout West Bengal struck work for a day resulting in a loss of Rs. one crore of productive work.
- 5 The Central Industrial Tribunal concedes Air-India pilots' demand for implementation of the Khosla Award.
- English made optional for High Schools in Uttar Pradesh.
- 6 State Chief Ministers' and Agriculture Ministers' Conference opens in New Delhi.
- 8 Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, visits forward areas in Ladakh.

- 8 State Chief Ministers advocate a freeze on prices and wages in order to avoid frequent revision of dearness allowance to Government employees.
- 9 An all-party conference on the reorganisation of Assam concludes.
- A 12-member Committee under the chairmanship of Asoka Mehta set up on Assam's reorganisation.
- 11 Central Government Employees throughout the country hold mass rallies and demonstrations against the recommendations of Gajendra-gadkar Commission on dearness allowance and Union Government's decision to bring down the retirement age.
- 12 72 rebels arrested in Naxalbari.
- West Bengal Chief Minister proposes freeze on profits.
- One-man Pay Commission set up for Punjab.
- 13 Reserve Bank asks six States to clear their unauthorised overdrafts by March 31, 1967.
- 14 D. R. Gadgil appointed Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- Japan formally agrees to extend \$ 7 million in emergency food aid to India.
- 15 Rao Birendra Singh, Haryana Chief Minister, reconstitutes his Cabinet by dropping three ministers including Chand Ram, Deputy Chief Minister.
- 16 Madan Mohan Khurana appointed India's first High Commissioner to Malawi.
- 18 Army Units start operation against Naga hide-outs.
- Madras Assembly passes resolution to rename Madras State as Tamilnadu.
- 19 West Bengal Government takes over the management of the 87-year old British owned Calcutta Tramways Company.
- A three-man Committee headed by M. S. Thacker appointed to inquire into the working of the industrial licensing system during the last ten years.
- Censure bid against Himachal Pradesh Government fails.
- 20 Sabir Ali Shah, Clerk of Pakistan High Commission, charged with spying, leaves India.
- Three Mizo rebel groups go to China.
- Excise duty on newspaper print abolished.
- Indian products offered concession by United States of America.
- 21 Demonstrators disturb Kerala Assembly proceedings.
- 23 Chief Ministers agree on broadcast code.
- 25 R. R. Noronha appointed chairman of committee to enquire into the high level of expenses of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- 18 Army men killed in clash with rebels in Mizo area.
- 27 No confidence move in Uttar Pradesh fails.
- India's Naval Chief Vice-Admiral Chatterjee arrives in Moscow on a two-week visit.
- 29 Madhya Pradesh Government headed by D. P. Mishra defeated.
- 30 G. N. Singh sworn in as new Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.
- Seminar on 'Design for Living' inaugurated at Madras.
- Union Government sets up a 25-man panel to review Land Acquisition Act.
- 31 Direct radio-telegraph line with Czechoslovakia established.

AUGUST

- 1 Government of India sends second protest note to Israel charging it with deliberately inflicting casualties among Indian soldiers of the UN Emergency Force in Gaza strip on June 5 and 6.

- West Bengal Government declares 'Quit India Day' as holiday.
- 2 Government of Punjab begins change over from English to Punjabi in official transactions.
- Walcott and Donze's appeal dismissed by Madras High Court.
- 3 India buys 70,000 tonnes of rice from Singapore.
- 4 Nagarjunasagar Dam inaugurated by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- India proposes to Pakistan joint exploration of concrete measures for restoration of normal relations between the two countries.
- High-power panel set up by the Government of India to study recession problem.
- 6 17,000 trucks in Punjab and Haryana go off the roads in response to a strike call.
- Government of India sets up an Advisory Committee on Hindi.
- 8 The Central Government, for the first time since independence, suffers a token defeat in Lok Sabha.
- 9 Twenty-fifth anniversary of Quit India Movement celebrated.
- 10 President's order on Ex-Judge's age held invalid by Calcutta High Court.
- 12 Aircraft technicians of Air India and the Indian Airlines go on strike.
- 13 Agitation starts in Kashmir on alleged forced marriage of a girl to a member of another community.
- World Union Conference in Pondicherry inaugurated.
- More than 50 scientists and technologists receive cash awards.
- Kerala students damage Palghat railway station and Head Post Office.
- 70 persons injured in clashes between DMK and Congress workers in Madras.
- 16 Annaswami Bhagavatar, well-known exponent of Harikatha, dies.
- 17 Mysore-Maharashtra-Andhra talks fail over the sharing of the Krishna-Godavari waters.
- 18 India and Pakistan reach accord on border movement ban.
- Fifteen State Governments float new 12-year loans.
- 19 State Education Ministers' Conference beings at New Delhi.
- India, UAR and Yugoslavia begin a ten-day official level meeting at New Delhi to explore the avenues of trade and industrial cooperation.
- 21 Narayana Guru memorial stamp released.
- 13 Mizo leaders captured.
- 22 Bengal Ministers give up 'Dharna' plan following talks with Prime Minister.
- Army called out in Ranchi to quell disturbances sparked off by clashes between anti-Urdu and pro-Urdu demonstrators.
- Indian Banks set up Agriculture Finance Corporation.
- 23 Mysore scraps dry law after 20 years.
- Comex II—cavalcade of 320 Commonwealth students arrives.
- Committee on shipyard set up by the Ministry of Transport and Shipping.
- 24 A five-member team to study steps for producing better films for children set up.
- 27 'Soshit Dal', a new political party, formed in Bihar.
- Thyagaraja bicentenary celebrations inaugurated in Hyderabad.
- 28 Kerala's first big hydro-electric project—the Moozhiyar power station of the Sabarigiri Project commissioned.
- The Mahajan Commission submits its report on the boundary dispute between Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala.

- 29 State Trading Corporation secures order to export wagons to South Korea.
- 31 Satyajit Ray, film director, receives the Magsaysay Award.
- Bihar Governor accepts resignation of B. P. Mandal ministry.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 State Law Ministers conclude their two-day conference in New Delhi.
- India and USA sign a bilateral cotton textile agreement.
- 2 Dr. D. R. Gadgil resigns Rajya Sabha seat to take over as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.
- New members of the Planning Commission appointed.
- 3 Kashmiri Pandits end 22-day agitation.
- 150 Mizo hostiles in Manipur area arrested.
- 4 99 teachers selected for awards.
- Five Jan Sangh MLAs revolt in Haryana.
- Parallel 'Shoshit Dal' formed in Bihar.
- India objects to Pakistan Defence Day Celebrations.
- 5 M. C. Chagla, External Affairs Minister, resigns.
- India secures Rs. 28 million loan from West Germany for modernising the railways.
- 20 Rajasthan Ministers sworn in.
- Government of Haryana scraps old age pension scheme.
- 7 Indian troops clash with Chinese at Nathu La.
- Prime Minister inaugurates a two-day round table conference of scientists.
- Nanaksagar dam bursts in U.P., flooding 40 districts, causing loss of life and property.
- Eleven new Ministers, one of the Cabinet rank and 10 Ministers of State, sworn in in Bihar.
- Sikkim Ruler, Chogyal, arrives in New Delhi after completing South India tour.
- 8 Naga rebels beat a medical officer to death.
- Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai meets Prime Minister Wilson in London.
- 9 India sends TV signals to Japan via Satellite.
- Indian traders forced to quit Kenya.
- US Defence Secretary McNamara announces the decision to permit India and Pakistan to buy spare parts on a case-by-case basis for all military equipment.
- 10 More than 125 killed in heavy floods in Uttar Pradesh.
- 67th session of Medical Council of India begins in New Delhi.
- Vice-President V. V. Giri inaugurates All India Backward Classes Conference at Hyderabad.
- Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai arrives in New York.
- Nagaland Government chooses English as medium of instruction.
- Big cooperative farming project in Andhra Pradesh inaugurated.
- Dr. B. C. Roy national awards instituted.
- 11 Vice-Chancellors' Conference begins at New Delhi.
- DA raise for Central Government staff announced.
- 12 Following Indian retaliation Chinese firing across Nathu La stops. India calls for sector-commanders' meet.
- 12 An agreement for the supply of one million tonnes of American wheat and milo under PL-480 signed.
- 13 Deputy Prime Minister Desai and President Johnson discuss Indo-US ties in Washington.

- 15 B. Ramakrishna Rao, Andhra leader, dies.
— Defence Minister Swaran Singh and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko discuss developments on Sikkim-China border in Moscow.
— U.K. shows concern over China's military operations against India.
— Madras Government assures Hindi teachers of alternative jobs.
— B. N. Chakravarty sworn in as Governor of Haryana.
- 16 An ordinance to make the penal provision of the Essential Commodities Act 1955 more stringent and its enforcement more effective promulgated.
- 18 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi leaves for Ceylon on a State visit.
- 19 Nagaland Assembly criticises Phizo for seeking Chinese aid.
8,000 workers of Sindri fertilizer factory go on strike on bonus issue.
- 21 A. C. Subba Reddi, Andhra leader, dies.
— Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon in a joint declaration urge wide ranging regional economic co-operation.
- 23 Agricultural Prices Commission report released.
- 24 Chief Minister of Fiji, Ratu Kamisese Kapaiwai, Tuimacilai Mara, leaves Delhi after a three-day goodwill visit.
- 27 Chief Ministers' Conference concludes in New Delhi.
- 28 New Unit of Gujarat Refinery in Koyali goes on stream.
- 29 Calcutta High Court holds the West Bengal Government policy on Gherao as illegal and quashes Government circulars.
- 30 India's territorial water limit extended from 6 to 12 nautical miles.

OCTOBER

- 1 Indian troops fired at Gho La near Nathu La in Sikkim by the Chinese.
— Uttar Pradesh judiciary separated from executive.
— 4th Annual Conference of the All-India Federation of University and College Teachers' organisations inaugurated.
— India wins the East Zone Davis Cup final defeating Japan by 4 matches to 1.
- 3 Third All India Cadastral Survey Conference begins at Ooty.
- 4 Sixth All India Whips Conference begins at Simla.
— Congress Ministry in Manipur resigns.
— Bodies of Jawans handed over to India by China.
- 5 14th annual meeting of the Indian Council of Foreign Trade at Bombay inaugurated.
— Whips Conference at Simla concludes.
— 8-member Jharkhand group parts company with the ruling United Front in Bihar.
- 7 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi leaves for East European tour.
- 8 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi confers with Soviet Premier Kosygin in Moscow before leaving for Poland.
- 9 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Polish Prime Minister Josef Cyrankiewicz agree to continue International Control Commission's work in Vietnam.
— Madras Government staff gets DA at Central Government rates.
— Indo-Pak talks on tele-communication links begin at Karachi.
- 10 2 jawans killed in Uri by Pak firing.
- 11 President Tito and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi discuss West Asia and Viet Nam.
— 4,000 more displaced persons arrive from Aden.
— President Zakir Husain lays foundation of proposed IAF Academy in New Delhi.
- 12 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, M.P., dies.

- 13 Indo-Pak talks on tele-communication conclude at Karachi.
- General Cariappa and Swatantra leader C. C. Desai meet President Ayub of Pakistan in Rawalpindi.
- 14 A two-day Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies begins in New Delhi.
- 15 SSP and CPI Ministers in UP resign.
- D. C. Pavate sworn in as Governor of Punjab.
- 17 Indo-Thai talks on air flights fall through.
- India and Burma officials agree on joint panel to demarcate India-Burma border.
- 19 Prof. C. V. Raman elucidates his new theory on concept of wave motion in respect of vision and dim light.
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi holds talks with President Nasser in Cairo.
- A five-member Indonesian Parliamentary delegation arrives in New Delhi.
- 21 President Zakir Husain promulgates an Ordinance empowering the Government to acquire 60 per cent of the sugar production at fixed prices under the Essential Commodities Act.
- Ceylon Governor-General William Gopallawa arrives in Bombay.
- 22 Morarji Desai, Deputy Prime Minister, arrives at Kathmandu on a three-day visit to Nepal.
- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry committee meets in Pilani.
- Device to differentiate T.B. Bacilli stains evolved by scientists of Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute in Delhi.
- 24 Manipur Legislative Assembly Speaker resigns.
- 30 Indo-Pak Survey officials conference on demarcation of Assam-East Pakistan border concludes.
- 31 Soviet award announced to Rafiq Ahmad, a 70-year old Indian revolutionary.

NOVEMBER

- 1 Commercial advertising on All India Radio inaugurated.
- Telecommunication links between India and Pakistan resumed.
- 2 A Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the major communal disturbances since August 1.
- India elected member of the United Nations Commission on International Trade.
- S. S. Dhawan appointed High Commissioner for India in London.
- India pledges Rs. 37.5 lakhs to UN Capital Development Fund.
- Rebel Mizos fire at Aijal and set fire to college office in Assam.
- Ministry of Education evolves a National Service scheme for University students.
- 3 King of Laos arrives in New Delhi on a 12-day State visit.
- Indo-Bulgarian talks on cultural exchange agreement begin in New Delhi.
- India's second highest bridge across Rupnarayan river at Kolaghat opened for traffic.
- Curfew imposed in Nowgong (Assam) following clashes between leftist food demonstrators and police.
- Indian delegation headed by Jagjivan Ram, Food Minister, leaves to attend F.A.O. annual meeting at Rome.
- 3 P. C. Ghosh, Food Minister of West Bengal, tenders his resignation to the Chief Minister.
- B. K. Nehru appointed Governor of Assam.
- Bihar Governor advises Chief Minister to summon Assembly.

- 4 10 Assembly members resign from the ruling UF in West Bengal.
- Mahajan Commission Report on the Maharashtra-Mysore-Kerala border disputes released.
- National convention on English, held in Madras, urges retention of English as the medium of instruction in higher education.
- 5 Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, leaves for Moscow to attend the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Russian Revolution.
- Home Minister Chavan visits Andamans to study the socio-economic problems.
- 6 Appointment of a committee to review the working of Central Government Hospitals in Delhi announced.
- Cultural pact with Bulgaria signed.
- P. C. Ghosh announces formation of a separate bloc in West Bengal Assembly.
- 7 President Zakir Husain's election held valid by Supreme Court.
- 8 Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, returns from Moscow.
- Inquiry against ex-ministers of Orissa begin.
- 9 Thirty-four members of the Maharashtra Assembly belonging to Maharashtra Sampoorna Samiti, arrested and later released.
- Krishna Hutheesingh passes away.
- Bhartiya Kranti Dal, a new political party, founded.
- President's powers to suspend the enforcement of fundamental rights during Emergency upheld by the Supreme Court.
- Talks on trade begin between India and Sudan in New Delhi.
- India moves three-power resolution on West Asia in UN Security Council.
- Governors' conference begins in New Delhi.
- Former Prime Minister of British Guiana Dr. Cheddi Jagan arrives in New Delhi to participate in the International Conference to support the Arab World.
- A high power Committee to review progress of aircraft industry set up.
- 11 Princes form "Concord of States".
- 13 Lok Sabha adjourns in memory of Dr. Lohia and others.
- Four New Deputy Ministers' appointment in Central Government announced.
- UNESCO seminar on instrumentation opened in Chandigarh.
- India lauded by Yemen for aid.
- 14 Haematology Congress begins in New Delhi.
- "Advent of Freedom" exhibition inaugurated at Teen Murti House in New Delhi.
- C. K. Naidu, the great cricketer, passes away.
- A four-day International Conference in support of the Arab peoples ends in New Delhi.
- Delhi Metropolitan Council passes Cow Protection Bill.
- 150th anniversary of Gorkha Rifles celebrated at Dehradun.
- Bishamber Singh wins silver medal in World Freestyle Wrestling Championship in Delhi.
- 15 Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, presents "Soviet Land" Nehru Awards.
- 16 Farmers' Convention begins in Delhi.
- Sixteen Army personnel killed and 21 others injured near Gauhati, when an army truck collided with a petrol tanker.
- 16 13 persons killed in Sonapur stampede on the Gandak Bridge on Kartik Purnima festival day.
- Indian winners of the inter-Press-Photo exhibition held at Moscow receive awards in New Delhi.

- 19 42 injured in train collision at Badali Station.
- 18th World Vegetarian Congress begins in New Delhi.
- 20 First Indian-made sounding rocket, Rohini (RH-75), launched into space.
- West German Chancellor, Dr. K. G. Kiesinger, arrives on a two-day State visit.
- 21 The Governor of West Bengal dismisses the United Front Ministry headed by Ajoy Mukherjee.
- Dr. P. C. Ghosh sworn in as Chief Minister of Bengal.
- Haryana State Assembly dissolved and President's rule proclaimed.
- 22 Master Tara Singh, the Sikh leader, passes away.
- Governor of Punjab accepts the Cabinet's resignation.
- Two Communist members of the Uttar Pradesh Ministry submit resignations.
- 23 Mob violence in Calcutta reported. Curfew imposed.
- 25 Lachhman Singh Gill Ministry sworn in in Punjab.
- A two-day conference of tax executives inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 12 Ministers sworn in in Punjab.
- 29 Speaker of West Bengal Assembly holds the appointment of the Ministry headed by P. C. Ghosh illegal and adjourns the Legislative Assembly.
- West Bengal Legislative Assembly prorogued by the Governor.
- New South Yemen Republic recognised by India.

DECEMBER

- 1 The National Development Council decides to take up the Fourth Five Year Plan from April 1969.
- Government of Pondicherry takes over Karaikal power supply concern.
- 2 Fifth Indian Cooperative Congress inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Resignations of two CPI ministers of Uttar Pradesh accepted.
- 3 King of Laos arrives on a twelve-day State visit.
- 6 Speaker of Punjab Legislative Assembly upholds legality of the Ministry headed by L. S. Gill.
- 7 Nityanand Kanungo sworn in as Bihar Governor.
- Rao Birendra Singh, former Chief Minister of Haryana, files a writ petition in the Punjab and Haryana High Court challenging the imposition of President's rule in Haryana.
- The fourth All India Conference on Quality Control organised by the Indian Standard Institute begins in Madras.
- 9 Diamond jubilee celebrations of the Indian Merchants Chamber inaugurated in Bombay.
- Second national convention against automation begins in New Delhi.
- Advisory Board for Harijan welfare constituted.
- 11 A big earthquake in Western India wipes out Koynanagar, killing hundred people.
- 12 Two Uttar Pradesh Ministers arrested in Delhi for defying prohibitory orders.
- 13 Two Uttar Pradesh ministers convicted by a Delhi Magistrate and sentenced to imprisonment till rising of the Court.
- English made optional in Madhya Pradesh schools.
- High level panel for safety of Koyna Dam set up.
- Chairman of Punjab Vidhan Parishad declares Gill Ministry in Punjab as valid.
- Ram Goolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, arrives in New Delhi.

- 14 Kerala High Court asks Chief Minister Namboodripad to appear in court on a contempt charge.
- 17 Second National Book Fair inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's relics received in New Delhi.
- Three-day seminar on Trade and Development begins in New Delhi.
- 18 Civil disobedience movement in Bengal led by former Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherjee begins.
- Central Government staff Dearness Allowance increased.
- 19 Kerala Government sets up panel to study tax structure.
- President Zakir Husain inaugurates 20-day celebrations connected with installation of a marble statue of the great religious leader Narayana Guru at Sivagiri (Kerala).
- 20 Lok Sabha passes the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill.
- Anti-Hindi agitation begins in Madras State.
- 26 Indo-Pakistan border police officials meet at Hussainiwala.
- Srimari Narayan sworn in as Governor of Gujarat.
- 27 President Zakir Husain inaugurates annual conference of surgeons at Patiala.
- 29 Pandit Onkarnath Thakur, a noted musician, passes away.
- 29th annual Conference of the Indian Political Science Association begins at Dhanbad.
- 30 An Indo-US agreement for purchase of 3.5 million tonnes of US wheat signed.

CHAPTER XXX

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors within their respective charges
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
- 5A. Deputy Prime Minister
6. Lieutenant Governors within their respective charges
7. Chief Justice of India
8. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
9. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
10. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
11. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
12. High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries in India
13. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
14. Governors outside their respective charges.
15. Lieutenant Governors outside their respective charges
16. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States
17. Chief Ministers of States
18. Ministers of State of the Union
19. Members of the Planning Commission
20. Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.
21. Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
22. Judges of the Supreme Court
23. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
24. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
25. Cabinet Secretary
26. *Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India
27. Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
28. *Visiting Class I High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India
29. Attorney-General
30. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
31. Chief Justices of High Courts
32. Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States
33. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States
34. Chief Commissioners of Union Territories having Councils of Ministers, within their respective charges
35. Cabinet Ministers in States
36. Deputy Ministers of the Union
37. Comptroller and Auditor-General
38. Chief Ministers of Union Territories within their respective Territories.
39. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank,
40. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
41. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
42. Chief Election Commissioner
43. Ministers of State in States
44. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories within their respective Territories
45. Ministers of Union Territories within their respective Territories
46. Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures
47. Puisne Judges of High Courts
48. Deputy Ministers in States
49. Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Councils of Ministers within their respective charges
50. Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories within their respective Territories
51. Members of Parliament
52. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank
53. Secretary to the President
54. Secretaries to the Government of India

*Whether a Visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 19 or Article 28 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

- Secretary to the Prime Minister,
 *Visiting Class I and Class II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
 Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
 Officiating Chief of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
 Chairman of the Railway Board
 Financial Commissioner for Railways
 Solicitor-General
 Members of the Railway Board
 Chief Commissioners of Union Territories having Councils of Ministers, outside their respective charges
 Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities
 29. Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
 Chief Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective Territories
 30. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
 Chairman, Tariff Commission
 Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission
 Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
 Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
 P.S.Os. of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
 Visiting Class III Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
 Political Officer in Sikkim
 Director, Intelligence Bureau
 Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories outside their respective Territories
 Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective Territories
 Charge d' Affaires and acting High Commissioners *à pied* and *ad interim*
 Chief Secretaries to State Governments
 31. Chairmen of the Public Service Commissions of States
 Financial Commissioners
 Members of the Union Public Service Commission
 Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet; Members of a Board of Revenue
 Deputy Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories outside their respective Territories
 32. Director-General, Health Services
 General Managers of Railways
 Establishment Officer to the Government of India
 Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
 Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister
 Visiting Class IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
 Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
 Surveyor-General
 Members of the Tariff Commission
 Inspectors-General of Police in States; Commissioners of Divisions
 Director-General of Civil Aviation
 Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
 Director-General of Ordnance Factories
 Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
 Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore
 P.S.Os. of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore
 Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges
 Director-General, All India Radio
 Military Secretary to the President
 Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General
 Members, Posts and Telegraphs Board
 Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
 Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

The decoration is in the form of a peepal leaf, about 5.8 cm. long, 4.7 cm. wide and 3.1 mm. thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, of

*Whether a Visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 19 or Article 28 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

1.6 cm. in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1968: None

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular position is 4.4 cm. and the thickness about 6 mm. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1968:

1. Kirpal Singh, formerly Chairman, Railway Board, Ministry of Railways, Government of India, New Delhi
2. Kuthur Vaidyanatha Kalyana Sundaram, formerly Chief Election Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi
3. Madhav Shrihari Aney, formerly Governor of Bihar
4. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, Honorary Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet, New Delhi
5. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, Astrophysicist, Laboratory for Astrophysics and Space Research, Chicago, U.S.A.

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan"; on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. The inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1968:

1. Benjamin Peary Pal, Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi
2. Bismillah Khan, Musician, Uttar Pradesh
3. Brahm Prakash, Director, Metallurgy Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay
4. Calyampudi Radhakrishna Rao, Director, School of Training, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta
5. Gopalan Narasimhan, Journalist, Madras
6. Govinda Kurup Sankara Kurup, Malayalam Poet, Kerala
7. Gujar Mal Modi, Industrialist, Uttar Pradesh
8. Jyotish Chandra Ray, Emeritus Scientist, Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta
9. Kotha Sivarani Karanth, Novelist, Dramatist and Actor, Mysore
10. Mambillikalathil Govinda Kumar Menon, Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay
11. Mamidipudi Venkatarangayya, Teacher, Andhra Pradesh
12. Manchakkattuvalasu Palanivelappu Gounder Periaswamy Theoran, Tamil Writer, Madras
13. Mansukhlal Atmaram Master, Member, National Shipping Board, Bombay
14. Manukonda Chalapathi Rao, Journalist, New Delhi
15. Mariadas Ruthnaswamy, Educationist, Madras
16. Smt. Mary Clubwala Jadhav, Social Worker, Madras
17. Murugappa Channavecrappa Modi, Eye Surgeon, Mysore
18. Prabhu Lal Bhatnagar, Head of the Department of Mathematics, Institute of Science, Bangalore
19. Radhanath Rath, Journalist, Orissa
20. Raghupati Sahai 'Firaq', Urdu Writer, Uttar Pradesh
21. Lt. Gen. Sam Hormusji Framji Jamshedji Manekshaw, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command
22. Sarda Prasad Varma, formerly Director, Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi
23. Shamprasad Rupshankar Vasavada, Trade Union Leader, Gujarat
24. Shripad Damodar Satwalekar, Sanskrit Scholar, Gujarat
25. Sudhir Ranjan Sen Gupta, formerly Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
26. Vishnu Sakhararam Khandekar, Marathi Writer, Maharashtra

27. Vishva Bandhu, Sanskrit Scholar, Punjab
 28. Waman Bapuji Metre, Director, Board of Oil India Ltd., New Delhi

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished services in any field, including service rendered by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1968 :

1. Abhin Chandra Rao, Social Worker, Orissa
2. Akhtari Bai Faizabadi (Bagum Akhtar), Musician, Uttar Pradesh
3. Akhtar Mohiuddin, Kashmiri Writer, Jammu and Kashmir
4. Akkineni Nageswara Rao, Film Artists, Andhra Pradesh
5. Amar Nath Gupta, Social Worker, Delhi
6. Ayodhya Prasad, Mridang Player, Uttar Pradesh
7. Balasaheb Amgonda Patil, Journalist and Social Reformer, Maharashtra
8. Calambur Sivaramamurti, Director, National Museum, New Delhi
9. Bhaurao Krishnarao alias Dadasaheb Gaikwad, Social Worker, Maharashtra
10. Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre, Kannada Poet, Mysore
11. Devachand Chhaganlal Shah, Social Worker, Maharashtra
12. Dvi Lal Samar, Musician and Dancer, Rajasthan
13. Donthy Naranappa Krishnappa Setty, Social Worker, Mysore
14. Smt. Durga Khote, Film Actress, Maharashtra
15. G. Narasimhan, Social Worker, Madras
16. Geyind Pandurang Kise, Officer on Special Duty, Department of Industrial Development, Government of India, New Delhi
17. Jaikishan Dabhyabhi Panchal, Musician, Maharashtra
18. Jahangir Shauji Bhownagary, formerly Chief Adviser (Films), Government of India, New Delhi
19. Harold, Joseph, Officer on Special Duty (Music), Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi
20. Kedar Ghosh, Journalist, West Bengal
21. Krishna Swarup Mullick, formerly Deputy Director-General, All India Radio, New Delhi
22. Lakshman Dev, Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board, Lucknow
23. Min Singh Mahobati Singh Rana, Senior Architect, Central Public Works Department, New Delhi
24. Manibhai Bhimbai Desai, Social Worker, Maharashtra
25. Mantosh Sondhi, General Manager, Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi
26. Murlidhar Ramchandra Achrekar, Artist, Maharashtra
27. Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao, Film Artists, Andhra Pradesh
28. Narinder Nath Mohan, Industrialist, Himachal Pradesh
29. Narendra Singh Dev, Agriculturist, Madhya Pradesh
30. Nikhil Banerjee, Musician, West Bengal
31. Raja Ramana, Director, Physics Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay
32. Smt. Sha'ini Moghe, Social Worker, Madhya Pradesh
33. Sambhu Nath Mukherjee, Social Worker, West Bengal
34. Shamrao Sakharamrao Kadam, Co-operator, Maharashtra
35. Shankar Singh Raghuvanshi, Musician, Maharashtra
36. Smt. Sharan Rani Backliwal, Musician, New Delhi
37. Sirkazhi Ramaswamy Iyer Balasubrahmanyam, Archaeologist, Madras
38. Sri Ram Ola, Social Worker, Rajasthan
39. Smt. Sudha Venkatasiva Reddy, Social Worker, Mysore
40. Sudheer Sojwal, Deputy Director (Designs), Weavers' Service Centre, All India Handloom Board, Bombay
41. Rajkumari Sumitra Devi, Social Worker, Haryana
42. Sunil Dutt, Film Actor, Maharashtra
43. Kr. Vijayantimala, Film Actress, Maharashtra
44. Kr. Yamini Krishnamurti, Dancer, Madras

GALLANTRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State Emblem in the centre. On

the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, about 3.2 cm. in width.

Recipients of the Award on January 26, 1968. None.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five pointed heraldic star with a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Recipients of the Award in 1967-68 :

1. Lt. Col. Rai Singh
2. Major Har Bhajan Singh

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed heraldic star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within this Chakra is a domed centre piece bearing the gilded State Emblem. On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Recipients of the award in 1967-68 :

1. Capt. Prithi Singh Dagar
2. Hav. Lakhmi Chand
3. Sep. Gokal Singh

ASHOKA CHAKRA

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or prominent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air.

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath. Along the edge is a pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds. On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are embossed, in both Hindi and English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line.

Recipients of the Award in 1967-68 :

1. Hukum Singh
2. Lakhani Singh
3. Govind Singh
4. Takhat Singh (P)
5. Dhanpat Singh

KIRTI CHAKRA

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, about 3.2 cm. in width and divided into three equal segments by two orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1967-68 :

Bishal Singh

SHAURYA CHAKRA

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the Ashoka Chakra, except that it is made of bronze.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, about 3.2 cm. in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1967-68 :

1. Major Ashok Anand (P)
2. Capt. Narendra Nath Sharma Neog
3. Nb-Sub. Bahudhan Gurung (P)
4. Nb-Sub. Dan Bahadur Gurung

(P) Posthumous.

5. Capt. Diwan Chand
6. Sub. Mohan Lal Sharma
7. Sub. Amar Bahadur Rana
8. Hav. Sewa Singh
9. L. Hav. Piara Singh (P)
10. Nk. Arbindra Home Choudhury
11. Rfn. Harka Bahadur Damai
12. Rfn. Bir Bahadur Gurung
13. Sep. Surjit Singh (P)
14. Gambhir Singh
15. Hari Singh

PARAM VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

The Vishisht Seva (Distinguished Service) Medal is awarded to personnel of all the three Services in recognition of distinguished service of the "most exceptional", an "exceptional" and "high" order respectively.

Param Vishisht Seva Medal is made of gold, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal of standard silver and Vishisht Seva Medal of bronze, all circular in shape and 35 mm. in diameter. Each medal has on its obverse a five-pointed star and on its reverse the Lion Capital. Its ribbon is golden, with one dark-blue stripe down the centre for Param Vishisht Seva Medal, two dark-blue stripes dividing it into three equal parts for Ati Vishisht Seva Medal, and three dark-blue stripes dividing it into four equal parts for Vishisht Seva Medal.

Recipients of the Award in 1967-68 :

1. Maj. Gen. S. M. Basu
2. Lt. Gen. T. R. Pahwa (Retd.)
3. Lt. Gen. A. K. Dev (Retd.)
4. Maj. Gen. S. P. Vohra (Retd.)

ATI VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

1. Brig. (now Maj. Gen.) R. Z. Kabraji
2. Brig. Sheodan Singh
3. Brig. Narindra Nath Chopra
4. Brig. W. S. Ahluwalia
5. Brig. Naranjan Singh
6. Col. A. N. Kaddol
7. Lt. Col. Nardip Singh
8. Lt. Col. Baloram Mukerjee
9. Lt. Col. Ram Prakash Gautam

VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL

1. Lt. Col. (A/Brig.) F. L. Freemantle
2. Lt. Col. (A/Brig.) E. A. Rammohan
3. Lt. Col. (A/Brig.) Jaswant Singh
4. Lt. Col. Shinoga Ranganannavara Ganeshiya
5. Lt. Col. Farhat Bhatti
6. Lt. Col. Jaswant Singh Bhullar
7. Lt. Col. Jit Singh Gill
8. Lt. Col. Rumi Homi Mistri
9. Lt. Col. Mathew Thomas
10. Lt. Col. Avtar Singh
11. Major P. K. Lakshmanan
12. Capt. Kasturi Sharma
13. Capt. Amitava Mookerjee
14. Jc. Ris. Kundan Singh
15. Dfr. Lashkar Singh
16. L/Nk. Hawa Singh
17. Col. Edward D'sa
18. Major Bakshi Krishan Nath Chibber
19. Major Nurani Harikara Iyer Narayan
20. Capt. P. M. Mehta
21. Sub. Mahesh Chand
22. Sub. Mohideen Sharif

There are three other awards for meritorious service. They are Sena Medal, Vayu Sena Medal and Nau Sena Medal.

(P) Posthumous

JEEVAN RAKSHA AWARDS

The medal is awarded for meritorious acts or a series of acts of a humane nature displayed in saving the life from drowning, fire and rescue operations in mines, etc.

Sarvottam Jeevan Raksha Padak—The medal is awarded for conspicuous courage under circumstances of very great danger to the life of the rescuer.

Uttam Jeevan Raksha Padak—The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer.

Jeevan Raksha Padak—The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude in saving life under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer.

The above awards were formerly known as Jeevan Raksha Padak, CLASS I, CLASS II and CLASS III

Recipients of the Awards in 1967 :

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum are awarded to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic scholars.

Recipients of the Awards in 1967 :

Sanskrit :

1. Rewashankar Becharbhai Trivedi
2. Siddheshwar Varma
3. Tirukalikundram Vedachala Ramachandra Dikshitar
4. Ropicherla Bhāttar Parthasarathy Bhattacharya
5. Prativadi Bhayankaram Annagaracharya
6. Narayan Chandra Smrititirtha

Arabic :

Said Ahmad Akbarabadi

Persian :

Syed Shah M. Ataur Rahman

ARJUNA AWARDS

The Arjuna Awards for the "Sportsmen of the Year" are made on the basis of outstanding contribution made to enhance the glory of the game during the year.

Recipients of the Award on July 20, 1967

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Pravin Kumar | (Athletics) |
| 2. Bhim Singh | (Athletics) |
| 3. Suresh Goel | (Badminton) |
| 4. Khushi Ram | (Basketball) |
| 5. Ajit Wadekar | (Cricket) |
| 6. Peter Thangaraj | (Football) |
| 7. R. K. Pitamber | (Golf) |
| 8. Jagjit Singh | (Hockey) |
| 9. Harbinder Singh | (Hockey) |
| 10. Mahinder Lal | (Hockey) |
| 11. Premjet Lal | (Lawn Tennis) |
| 12. Arun Kumar Shaw | (Swimming) |
| 13. Frouk Khodaiji | (Table Tennis) |
| 14. Savarimuthu Jhon Gabriel | (Weightlifting) |
| 15. Mukhtiar Singh | (Wrestling) |

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA

(As on April 1, 1968)

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
EMBASSIES				
			Embassy of India, Shah-e-Nau, Kabul.	
			Embassy of India, 119 ter, Rue Didouche	
			Maurad, Algiers.	Concurrently Ambassador to
			Embassy of India, Paraguan, 580 (3rd floor).	Paraguay and
			Buenos Aires.	Uruguay.
			Embassy of India, Openering, Vienna-1	Concurrently Ambassador to
			Embassy of India, 195, Avenue Louisic,	Luxembourg.
			Square du Bois, Brussels.	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-
			Embassy of India, Lapezanas, 22, 32 B	Janeiro (Brazil).
			Embassy of India, Rua Barao-do Flamengo, 22,	Concurrently Ambassador to
			Apoto's 801 & 802, Rio-de Janeiro.	Venezuela and Bolivia.
			Embassy of India, Sofia, Oriental Assurance Build-	Ambassador resident in Bucharest
			ing, 545-547, Merchant Street, P. B. No. 751.	
			Rangoon.	Ambassador resident in Kampala
			Embassy of India, Bujumbura.	
			Embassy of India, Phonon-Penh.	Ambassador resident in Lagos
			Embassy of India, Douala.	Concurrently Ambassador to
			Embassy of India, 871, Triana, Santiago,	Columbia and Peru.
			Embassy of India, 8, Kwang Hua Lu,	Locally rank of Minister.
			Peking.	Ambassador resident in Santiago.
			Embassy of India, Bogota, 1026, 18B, Avenue	Concurrently Ambassador to
			Embassy of India, P. B. No. 1026, 18B, Avenue	Gabon and Congo Brazzaville
			8 eme Arme, Kalina, Kinshasa.	Ambassador resident in Mexico
			Embassy of India, Havana, 12	City.
			Embassy of India, Valdsteinska-6, Prague-1.	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
			Embassy of India, Cotonou.	
			Embassy of India, 8-II, Amagerforty, Copenhagen.	

Czechoslovakia
Dahomey
Denmark

*Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Ethiopia	O. V. Alagesan*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kabena (Aware Distt) Street, P. B. No. 528, Addis Ababa.	
Finland	A. R. Sethi	Charge d' Affaires	Embassy of India, Kansakoulu Katu, 5B 14, Helsinki-10	Ambassador resident in Stockholm.
France	C. S. Jha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred, Dehondencq, Paris-16 ^e .	
Gabon	V. Siddharthachari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Gabon.	Ambassador resident in Kinshasa.
Germany, Federal Republic of	Khush Chand	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 262, Adenauerallee Bonn.	
Greece	J. K. Atal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Athens.	
Guinea	R. R. Sinha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, B.P. 186, Bis Conakry II	Ambassador resident in Belgrade Concurrently Ambassador to Mali.
Hungary	J. C. Kakar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Utea 14, Buzavirag Budapest.	
Indonesia	K. M. Kannampilly	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P. B. No. 118-44, Kebon, Serih, Djakarta.	
Iran	K. V. Padmanabhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 3589/7, Avenue Saba Shomali, off Takhte Jamshed, Teheran.	
Iraq	Mehboob Ahmed	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Taha Street, Najecb Psaha, Adhamiya, Baghdad.	
Ireland	A. G. Meneses*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 58, Upper Lesson Street, Dublin.	
Italy	I. J. Bahadur Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, via Francesco Denze, 36, Rome.	Concurrently Minister to Albania and High Commissioner to Malta Resident in Dakar.
Ivory Coast	G. J. Malik*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Abidjan.	
Japan	S. K. Banerjee	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 1, 2-Chome' Kudan, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.	Ambassador resident in Beirut.
Jordan	A. K. Dar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P. B. No. 2168, Amman.	
Kuwait	S. K. Chowdhury	Ambassador	Embassy of India, King Road, No. 1, Kuwait.	Concurrently Ambassador to Jordan and as High Commissioner to Cyprus.
Laos	J. K. Ginih	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P. B. No. 225 Vientiane.	Ambassador resident in Accra.
Lebanon	A. K. Dar*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sahurmarani Building, Rue Kantari, Beirut.	Ambassador resident in Brussels.
Liberia	S. V. Patel	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Monrovia	Concurrently Ambassador to Comores and Reunion Islands.
Libya	Ara B. Pant	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Conakry
Luxembourg	T. Swaminathan	Ambassador		
Malagasy	C. J. Stracey	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 77 Avenue Marechal Foch, P.B. No. 1787, Tananarive.	
Mali	R. R. Sinha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Bamako	

* Designate

Mauritania	G. J. Malik*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Nouackchott	Resident in Dakar
Mexico	P. Ratnam	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Tennyson, 67 Col. Polanco, Mexico 5. D.F.	Concurrently Ambassador to Cuba and Panama. Ambassador resident in Moscow.
Mongolia	Kewal Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ulan Bator	Concurrently Ambassador to Tunisia.
Morocco	M. Rasgotra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 11, Rue Descartes, Rabat.	
Nepal	Raj Bahadur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, GPO, Box, No. 292, Kathmandu.	Ambassador resident in Buenos Aires.
Netherlands	S. N. Haksar	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitenvoortweg, 2 The Hague.	Ambassador resident in Mexico.
Norway	N. V. Rao	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 48, Professor Dahls Gate, Oslo.	Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Paraguay	B. K. Sanyal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Asuncion.	
Panama	P. Ratnam	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Panama.	
Peru	K. L. Mehta*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lima	
Philippines	A. S. Diwan*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1856, Jo. qe B. Bocobo Street, Malate, Manila.	Concurrently Ambassador to Bulgaria Resident in Kampala.
Poland	V. M. M. Nair	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 41, Allee Alecsandrina, Bucharest 3.	
Rumania	A. S. Mehta	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kigali.	
Rwanda	R. R. Sinha*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Sulaiman-Al-Turki House, Al-Sharfa, Airport Road, Jeddah.	Concurrently Ambassador to Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Mauritania and High Com- missioner to Gambia.
Saudi Arabia	M. K. Kidwai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Dakar	
Senegal	G. J. Malik*	Ambassador		
Somalia	S. Sinha	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P. B. No. 955, Mogadiscio.	
Spain	H. H. The Maharaja Mansingh of Jaipur	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Calle Marques de Urquijo, 38, Madrid.	
Sudan	P. L. Bhandari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Kronfi Building (3rd Floor) Sharia Gamhoria, P. B. 707, Khartoum.	
Sweden	Y. K. Puri	Ambassador	Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stock- holm.	Concurrently Ambassador to the Vatican.
Switzerland	Azim Husain	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20, Kalchegweg, Berne.	
Syrian Arab Republic	V. A. Kidwai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 4046, Yasin Nuwailati Bldg., Avenue Adran Malki, Inn Damascus.	
Thailand	K. R. Narayanan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20/139, Pan Road, Bangkok.	Ambassador resident in Lagos.
Togo	S. G. Ramachandran	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lome.	Ambassador resident in Rabat.
Tunisia	M. Rasgotra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Tunis. No. 6 Bis Rue Massena	

*Designate

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Turkey	R. G. Goburdhan	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 50, Kizilirmak, Sokok, Kocetep, Ankara.	
United Arab Republic	Apa B. Pant	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 5, Sharia Manhad, Swissri, Post Box 718, Z. Malik, Cairo.	Concurrently - Ambassador to Libya and Yemen.
United States of America	Ali Xawar Jung	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ouagadougou, N. W. Washington, D.C.	
Upper Volta	G. J. Malik*	Ambassador	Embassy of India Ouagadougou, N. W. Washington, D.C.	
Uruguay	B. K. Sanyal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Montevideo.	Resident in Buenos Aires
U.S.S.R.	Kewal Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 6-8, Ulitsa Obukha, Moscow.	Concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia.
Vatican	Azim Husain	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Caracas.	Ambassador resident in Rio-de-Janeiro.
Venezuela	B. K. Acharya	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Caracas.	Ambassador resident in Cairo.
Yemen	Apa B. Pant	Ambassador	Embassy of India Yemen	Concurrently Ambassador to Greece.
Yemen (Southern)	S. H. Desai	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Steamer Point, Aden.	
Yugoslavia	J. K. Alal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Proletersky Brigade, Belgrade.	
HIGH COMMISSIONS				
Barbados	Muni Lal	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Bridgetown	Resident in Trinidad
Australia	A. M. Thomas	High Commissioner	63, Munga Way, Red Hill, Canberra.	
Canada	J. N. Chaudhuri	High Commissioner	200, MacLaren Street, Ottawa-4, Ontario.	
Ceylon	Y. D. Gundevia	High Commissioner	71, Kollapitiya, Station Road, Colombo-3.	Concurrently accredited to Maldive Islands.
Cyprus	A. K. Dar	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Nicosia.	High Commissioner resident in Beirut.
Gambia	G. J. Malik*	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Bathurst.	High Commissioner resident in Dakar
Ghana	S. V. Patel	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P. B. 3044, Accra	Concurrently Ambassador to Liberia and High Commissioner to Sierra Leone
Guyana	S. J. Wilfred	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, George Town.	P. O. Box No. 872, Resident in Trinidad.
Jamaica	Muni Lal	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Kingston	
Kenya	Prem Bhatia	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, Jeevan Bharati Building, Coronation Avenue, P. B. No. 30074, Nairobi.	
Malawi	M. M. Khurana	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P. B. No. 398, Blantyre.	
Malaysia	M. A. Rahman	High Commissioner	High Commission of India, P. B. 59, 19, Malacca Street, Kuala Lumpur.	
*Designate				

CONSULATES GENERAL			Remarks	
Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	
Berlin	P. Das Gupta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Joachimstaler Street, 28 (1st floor), Berlin-15.	
Comores	C. J. Stracey	Consul General	Resident in Tananarive.	
Copenhagen	Mr. Victor B. Strand†	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Kronprinsessegade 1, Copenhagen 36.	
Frankfurt	S. Kumar	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Wilhelm-Leuschnerstrasse 93 (2nd Floor) Frankfurt Main.	
Geneva	N. Krishnan	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 2, Place de Eaux Vives, Geneva.	
Ghent (Belgium)	Mr. Robert Desprechins	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Ghent	
Hamburg	D. J. Sen Gupta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Sprinkenhof Burchardst 14, Hamburg.	Jurisdiction includes the States of Hamburg, Bremen Schleswing Holstein and Lower Saxony.
Hanoi	A. S. Gnib	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 58, Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi.	
Munich	Mr. Paul H. Von Mitter Wallner.†	Consul General	Residenz Strasse 27 (Preysing-Palais), Munich. 2.	
Muscat	S. L. Chhibber	Consul General	Consulate General of India, P. B. No. 77, Muscat.	Local rank of Minister
New York	V. K. Ahuja*	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 3 East 64th Street, New York.	Consul General resident in Nairobi.
Rwanda and Burundi	R. K. Tandon	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Usmbra.	
Saigon	K. L. Dalal	Consul General	Consulate General of India 213, Rue Catinant, Saigon.	
San Francisco	K. S. Bajpai	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 15 Market Street, San Francisco-5.	Consul General resident in Rome.
San Marino	M. H. Siddiqui	Consul General	Waldstrasses-5, Degerloch Stuttgart	
Stuttgart	Dr. Rudolf Kisse†	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Paramaribo	Consul General resident in Trinidad
Surinam	Muni Lal	Consul General		
CONSULATES				
Basrah	R. N. Joshi	Consul	Consulate of India, Basrah.	
Canary Islands	C. Bulchand	Consul	Consulate of India, Las Palmas	
French Somaliland	S. T. Kothari*	Consul	Consulate of India, Djibouti	
Hawaii	Mrs. G. Watumull*	Consul	Consulate of India, Watumull Foundation Building, 2227-A Kalakava Avenue, Honolulu.	

†Honorary

*Designate

Consulate of India, No. 1, Valaoritou Street (6th Flr.), Athens

N. 1/2 Yamamoto-dori-3, Chome, Ikuta-Ku, Kobe.

Consulate of India, Khorramshahr,

Consulate of India, D. J. 19, Medan.

Consulate of India, U-1, Kirov a Street, Odessa.

Tjakraminoto

Consulate of India, 1144, Union Commerce Bldg.,

Cleveland.

Consulate of India, Jalalabad.

Consulate of India, Kandhar.

Consulate of India, Mandalay.

Commission of India, Oriental Building, P.B.

No. 614, Mombasa.

Consulate of India, Via Martini Piaggio-15, Genoa

Consulate of India, P. B. No. 1303, Panama

Consulate of India, Asuncion

VICE-CONSULATES

Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan, (East Iran),

via Teheran.

Greece	L. E. Vafiadis*	Consul
Kobe	R. B. Ghate*	Consul
Khorramshahr	M. L. Puri	Consul
Medan	D. S. Khosla	Consul
Odessa	J. Barua	Consul
Ohio	Col. George P. Bick Ford**	Consul
Jalalabad	M. L. Chowdhry	Consul
Kandhar	K. N. Madan	Consul
Mandalay	Tirath Singh	Assistant Commis-
Mombasa	A. S. Dixit	sioner.
Genoa	Mr. Jack Cerici*	Consul
Panama	I. S. Randhawa*	Consul
Paraguay	Dr. P. M. de Vargas**	Consul

Raghubir Saran Vice-Consul

Zahidan

*Designate

**Honorary

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

(As on April 1, 1968)

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Afghanistan	H.E. Mr. Ataollah Nasser-zia	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi-11.
Algeria	H.E. Mr. Ali Lakhdari	Ambassador	13, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Argentina	H.E. Mr. Adolfo A. Bollini	Ambassador	C-27/28, South Extension, (P II) New Delhi-16.
Austria	H.E. Dr. Mrs. Johanna Nestor	Ambassador	3A, Nayaya, Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Belgium	H.E. Mr. Jean Lerory	Ambassador	7, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Brazil	H.E. Mr. Renato F. Maia De Mendonca	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11.
Bulgaria	H.E. Mr. Christo Dimitrov	Ambassador	198, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Burma	H.E. U Hla Maw	Ambassador	Plot No. 3, Block No. 50-F, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Nong Kimny	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Chile	H.E. Mr. Julio Barrenechea P.	Ambassador	C-108, New Delhi South Extension (Part II), New Delhi-16.
China	Mr. Chen Chao-Yuan	Charge d' Affaires	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Colombia	Mr. Jose Vincentti-Irragori	Charge d' Affaires	205, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Congo (Democratic Republic)	H.E. Brig. Gen. Leonard Mulamba	Ambassador	5, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Cuba	Mr. J. Eloy Valdes	Charge d' Affaires	40, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Richard Dvorak	Ambassador	45-46, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Denmark	H.E. Mr. H.A. Biering	Ambassador	6, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Ethiopia	H.E. Mr. Assefa Gabre Mariam	Ambassador	29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11.
Finland	H.E. Mr. Asko Ivalo	Ambassador	42 Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
France	H.E. Mr. Jean Dariden	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11.
Germany, Federal Republic of	H.E. Baron Dietrich von Mirbach	Ambassador	No. 6, Block 50-G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Greece	H.E. Dr. Constantine Panay Otacos	Ambassador	123, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi-11.
Holy See	H.E. The Most Rev James Joseph Caprio	Apostolic Internuncio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-2.
Hungary	H.E. Mr. Peter Kos	Ambassador	15, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. Mohammad Razif	Ambassador	50-A, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Iran	H.E. Dr. Jalal Abdoh	Ambassador	1, Hailey Lane, New Delhi-1.
Iraq	H.E. Dr. J. M. El-Wahhabi	Ambassador	33, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Ireland	H. E. Valentin Iremonger	Ambassador	55, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi-11.
Italy	H.E. Dr. Maurizio de Strobile di Fratta Campocigno	Ambassador	7, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Japan	H.E. Mr. Shinsaku Hogen	Ambassador	Nos. 4 & 5, Block 50-G, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-11.
Jordan	H.E. Mr. Kemal Homoud	Ambassador	120, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Kuwait	Vacant	Ambassador	19, Friends Colony, West, New Delhi-14.
Laos	H.E. Phagna Oun Hucun Norasingh	Ambassador	4, (Circular Road) South Western Extension, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-11.
Lebanon	H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Hafez	Ambassador	10, S. P. Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Mexico	H.E. Mr. Octavio Paz	Ambassador	136, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Mongolia	Mr. Oyuny Khosbayar	Charge d' Affaires	34, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Morocco	H.E. Mr. Abdellah Lamrani	Ambassador	199, Jor. Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Nepal	H.E. Mr. J. N. Singha	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-1.
Netherlands	H.E. Jonkheer H. Th. A.M. van Rijkvorsel	Ambassador	6/52 F Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-11.
Norway	H.E. Mr. Haakon Nord	Ambassador	Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Peru	H.E. Mr. Eduardo Sarmiento C.	Ambassador	D-290, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3.
Philippines	H.E. Mr. Leon Guerrero	Ambassador	B-66, Greater Kailash 1, New Delhi-14.
Poland	H.E. Mr. Romuald Spasowski	Ambassador	22, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Rumania	H.E. Mr. Aurel Ardeleanu	Ambassador	48, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Saudi Arabia	Vacant	Ambassador	6, Tilak Marg, New Delhi-1.
Spain	H.E. Mr. Miguel Teus	Ambassador	12, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi-11.
Sudan	H.E. Sayed Amin Magzoub	Ambassador	147, Sunder Nagar New Delhi-11.
Sweden	H.E. Prof. Gunnar E. Heckscher	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Switzerland	H.E. Mr. Marcel Heimo	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Syrian Arab Republic	H.E. Mr. Omar Abou Riche	Ambassador	10, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Thailand	H.E. Prince Pren Pura chatra	Ambassador	56-N, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Turkey	H.E. Mr. Osman Olcay	Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
U.A.R.	H.E. Mr. Issa Abdel Latif Serag Eldin	Ambassador	26 Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
U.S.A.	H.E. Mr. Chester Bowles	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
U.S.S.R.	H.E. Mr. Nikolai Mikhailovitch Pegov	Ambassador	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Uruguay	Mr. Jose D. Lissidini	Charge d' Affaires	104, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Venezuela	Mr. Benjamin Delgado L.	Charge d' Affaires	184, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Yugoslavia	Dr. H. E. Slavko Komar	Ambassador	3/50G, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.

HIGH COMMISSIONS

Australia	H.E. Sir Arthur Tange	High Commissioner	1/50, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Canada	H.E. Mr. James George	High Commissioner	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi-11.
Ceylon	H. E. Mr. Kankagi Siri Perera	High Commissioner	27, Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21
Ghana	H.E. Major-General S.J.A. Otu	High Commissioner	2, Golf Links, New Delhi-3.
Malaysia	H.E. Mr. Raja Aznam Bin Raja Ahmad	High Commissioner	3, Link Road, Jangpura, New Delhi-14.
New Zealand	H.E. Mr. B. S. Lendrum	High Commissioner	39, Golf Links Road, New Delhi-3.
Nigeria	H.E. Mr. George Dove-Edwin	High Commissioner	169-170, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.
Pakistan	H.E. Mr. Sajjad Hyder	High Commissioner	2/50G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21.
Singapore	H.E. Mr. Maurice Baker	High Commissioner	16, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-14.
Tanzania	H.E. Mr. Salim Ahmad Salim	High Commissioner	E-104, and E-106, "Hill View" Greater Kailash, New Delhi-14.
Uganda	H.E. Mr. George W.M. Kamba	High Commissioner	E-23, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3.
U.K.	H.E. Mr. Morrice James**	High Commissioner	Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-11.

LEGATIONS

Albania	Vacant	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Stationed at Baghdad.
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CONSULATES GENERAL

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Afghanistan	Bombay	Mr. Gholam Mohamad Nekzad	Consul-General	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6.
Austria	Bombay	Mr. Murarji Jadavji Vaidya*	Consul-General	United Bank of India Building, 2nd Floor, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort Bombay-1.
Belgium	Bombay	Vacant	Consul-General	'Morena' 11, Carmichael Road, Cum-bala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul-General	6, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.
Bolivia	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora*	Consul-General	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1.

*Honorary

**Designate

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Japan	Bombay	Mr. Nabuo Okuchi	Consul-General	Kashmir House, 19, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. Ichiro Katakani	Consul-General	12, Pretoria Street, Calcutta-26.
	Madras	Mr. Toshihiko Kikkawva	Consul-General	2/30, Pantheon Road, Madras-8.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	New Delhi	Mr. Li Jang Hwa	Consul-General	4, Tees January Marg, New Delhi.
Korea, Republic of	New Delhi	Dr. Woon Sang Choi	Consul-General	28, Prithiraj Road, New Delhi-11.
Kuwait	Bombay	Mr. Faisal Essa Yousuf	Consul-General	Waswani Mansion, 120, Dinshaw Watcha Road, Bombay-1.
Liberia	Calcutta	Mr. Pronit Kumar Bonerjee*	Consul-General	7-2P, Jamir Lane, Calcutta-19.
Monaco	New Delhi	Mr. R. Chattaram*	Consul-General	D-1, Defence Colony New Delhi-3.
Nepal	Calcutta	Major General P.S. Lama*	Consul-General	19, "Woodlands", Sterndale Road, Alipore, Calcutta-27.
Netherlands	Bombay	Mr. J.H. Delgorge	Consul-General	298, Bazargate Street, P.B. No. 260, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. M. Potjer*	Consul-General	5 & 7 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
Norway	Bombay	Mr. Anton Smith Mayer	Consul-General	31, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. Swveree Gylseth*	Consul-General	P.B. No. 2211, 14 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
Panama	Bombay	Mr. Vergilio A. Ponce	Consul-General	'Giri Raj', Flat No. E, Altamount Road, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. Rafael Richard	Consul-General	17/3, Ritchie Road, 3rd Floor, Calcutta-19.
Peru	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul-General	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta.
Philippines	Bombay	Mr. K.M. Modi*	Consul-General	Liberty Building, 41/42, Marine line, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. K.R. Patel*	Consul-General	Mercantile Building, 2nd floor; Block-E, 10, Lall Bazar St., Calcutta-1.
San Marino	New Delhi	Bhai Mohan Singh*	Consul-General	15-A, Aurangzeb Road New Delhi-11.
Sudan	Bombay	Mr. Abdel Wahab Tamim	Consul-General	Flat No. 704, 7th Floor, Prabhu Kutir, 15, Altamount Road, Bombay.
Sweden	Bombay	Mr. J.O. Guthe*	Consul-General	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Switzerland	Bombay	Mr. Othmar Rist	Consul-General	'Manek Mahal, 7th Floor, 90, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1.
Syrian Arab Republic	Bombay	Mr. Sobhi El Ejel	Consul-General	Belha Court, Strand Road, Fort, Bombay-1.

*Honorary

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Thailand	Bombay	Sir Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola*	Consul-General	318, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Samboom Rochana*	Consul-General	'Mistry Court'
Turkey	Bombay	Mr. Rahim Karim Mistry*	Consul-General	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wathcha Road, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. S. Fazal Ellahi*	Consul-General	11, R.N. Mukerji Road, Calcutta.
	Madras	Vacant	Consul-General	"Nowshad" 115, Llyods Road, Catherdral R. O., Madras-6.
UAR	Bombay	Mr. Abdel Azim El-Moursi	Consul-General	Mistry Court, Dinshaw Wathcha Road, Bombay-1.
USA	Bombay	Mr. Danial Broddock	Consul-General	'Lincoln House', 78, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay-26
	Calcutta	Mr. Willim K. Hitchcock	Consul-General	5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta-16.
	Madras	Mr. Albert B. Franklin	Consul-General	150-B, Mount Road, Madras-2.
USSR	Bombay	Mr. V.K. Lobachev	Consul-General	'Palm Beach' 42, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. V. A. Zharkov	Consul-General	31, Shakespear Sarnee, Calcutta-16
	Madras	Mr. G.I. Kaverin	Consul-General	'Dwaraka' 2 Kasturi Ranga Iyengar Road, Madras-18.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of	New Delhi	Mr. Naguye Hoa	Consul-General	62, Golf Links New Delhi-3.
Viet Nam, Republic of	New Delhi	Dr. Nguyen Tricu Dan	Consul-General	72, Sundar Nagar New Delhi-11.
Yugoslavia	Bombay	Mr. Zizvjin Bulat	Consul-General	Vasvani Mansion, 4/120 Dinshaw-Wacha Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Aleksander* Stanic	Consul-General	6, Ballygunge Park Road, Calcutta-19.
CONSULATE				
Austria	Calcutta	Mr. L. R. Patel*	Consul	16, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Mr. A.N. Sattanathan*	Consul	2, Monteith Lane Egmore, Madras.
Belgium	Madras	Mr. Marcel Nevens*	Consul	1-E, Spurank Road Chetput, Madras-31
Bolivia	Bombay	Mr. J.N. Heredia*	Consul	Cook's Buildings, 2nd Floor, 32/4, Dr. D. N. Road, Bombay-1.
Brazil	Bombay	Mr. Jose Raul Antonio Viegas*	Consul	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Ground Floor, Calcutta-27.
	Calcutta	Mr. J. Svan Christensen*	Consul	18-G, Park Street, Calcutta-16.
Denmark	Calcutta	Mr. Emil Fjermeros*	Consul	C/o Indo-Norwegian Project, M.G. Road, No. 137, Ernakulam.

*Honorary

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
	Madras	Mr. Finn Korner*	Consul	Mercantile Bldgs., First Lt. Beach Road, Madras.
Dominican Republic	Calcutta	Mr. R. N. Roy*	Consul	104, Scavabazar, Street, Calcutta-5.
Ecuador	Calcutta	Mr. Kalyan Sen*	Consul	10/1, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20.
El Salvador	Calcutta	Mr. Karanjaksha Banerjee*	Consul	12, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta-6.
Finland	Bombay	Mr. John Dudley Hicks*	Consul	Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. S. R. Stephens*	Consul	C/o M/s. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., P.B. 209, 2, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Mr. Cyril Cayley*	Consul	5, Mc Lean Street, P.B. No. 37 Madras-1.
Haiti	Bombay	Mr. Ranbir Singh*	Consul	Vellard View, Pedder Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Murari Churn Law*	Consul	2, Bidhan Saracoe, Calcutta-6.
Indonesia	Bombay	Mr. R. Tamtomo	Consul	Lincoln Annex, 17, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. D. K. Nag*	Consul	Rajkamal Bhawan, 128, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-29.
Israel	Bombay	Mr. Reuven Dafni	Consul	'Embassy', Nepan Sea Road, Bombay-26.
Jordan	Bombay	Mr. Fakirmohamed Karim Mistry*	Consul	'Mistry Court', 208 Dinshaw Walcha Road, Bombay-1.
Lebanon	Calcutta	Mr. Gobind R. Hada*	Consul	36, Ganesh Chander Avenue, Calcutta-13.
Netherlands	Madras	Mr. Hamish Darge Dogi,	Consul	Chordia Mansion, 150, A-2 Mount Road, Madras-2.
	Cochin	Mr. S. S. Koder*	Consul	Princess Street, Cochin-1.
Nicaragua	Bombay	Mr. J. K. Rege*	Consul	Alice Enclings, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. K. C. Dey*	Consul	6/1, Atha House, Garia, Calcutta-42.
Norway	Madras	Mr. R. C. Shearer*	Consul	C/o Gordon Woodroffe & Company Madras Private Ltd., 1/21, North Beach Road, P. B. No. 42, Madras-1.
	Cochin	Mr. Emil Fjernerros**	Consul	C/o Info Norway Project, P.B. No. 157, M.G. Road, Tew
Panama	Madras	Vacant	Consul	C/o Air India International House, Agurchend Mansion, Mount Road, Madras.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Address</i>
Peru	Bombay	Mr. J. P. L. Shenoy*	Consul	Radia House, Rampart Road, Bombay.
Poland	Bombay	Mr. Andrzej Wojcik	Consul	Manavi Apartment, 1st and 2nd Floor, 36, Ridge Road, Bombay-16.
	Calcutta	Mr. Zmdzislav Toczyk	Consul	13, Damac Street, Calcutta-16.
Sweden	Calcutta	Mr. A.C. Daphtary*	Consul	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
	Madras	Mr. Gosta Rundberg*	Consul	1/155, Mount Road, Madras-6.
VICE-CONSULATES				
Burma	Madras	U Ba Htay	Vice- Consul	'Javeed'. 3, Muriays Gate Road Teyhampet, Madras-18.
Spain	Bombay	Mr. Napoleon Fernandez*	Vice- Consul	'Occana'. 153, Marine Drive, Bombay.
	Calcutta	Mr. P.N. Roy Chowdhury*	Vice- Consul	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta-12.
	Madras	Mr. Chevalier G.A. Pais*	Vice- Consul	Lawdale, 5, Nimmo Road, San Thome, Madras-4.
Switzerland	Calcutta	Mr. Ferdinand Luthi	Vice- Consul	4, Wood St., GFO- Box No. 47, Calcutta-16.
AGENT CONSULATES				
France	Cochin	Mr. Christian Revel*	Consular Agent	VI/75, Calcutty Cochin-1.
Italy	Cochin	Mr G.K. Devaragulu*	Consular Agent	Paul Abiao & Sons, Ernakulam Wharf Road, Cochin-3.
Switzerland	Cochin	Mr. Robert Nievergelt*	Consular Agent	C/o P.B. No. 3, Cochin-1.

*Honorary

APPENDICES

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and Post-Graduate)

Andhra Pradesh

College of Engineering, Anantapur.
 College of Engineering, Kakinada.
 College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
 College of Engineering, S.V. University, Tirupati.
 College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair.
 Department of Pharmacy, Andhra University, Waltair.
 Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
 Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad.
 Nizam's Engineering College, Hyderabad.
 Regional Engineering College, Warangal.

Assam

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati.
 Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat.

Bihar

Bagalpur Engineering College, Bhagalpur.
 Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.
 Bihar Institute of Technology, Ranchi.
 Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri.
 Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
 Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur.
 Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.

Gujarat

Bhikaji Vishwanathra Mahaviyalaya, P.O. Vallab's Vidya Nagar, Distt. Kaira.
 Faculty of Technology and Engineering, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.
 I.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.
 L.M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad.
 Lakhbhai College of Engineering, Morvi.
 Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat.
 School of Architecture, Ahmedabad.

Jammu and Kashmir

Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.

Kerala

College of Engineering, Trivandrum.
 Government Engineering College, Trichur.
 Mgr. Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam.
 Nav Service Society Engineering College, Palghat.
 Regional Engineering College, Calicut.
 Thruppil Kunja Musliar Engineering College, Quilon.

Madhya Pradesh

Department of Pharmacy, University of Saran, Saran.
 Saran Agha Technological Institute, Vidisha.
 Government Engineering College, Jabalpur.
 Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur.
 Madhya Pradesh Engineering College, Gwalior.
 Madhya Pradesh Engineering College, Bhopal.
 Shri Government Agha Technological Institute, Indore.
 Government Engineering College, Bilaspur.
 Government Engineering College, Rewa.
 Government Engineering College, Ujjain.

*Appendix to Chapter V.

Madras

- A.C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras.
- A.C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.
- College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.
- Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
- Department of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.
- Department of Chemical Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.
- Department of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College, Madras.
- Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
- Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
- Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet, Madras.
- P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore.
- School of Architecture, Madras University, Madras.
- Thyagaraja Engineering College, Madurai.
- Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli.

Maharashtra

- Department of Pharmacy, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
- College of Engineering, Poona.
- Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.
- Engineering College, Karad.
- Government Engineering College, Aurangabad.
- Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Bombay.
- J. J. College of Architecture, Bombay.
- Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur.
- Regional Engineering College, Nagpur.
- Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay.
- Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.
- Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.
- College of Engineering, Amravati.

Mysore

- B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere.
- B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
- Basaveshwar Engineering College, Bagalkot.
- B.V. Bhoomreddi College of Engineering, Hubli.
- College of Engineering, Bangalore.
- Engineering College, Gulbarga.
- Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- Karnatak Regional Engineering College, Surathkal (South Kanar).
- Malnad Engineering College, Hassan.
- Manipal Engineering College, Manipal.
- M.S. Ramaiah College of Engineering, Bangalore.
- National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
- R.V. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
- P.E.S. College of Engineering, Mandya.
- S.J.C.R. College of Engineering, Mysore.
- S.S. College of Engineering, Kurnur.
- S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore.

Orissa

- Regional Engineering College, Rourkela.
- University College of Engineering, Burla, Distt. Sambalpur.

Punjab

- Chandigarh College of Architecture, Chandigarh.
- Department of Pharmacy, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
- Department of Chemical Engineering and Technology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
- Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
- Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
- Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
- Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.
- Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra.
- College of Agricultural Engineering, Ludhiana.

Rajasthan

- Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani.
- Birla College, Pilani.
- Faculty of Engineering, Jodhpur University, Jodhpur.
- Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur.
- College of Technology & Agricultural Engineering, Udaipur.

Uttar Pradesh

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
 College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banast Hindu University, Varanasi.
 College of Technology, Banast Hindu University, Varanasi.
 College of Engineering and Technology, Madan University, Aligarh.
 Engineering College, Banast Hindu University, Varanasi.
 Engineering College, Davabagh, Agra.
 College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Agricultural University,
 Pantnagar.
 Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur.
 Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
 I.K. Institute of Applied Physics & Electronics, Allahabad University,
 Allahabad.
 Mohan Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad.
 Madan Mohan Malaviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur.
 National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.
 Pant College of Engineering & Technology, Pantnagar.
 University of Rohtak, Rohtak.

West Bengal

Bengal Engineering College, Sebpore, Howrah.
 College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta.
 College of Textile Technology, Serampore.
 College of Textile Technology, Berhampore.
 College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.
 Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
 Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
 Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
 Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
 Jalpaiguri Engineering College, Jalpaiguri.
 North Calcutta Engineering College, Dattabeswar (C.O.B.E. College), Howrah.
 Regional Engineering College, Durgapur.
 University College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

Delhi

School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.
 Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.

Tripura

Engineering College, Agartala.

Goa

College of Engineering, Panjim, Goa.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1967*

In the National Exhibition of Art held in 1967 the following Awards were given :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. M. Suriyamurthy
'Wood Cot' (Oil) | 6. S.G. Vasudev,
'Procession' (Oil) |
| 2. K.C.S. Paniker,
'Words & Symbols' (Oil) | 7. Anandmohan Nair
'The Swarm of Passing Djinn'
(Water Colour) |
| 3. Bimal Banerjee,
'Ticking' (Graphic) | 8. Bishamber Khanna,
'Composition—I'
(Metal & Enamel) |
| 4. S.K. Rajavelu,
'Charioteers' (Water Colour) | 9. Kewal Soni,
'Sculpture II' (Metal) |
| 5. Dizi (D.G. Kulkarni)
'Life Egg' (Oil) | 10. Balbir Singh Katti,
'Integrals of Torso' (Stone) |

*Appendix to Chapter VI

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS, 1967*

<i>Music</i>	1. Shri Ayodhya Prasad	Hindustani Instrumental (Pakhawaj)
	2. Shri Amir Khan	Hindustani Vocal
	3. Shri K.S. Venkataramiah 'Papa'	Karnatak Instrumental (Violin)
<i>Dance</i>	4. Shri Chintalapalli Venkatarao	Karnatak Vocal
	5. Shri Kalamandalam Krishnan Nair	Kathakali
<i>Drama</i>	6. Shri Balu Bhagavathar	Bhagavata Mela
	7. Shri P. L. Deshpande	Play-writing
	8. Shri Sabitabrata Datta	Acting in Bengali
	9. Shri S.V. Sahastanamam	Acting in Tamil
	10. Shri Shree Krishna Pehalwan	Nautanki.

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1967*

<i>Language</i>	<i>Title of book</i>	<i>Name of the author</i>
Assam	Adhunik Galpa Sahitya	Trailokyanath Goswami
Bengali	Tapasvi O Tarangini	Buddhaddeva Bose
English	Shadow From Ladakh	Bhabani Bhattacharya
Gujarati	Gujarati Bhashanun Dhvani Swarup Ane Dhvani-Parivartan	P.B. Pandit
Hindi	Amrit Aur Vish	Amrit Lal Nagar
Kannada	Shrimadbhagavadgita-Tatparya Athava Jivan-Dharmayoga.	D.V. Gundappa
Kashmiri	Lawah Te Prawah	Amin Kamil
Malayalam	Thamarathoni	P. Kunhiraman Nair
Marathi	Bhasha : Itihas Ani Bhoogol	N. G. Kalekar
Oriya	Odiya Sahitya Itihasa	Suryanarayana Das
Punjabi	Loona	Shiv Kumar
Sanskrit (creative)	Chittakavya Kautukam	Ramaroop Pathak
Tamil	Virar Ulagam	K.V. Jagannathan
Urdu	Patjhar Ki Awaz	Qurratul Ain Hyder

MEDICAL COLLEGES IN INDIA**

Andhra Pradesh

1. Andhra Medical College, Vishakapatnam.
2. Guntur Medical College, Guntur.
3. Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.
4. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
5. Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad—Dn.
6. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada.
7. Kakatiya Medical College, Warrangal.
8. S.V. Medical College, Tirupati, Distt. Chittoor.

Assam

9. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.
10. Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati.
11. Medical College, Silchar.

Bihar

12. Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.
13. Darbhanga Medical College, Laherisarai.
14. Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi.
15. Medical College, Damodar Road, Sakchi, Jamshedpur.

Gujarat

16. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
17. Medical College, Baroda.
18. M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
19. Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad.
20. Medical College, Surat.

Haryana

21. Medical College, Rohtak.

*Appendix to Chapter VI.

**Appendix to Chapter VIII.

Jammu and Kashmir

22. Medical College, Srinagar.

Kerala

23. Medical College, Trivandrum.
24. Medical College, Calicut.
25. Medical College, Kottayam.
26. Medical College, Alleppey.

Madhya Pradesh

27. Medical College, Jabalpur.
28. M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.
29. G.R. Medical College, Gwalier.
30. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.
31. Medical College, Rewa.
32. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Medical College, Raipur.

Madras

33. Medical College, Madras.
34. Stanley Medical College, Madras.
35. Kalpauk Medical College, Kalpauk, Madras-10.
36. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
37. Madurai Medical College, Madurai.
38. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.
39. Medical College, Trinuvalli.
40. Medical College, Chingleput.
41. Medical College, Coimbatore.

Maharashtra

42. Grant Medical College, Bombay.
43. Seth G.S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay.
44. Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.
45. B.J. Medical College, Poona.
46. Medical College, Nagpur.
47. Government Medical College, Aurangabad.
48. Armed Forces Medical College, Poona.
49. Medical College, Miraj.
50. Medical College, Solapur.
51. Medical College, Sion, Bombay.
52. Municipal Medical College, Nagpur.

Mysore

53. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.
54. Medical College, Mysore.
55. Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore.
56. Karnatak Medical College, Hubli.
57. Medical College, Bellary.
58. St. John's Medical College, Bangalore.
59. Medical College, Gulbarga.
60. Medical College, Belgaum.
61. Medical College, Davangere.

Orissa

62. S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.
63. Medical College, Burla, Sambalpur.
64. Medical College, Berhampur (Cuttack).

Punjab

65. Medical College, Amritsar.
66. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.
67. Government Medical College, Patiala.
68. Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana.

Rajasthan

69. S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.
70. Bikaner Medical College, Bikaner.
71. Medical College, Udaipur.
72. Medical College, Ajmer.
73. Medical College, Jodhpur.

Uttar Pradesh

74. K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.
75. Medical College, Agra.
76. G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.
77. College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
78. Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad.
79. Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh.
80. Medical College, Meerut.

West Bengal

81. Medical College, Calcutta.
82. R.G. Kar Medical College, Balgachia Rao, Calcutta-4.
83. Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta.
84. Calcutta National Medical Institute, 32-Gorachand Road, Calcutta.
85. Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.

Delhi

86. Lady Hardinge Medical College, (for women) New Delhi.
87. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-16.
88. Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.

Pondicherry

89. Medical College, Pondicherry.

Goa

90. Medical College, Goa.

Himachal Pradesh

91. Himachal Medical College, Snowdown Hospital, Simla.

DENTAL COLLEGES IN INDIA*

1. Dental Wing Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
2. Dental College, Patna (Bihar).
3. Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum (Kerala).
4. Government Dental College, Ahmedabad.
5. College of Dentistry, M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.
6. Dental College, University of Lucknow, Lucknow.
7. Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras.
8. Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay.
9. Government Dental College, Bombay.
10. Punjab Government Dental College, Amritsar.
11. Dental Wing, Government Medical College, Patiala.
12. Dental College, Bangalore.
13. Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College & Hospital, Calcutta.
14. College of Dentistry, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Mysore.
15. Government Dental College, Nagpur (Maharashtra).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

<i>Weight</i>		<i>Area</i>	
1 kg.	= 2.2046 lb.	0.8361 sq. metre	= sq. yd.
0.4536 kg.	= 1 lb.	1 sq. km.	= 0.3861 sq. mile
1016.05 kg.	= 1 ton	1 hectare	= 2.471 acres
37.3242 kg.	= 1 maund or 82.2858 lb.	0.40469 hectare	= 1 acre
1 tonne	= 0.9842 ton		or 4840 sq. yd.
1 quintal	= 1.968 cwt. or 220.46 lb.		
<i>Lineal</i>		<i>Liquid</i>	
0.9144 metre	= 1 yard	1 litre	= 1.759 pints
1 km.	= 1093.61 yds.	4.546 litres	= 1 gallon
	or 0.62137 mile	0.29 kilolitres	= 1 quarter
1.6093 km.	= 1 mile		

ENUMERATION

1 lakh	= 100,000
10 lakh	= 1 million
1 crore	= 100 lakhs or 10 millions

NATIONAL AWARDS FOR FILMS, 1967

Award	Film	Language	Producer/Director/Story or Screenplay Writer/Actor/Actress/Playback Singer/ Cinematographer
FEATURE FILMS			
President's Gold Medal Special Award	Hatey Bazarey Upkar	Bengali Hindi	Ashim Dutta/ Tapan Sinha R. N. Goswami/ Manoj Kumar
(cash prize and a plaque to Producer and President's Silver Medal to the Director)			
President's Silver Medal (Regional)	Hamraaz	Hindi	B. R. Chopra (Producer and Director)
Do.	Santh Wahate Krishnamai	Marathi	Sahkari Chitrapath Sanstha/M. G. Pathak
Do.	Sutlej de Kande	Punjabi	B. P. Maheswary (Producer and Director)
Do.	Arogya Niketan	Bengali	Aurora Film Corporation/Bijoy Basu
Do.	Arundhati	Oriya	Dhiran Patnaik/P. K. Sen Gupta
Do.	Aalayam	Tamil	M/s. Sumbeam/Thirumalai and Mahalingam
Do.	Sudigundalu	Telugu	Chakravarthi Chitra/Adurthi Subba Rao
Do.	Anveshichu Kandethiyilla	Malayalam	Ravi/P. Bhaskaran
Do.	Bangarada Hoovu	Kannada	B. A. Arasa Kumar (Producer and Director)
SHORT/DOCUMENTARY FILMS**			
EXPERIMENTAL FILMS			
President's Silver Medal	Through the Eyes of a Painter	English	Films Division, Bombay
PROMOTION FILMS (Non-Commercial)***			
President's Silver Medal	Sandesh	Hindi	Films Division, Bombay
PROMOTION FILMS (Commercial)***			
President's Silver Medal	The Brown Diamond	English	Krishnaswamy Associates
INFORMATION FILMS (Documentary)			
President's Silver Medal	India 1967	English	Films Division, Bombay/S. Sukhdev
EDUCATIONAL/INSTRUCTIONAL FILMS			
President's Silver Medal	Akbar	English	Films Division, Bombay
SOCIAL DOCUMENTATION FILMS***			
President's Silver Medal	I Am 20	English	Films Division, Bombay
ANIMATION FILMS***	Inquiry	(Music only)	C. T. Baptista (Producer and Director) (cash prize and medal)

BEST STORY/SCREENPLAY	Agniputhri	Malayalam	S. L. Puram Sadanandan (cash prize and a plaque)
BEST ACTOR***	Antony Firingee and Chiriakhana	Bengali	Uttam Kumar (a figurine)
BEST ACTRESS***	Raat Aur Din	Hindi	Smt. Nargis (a figurine)
BEST PLAYBACK SINGER***	Upkar	Hindi	Mahendra Kapoor (a plaque)
BEST DIRECTOR***	Chiriakhana	Bengali	Satyajit Ray (cash prize and a plaque)
BEST MUSIC DIRECTOR***	Kandan Karundi	Tamil	K. V. Mahedevan (cash prize and a plaque)
BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY IN BLACK AND WHITE	Bombay Raal Ki Bahon Mein	Hindustani	Ram Chandra (cash prize and a plaque)
BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY IN COLOUR***	Hamraaz	Hindi	M. N. Malhotra (cash prize and a plaque)

*Appendix to Chapter XI.

**Except for the Promotional Films, all others also carry a cash prize for the Producer and Director.

***Introduced in 1967.

- Basu, D. D.
 Government of India
 -do-
 -do-
 Gledhill, A.
 Gupta, M. G. (ed.)
 Gwyer, Maurice and
 Appadorai, A. &
 Keith, A. B.
 Menon, V. P.
 Misra, B. R.
 Misra, R. N.
 Munshi, K. M.
 Pandey, Kailash (ed.)
 Pylee, M. V.
 Rau, B. N.
 Ray, Amal
 Ray, Bharati
 Santhanam, K.
 Sharma, B. M.
 Singh, Harmander
 Venkateswaram, R. J.
 Aggarwala, R. N.
 Jena, B. B.
 Election Commission, India
 Government of India
 Kogekar, S. V. and Park, R. L.
 (ed.)
 Kothari, Rajni
 Lok Sabha Secretariat
 Malleshwari, Shriram
 Majumdar, B. B.
 Morris-Jones, W. H.
 -do-
 Pattabhiram, M.
 Poplai, S. L. (ed.)
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 1959)
Reports on the Indian General Elections, 1951-52
 (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1956)
Party System and Election Studies (Bombay, Allied
 Publishers, 1967)
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 Sabha*, 5th ed. (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat,
 1957)
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 Publishing House, 1963)
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 chinson Univ. Library, 1967)
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The Boatman of Padma


River Padma lay wrapped in darkness. Oar in hand, the boatman looked around. Nothing was visible, not even the sprawling trees nearby. It was a long way to that village where he hoped to sell his goods at the fair the next morning. So he untied his boat, and pushed off. He rowed and rowed—how long he did not know. So engrossed was he in planning his transactions and counting his profits that he did not even feel the weariness of rowing.

At last the dawn peered through the distant trees. "Now the fair must be in sight," he thought. And looked around. What! The same place! He rubbed his eyes and looked again. The boat had not gone far from the place he started. And then he found out what had happened. He had been rowing against strong currents which almost neutralised his speed.

Our country today is in a similar situation. After 20 years of hard and earnest efforts to improve the standard of living of our people, we have not gone far from where we started, though, of course, in certain areas we have moved a long way. Take food production, for instance. It has gone up by 17 million tons during the 14 years from 1951 to 1965 but the amount of food available for each person decreased by 0.4 oz. What about employment opportunities? Educational facilities? In these and several other development areas, our efforts have been nullified by the rapid rate of the growth of population. We add to our population more than 13 million people every year. Isn't it a formidable problem for any country to tackle?

YOU CAN solve this problem by limiting your family. Please visit the Family Planning Centre in your vicinity. There you get free services. Remember:  Red Triangle is the Symbol of Family Planning.




Have fewer children
When you have two,
they will do



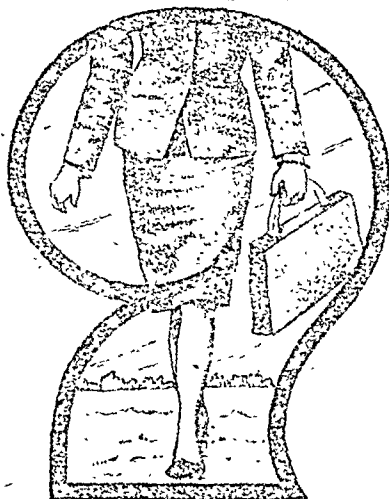
THERE IS
MORE THAN MALT
IN *Maltex*

You'll wonder how a biscuit could be so good. Besides being rich in malt, Maltex is pleasantly flavoured and specially baked for easy digestion; so it's kind to convalescents and children at the same time. Now in the 'New Look' pack, Maltex Biscuits are ideal for the family.

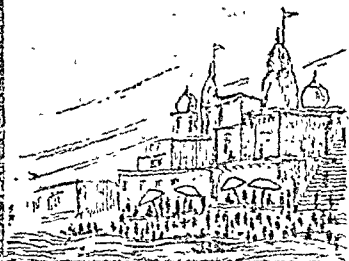
**SATHE BISCUIT &
CHOCOLATE CO. LTD.,
POONA-2.**



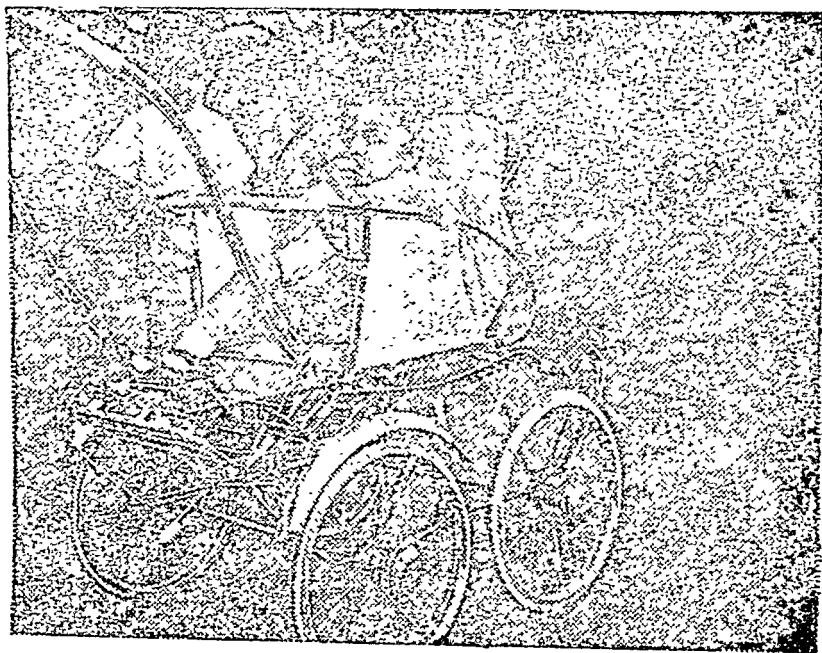
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- Cable : CLARKOTEL
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He's one of our best customers though he doesn't know it yet

When he grows up he'll stop riding his pram (made from tubes we make) and have a world-famous bicycle fitted with the most comfortable saddle and a bright dynamo lamp, all of which we make.

The power to light his home will come through one of the millions of transformers we help to make with our cooling tubes.

The bus, car or train he rides will have

steel tubes as part of it, which we produce in every shape and size for all such requirements.

Coming to think of it, we will have much to do with his life, even considering what we make now.

And our future growth? That's for him to guide, for what we do is what would do him good, directly or indirectly.

What we make now: The world-famous Hercules, Philips and BSA cycles which have set standards of unequalled quality in over 135 countries; Kohinoor and Grand Champion cycles for the export markets.

TRU-WEL ERW steel tubes, Brampton cycle fittings, Olympic, Brooks and Hector saddles, TI cycle chains and Miller dynamo lighting sets for the cycle industry and trade.

TRU-WEL ERW steel tubing, cold-rolled steel strip, Diamond roller chains for heavy and light engineering industries, and METSEC cold roll-formed metal sections.



TUBE INVESTMENTS OF INDIA LTD, Madras-1
Proprietors of TI Cycles of India—Tube Products of India—
The Wright Saddles of India—TI Metal Sections—Eccentric
Bars—TI Diamond Chain Limited—TI Miller Limited
Backed by TI Research and Technology

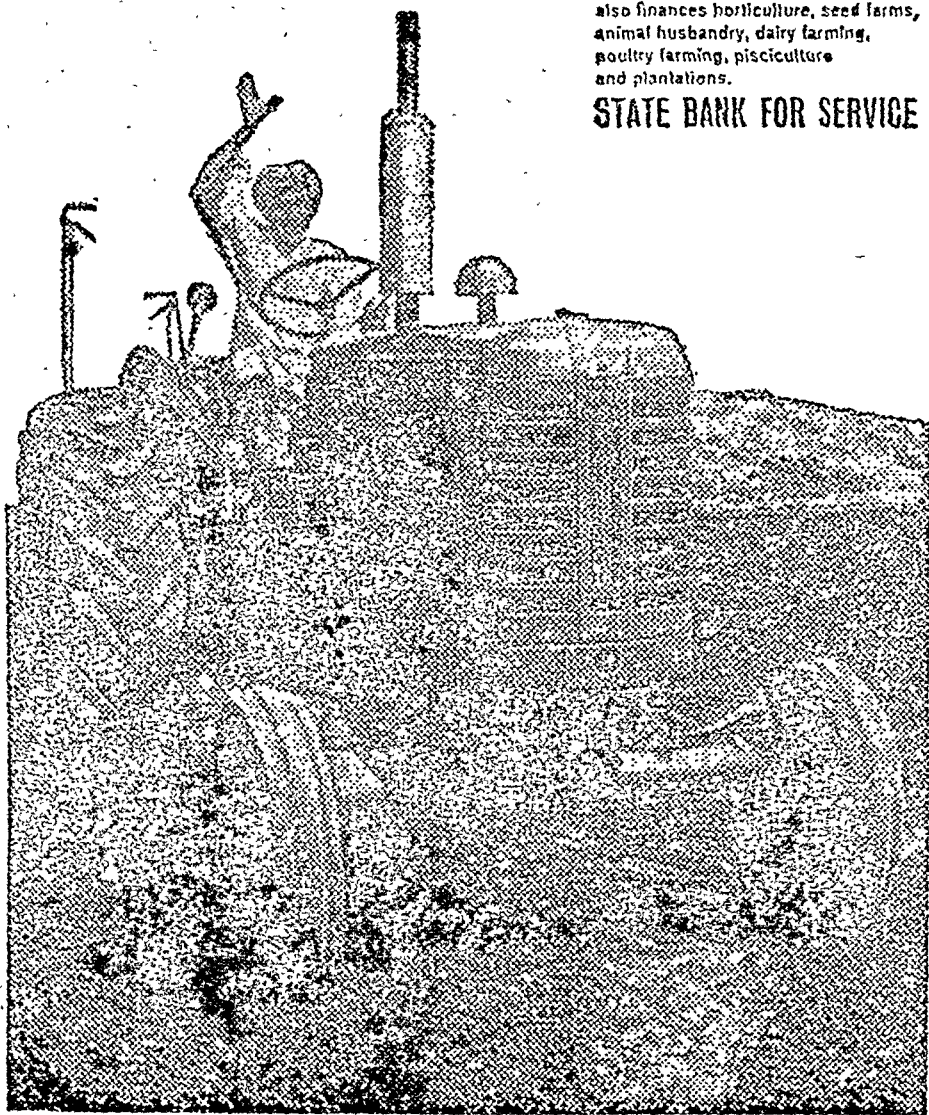
11-330

A tractor instead of the old plough

Yes. And other implements too. Also better fertilisers and seeds. The farmer now needs all these to modernise agriculture, to increase production and keep it in step with the other sectors of the economy.

Through its wide network of offices, the State Bank extends financial assistance for development of agriculture, improvement of land, provision of irrigation facilities and mechanical aids. The Bank also finances horticulture, seed farms, animal husbandry, dairy farming, poultry farming, pisciculture and plantations.

STATE BANK FOR SERVICE



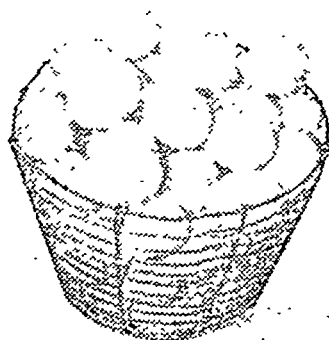
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Not us! Diversification is our declared aim. New types of abrasives. New tools and techniques. Each designed to improve your products, reduce your production costs. That's why we are way ahead — and stay ahead — of others in the abrasives line.

Carborundum Universal sell results. Predictable, profitable results, achieved through systems engineering. We are backed in this by two of the world's best known abrasive manufacturers: The Carborundum Company of the U.S.A. and the Universal Grinding Wheel Co. Ltd. of the U.K.

Both are credited with epoch-making advances in the abrasives field. Both have vast research experience and closely guarded manufacturing techniques. Our technical collaboration with The Carborundum Company, U.S.A., enables us to bring you the best in abrasives.

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Only we manufacture such a wide range — Coated and Bonded Abrasives, Super Refractories, Abrasive Grains and Calced Bauxite — made available to you through an extensive distribution network. Our experience covers a wider range of abrasive applications than any other Indian manufacturer's. And what's more — we set the pattern for efficient, practical customer service. Our technical staff are in the best position to offer comprehensive advice, and suggest new techniques to solve your specific grinding problems. Call the man from Carborundum Universal. It is your right — and his privilege to help you.



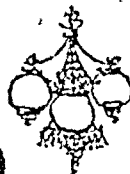
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UNIVERSAL LTD.**

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Madras • Calcutta • Bombay • Delhi

Bonded Abrasives • Coated Abrasives
Super Refractories • Abrasive Grains

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Serve
INDIAN CASHEW
 the deliciously different snack



At cocktails, TV sessions, picnics and dinners...wherever people gather in good company...irresistible Indian Cashew will prove a firm favourite. It has that extra flavour which sets it apart from other nuts like almonds, walnuts, brazilnuts, filberts and pecans.

NON-FATTENING NUT-FOOD

Crunchy, munchy Indian Cashew is a perfect nut-food—delicious and non-fattening at the same time.

Grown in Kerala, the land of palm-fringed lagoons, where ideal climatic conditions help to grow the finest varieties of cashew in the world.

A NUT-FOOD TO "MEAT" YOUR RECIPES

Have it plain or roasted, salted, alone or mixed. Or use it to make unforgettable puddings, caramels, chocolate and fudge...dishes that need a good nut meat with wonderful flavour.



*Try Indian Cashew.
 You'll be glad you did!*

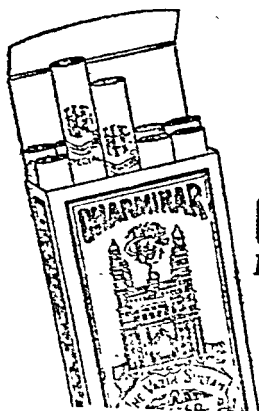
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THE CASHEW EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL
 Ernakulam-6, India

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the cigarette that
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the richer the tobacco the richer the taste

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cigarette with that special
taste. The taste Vazir Sultan
perfected. With selected
rich tobaccos. Carefully
processed and triple-matured
to bring out that
unmistakable flavour.



There's nothing like
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India's greatest cigarette!

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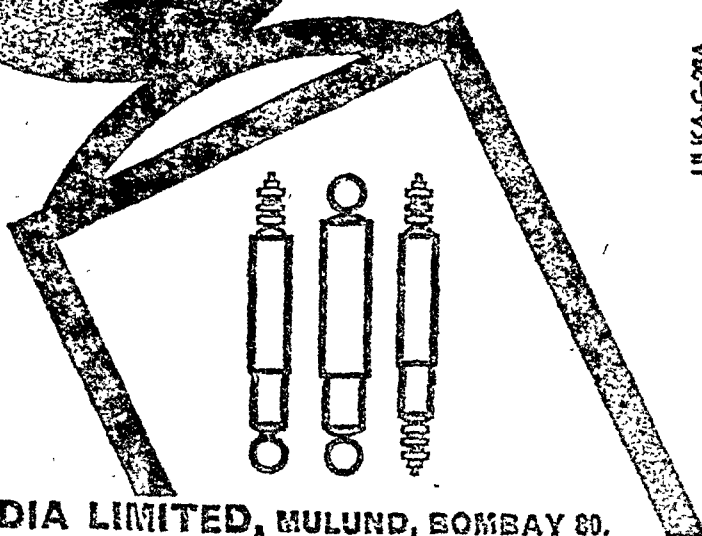
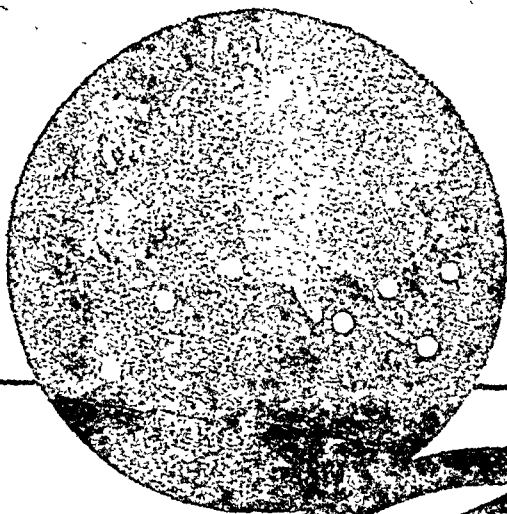
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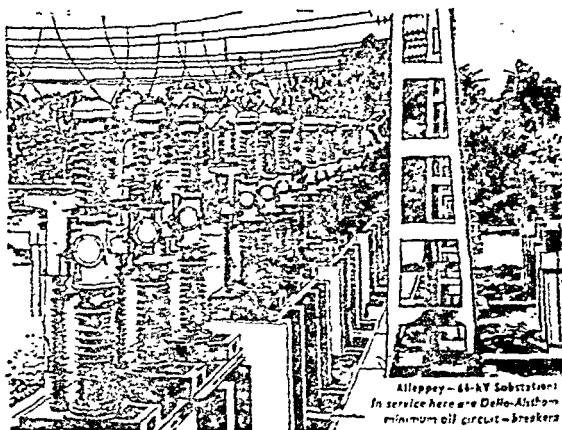
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Alleppey - 66 kV Substation
In service here are DeHo-Alsthom
minimum oil circuit-breakers

ALIND - DELLE-ALSTHOM SWITCHGEAR

*... in which Indian enterprise and
French know-how join hands*

Diversifying its lines of aluminium conductor and cable manufacture, Alind is now setting up a new plant for switchgear and instrument transformer manufacture at Mannarkur near Alleppey, Kerala, based on the latest designs of Delle-Alsthom and Alsthom-Savoissienne of France.

A little under 1,000 Delle-Alsthom minimum oil circuit-breakers of voltages ranging from 25 kV to 220 kV are already in service in India on the transmission grids of various Electricity Boards, power projects, private utilities and the Railways.

Alind's proposed range of manufacture will include high voltage oil circuit-breakers, isolating switches, current and potential transformers.

Meanwhile, Alind acts as sole selling agents in the country, for imported Delle-Alsthom equipment.

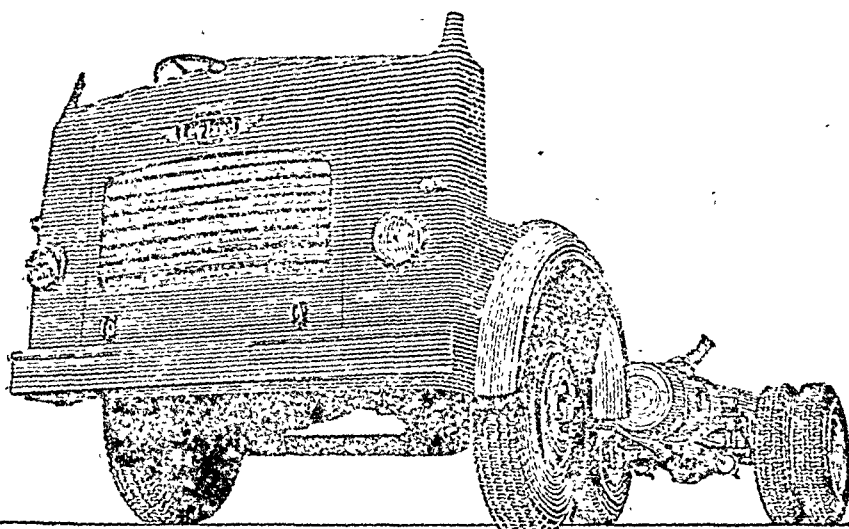


For further details, write to:



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Ind's largest manufacturer of
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ALIND



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Great new developments
in design have put

***MORE POWER · MORE EFFICIENCY
MORE COMFORT · MORE SAFETY***

into this

All-New Ashok Leyland Comet

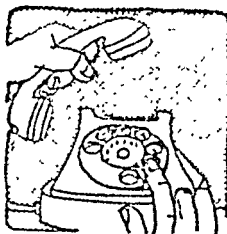
POWER-PLUS 0.370/110 BHP diesel engine for more power • Mechanically governed Fuel Pump for more efficiency • 210" wheelbase for greater passenger comfort or higher seating capacity • Full Air-Pressure Brakes for instant stopping and greater safety • These remarkable features combine with the heavy-duty 13" dia. clutch, 5-speed constant mesh gearbox, 9"—deep frame, 8-ton rear axle and 24-volt electrical system to make the Ashok Leyland Comet the leader in the heavy-duty class.

ASHOK LEYLAND COMET—the outstanding heavy-duty chassis for heavy-duty haulage.

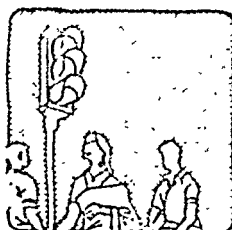


ASHOK LEYLAND LIMITED Ennore, Madras-57

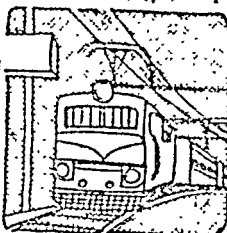
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ITI ROAD
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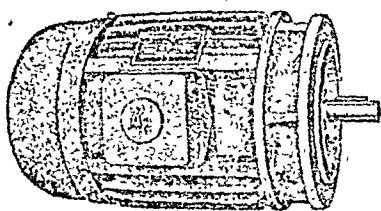
ITI IS PART OF OUR LIVES IN SO MANY DIFFERENT WAYS!

ITI, the pioneer public sector undertaking, manufactures a wide range of modern telecommunication equipment from telephones to highly complex multi-channel transmission systems.

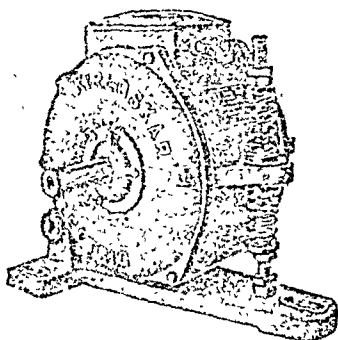


**INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LIMITED
BANGALORE-16**

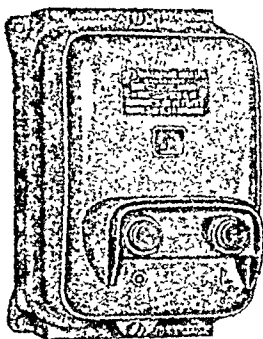
THE MOST TRUSTED NAME IN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT



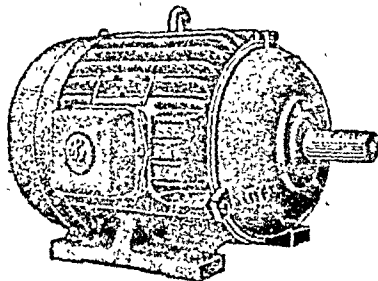
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TEXTILE MOTOR 3/4 H.P. TO 3 H.P.



DIRECT-ON-LINE STARTER UPTO 10 H.P.



MOTOR IN B160 (A) FRAME 3 H.P. TO 15 H.P.

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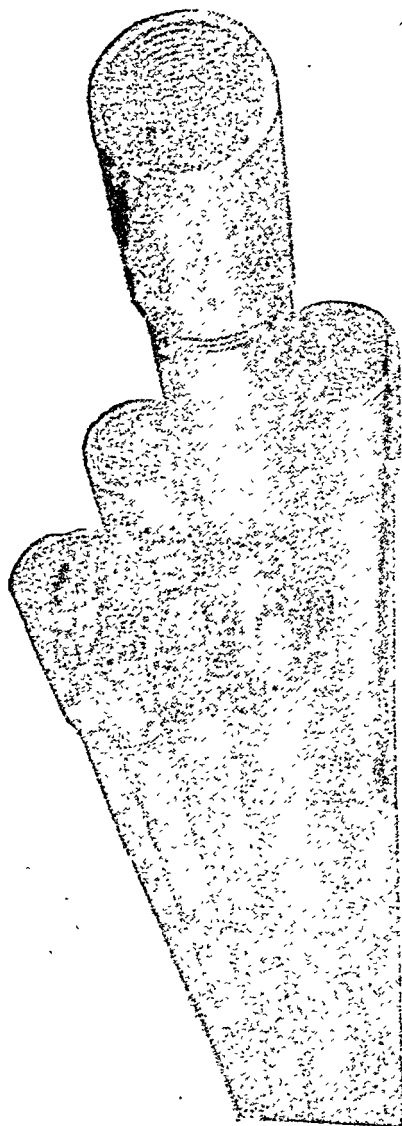
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We earned more than Rs. 1.39 crores of foreign exchange.

The U.S.A. whose demands are highly sophisticated and exacting, were the principal buyers.

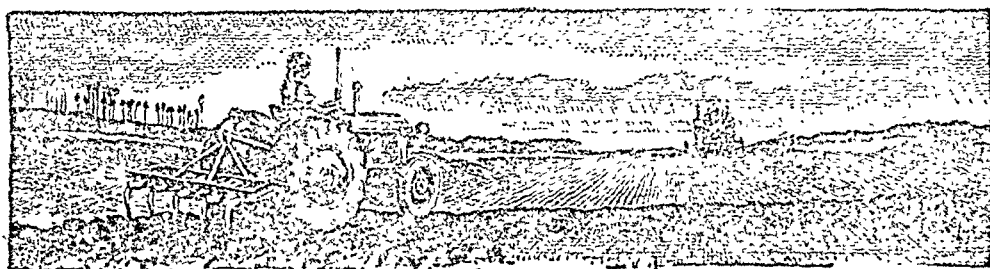
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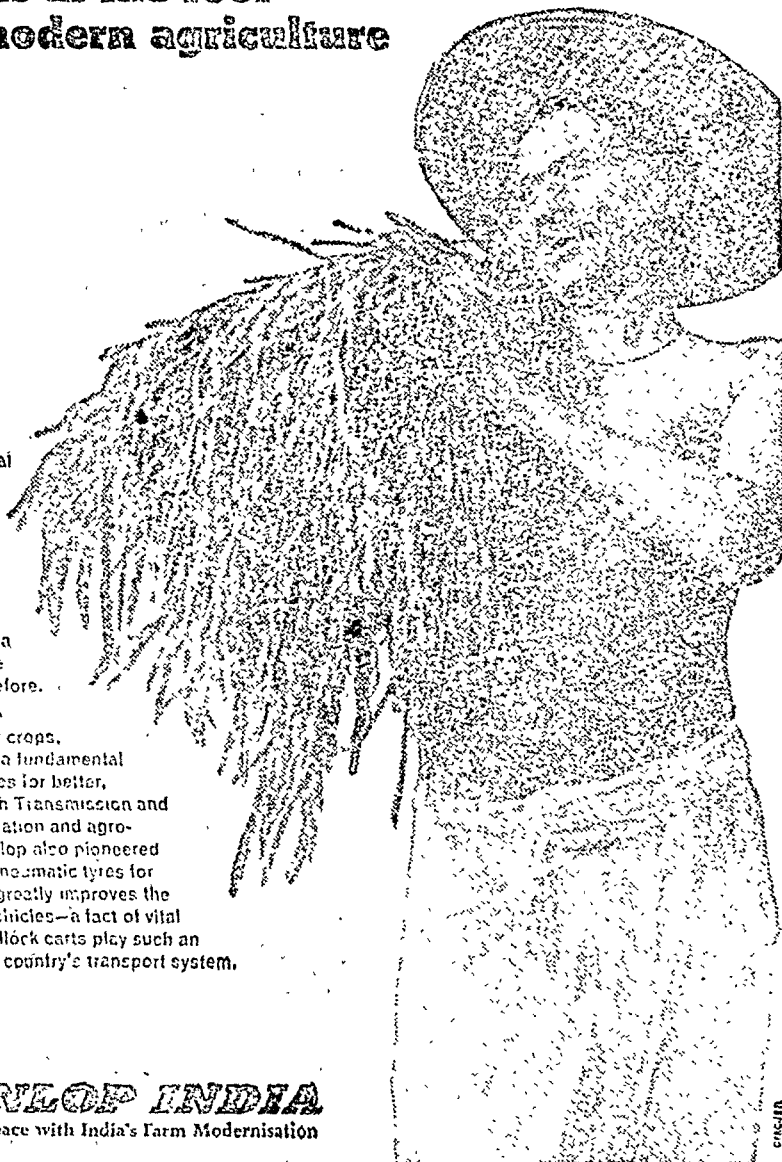
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Dunlop is at the root
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As the old agricultural methods gradually give way to the new, mechanised and scientific farming helps the Indian farmer to cover much more ground and produce a greater yield per acre than was possible before.

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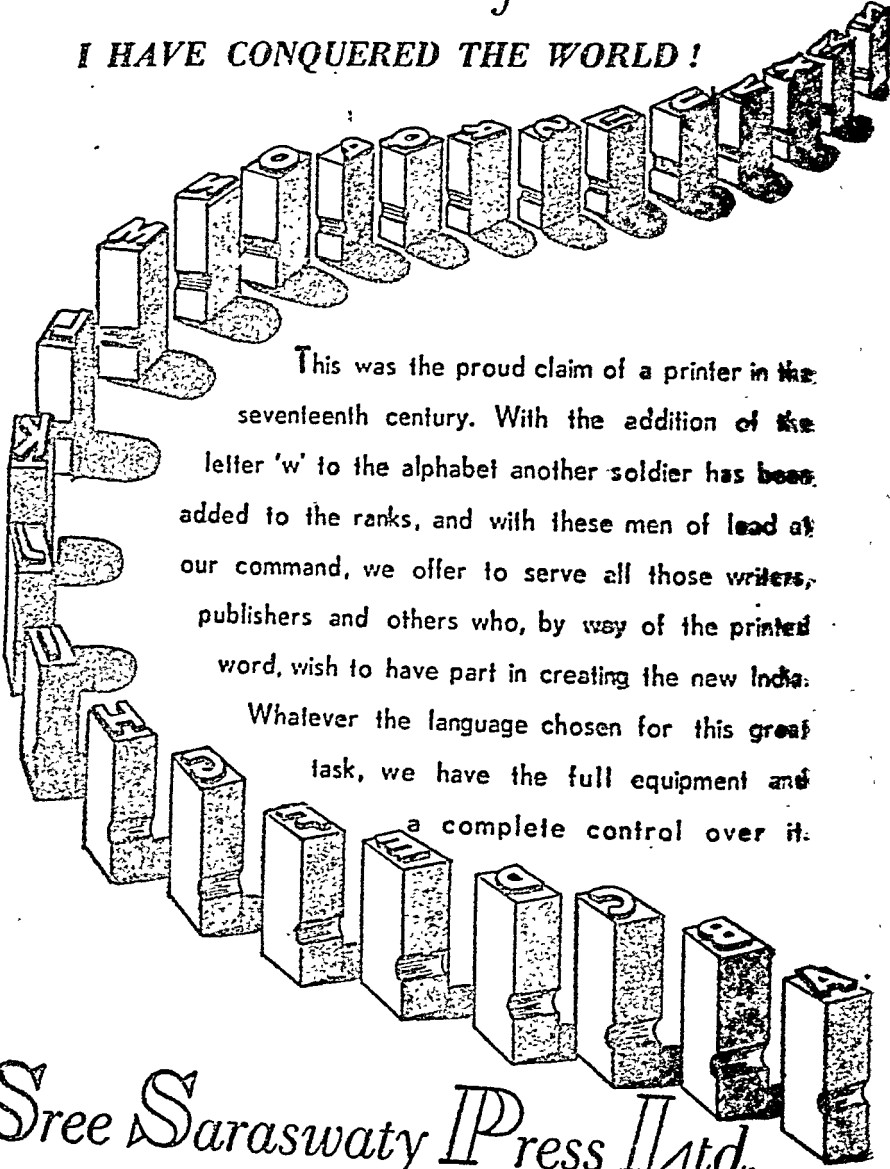
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I HAVE CONQUERED THE WORLD !



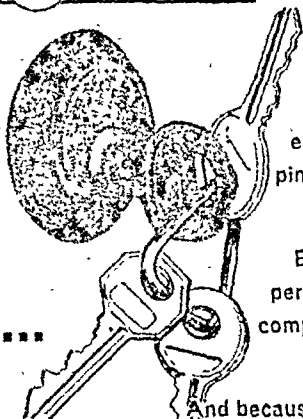
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pins, rings, circlips ... and cylinder
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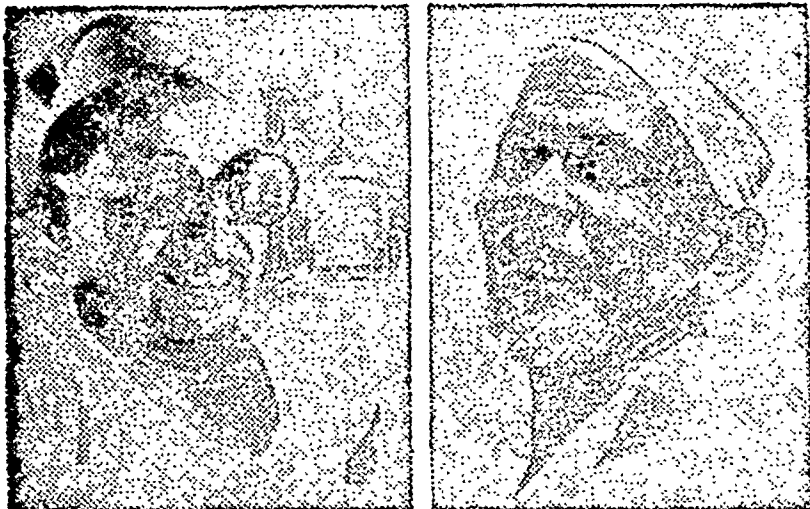
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G.E.C.

and

India's Developing Economy

Electricity is indispensable to industrialisation. A better example of this can hardly be found than the developments in India over the past decade and a half.

Since 1951, when our great cycle of five year plans was launched, electricity generated in India has grown from 1.8 million KW in 1951 to about 11 million KW in 1965—a 600 percent increase. As the pace of our industrialisation quickens and its scale enlarged, the figure is estimated to touch 40 million KW by 1975.

Since 1911, when India's first steel plant went into production marking our entry into the modern industrial age, G.E.C. has been playing a key role in providing integrated electrification service to our vital nation building projects. An instance of G.E.C.'s integrated electrification service is seen in the Indian Copper Corporation's establishment at Ghatsila. G.E.C. service covered every aspect of electrification...from the study of the specific nature of the job, the making of the blue prints, the designing of the varied and complicated electrical equipment, to their installation and switching on.

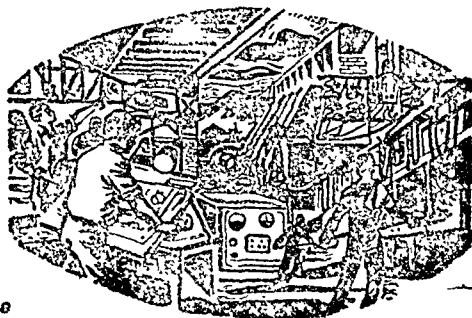
During the past few years, because of its vast know-how and experience of Indian conditions and its world-wide resources, G.E.C. has been called upon to provide integrated electrification service to vital and gigantic projects that are helping to change the face of India...projects that include the Bhakra-Nangal Dam in the Punjab and the Hirakud Dam in Orissa, the Steel Works at Durgapur and Defence establishments such as the Shell and Forge Plant at Kanpur. Integrated electrification service is one example of how G.E.C. is playing its role in the development of the country's economy.



YOUR GUARANTEE

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
 Calcutta • Patna • Kanpur • New Delhi • Chandigarh • Jaipur • Bombay • Ahmedabad
 Nagpur • Madras • Coimbatore • Bangalore • Secunderabad • Ernakulam

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*Be exquisite in
fabrics of lasting beauty...*

INDIAN HANDLOOMS

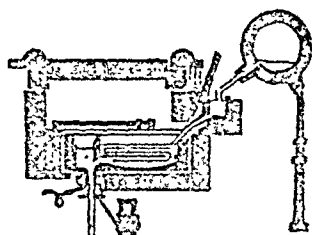
Move in an aura of exquisite perfection in the timeless beauty of Indian Handloom fabrics. Superb craftsmanship, sheer elegance and fascinating variety in design, colour and texture, make them your ideal choice for any occasion. Be breath-taking in brocades, charmingly simple in cottons...there is an exclusive handloom fabric of the highest quality to suit your every mood. And for every member of your family.

Every handloom fabric conforms to the high standard of excellence in quality laid down by the Indian Handloom Export Promotion Council. Small wonder that Indian Handlooms have acquired an unequalled reputation in the international textile market.

The Indian Handloom range offers: brocades—saris—tie and dye fabrics—muslins—silks—printed cottons and silks—lungis—bleeding Madras—Madras handkerchiefs—ready-made garments.

For trade particulars, kindly contact
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KIPC/1933



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JUBILEE
YEAR

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BRONZE WIRES

AND
OTHER COPPER BASE
ALLOYS WIRES
LIKE

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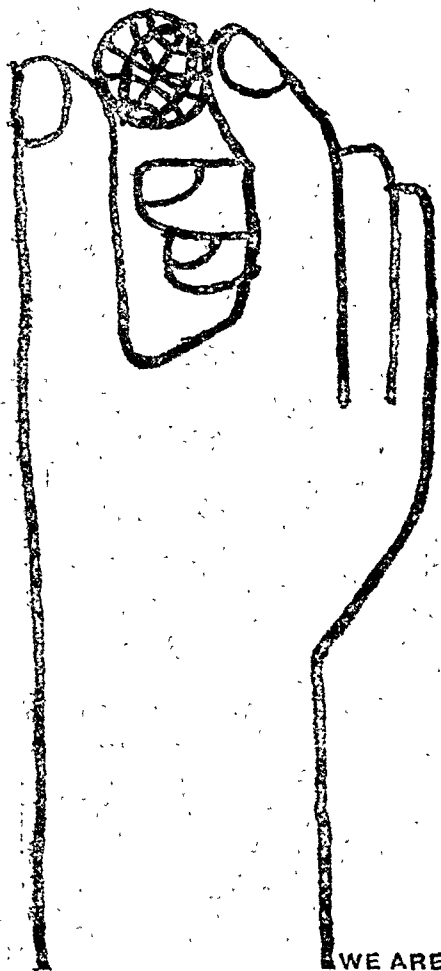
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Having installed an up to date plant including an ultra-modern continuous casting machine, which is the latest technique for producing wires in large coils to the exacting standards of quality and uniformity, to meet the requirements of industries engaged in manufacturing Wire Gauges, Springs, Ring Travellers, Zips, Snap Buttons etc. Also for Welding and Electrodes Core Wires.



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Material that adds smartness
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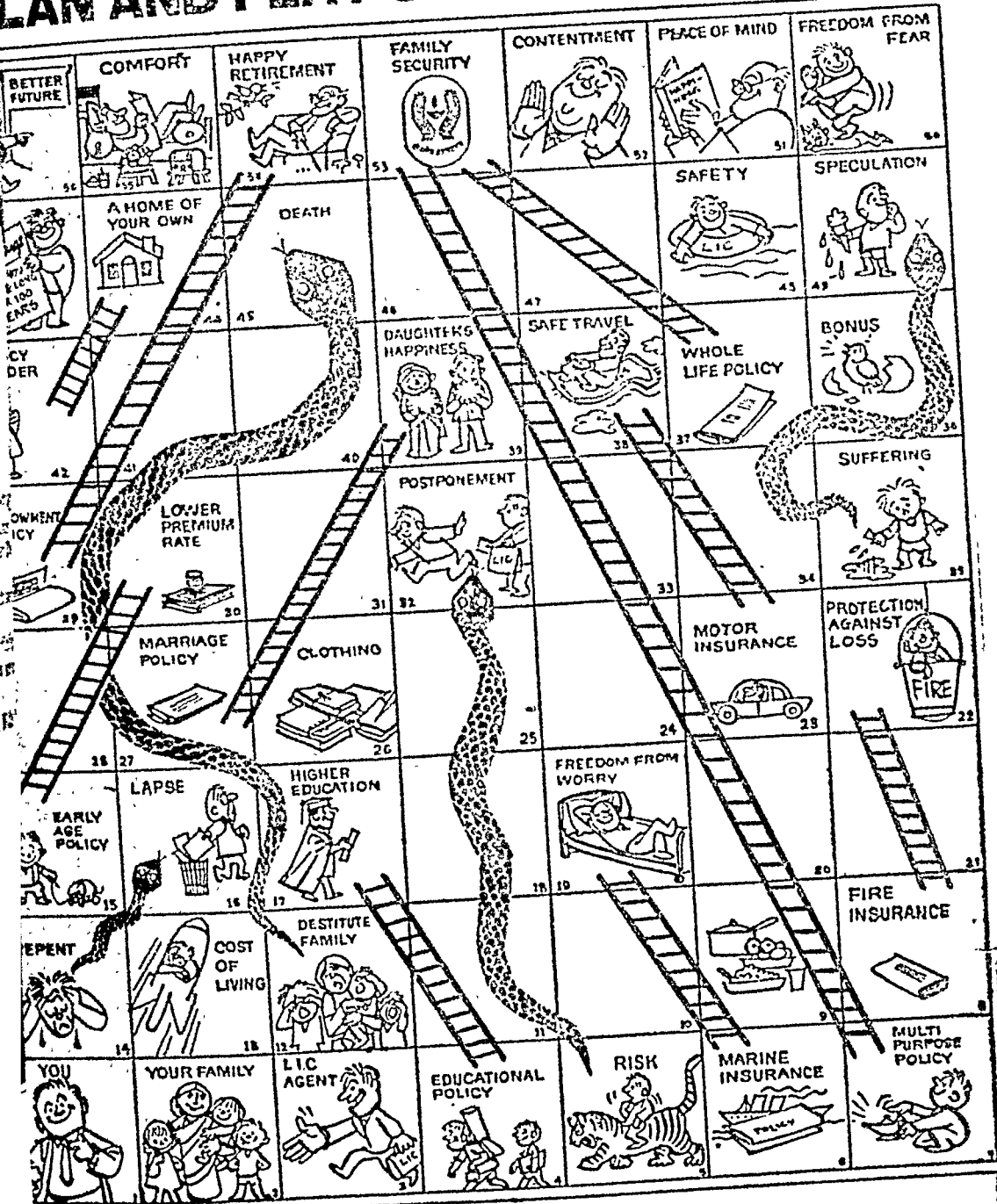


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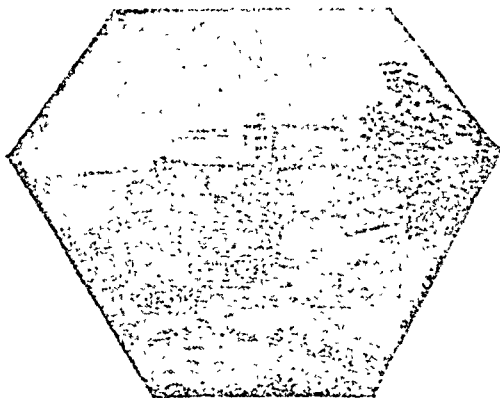
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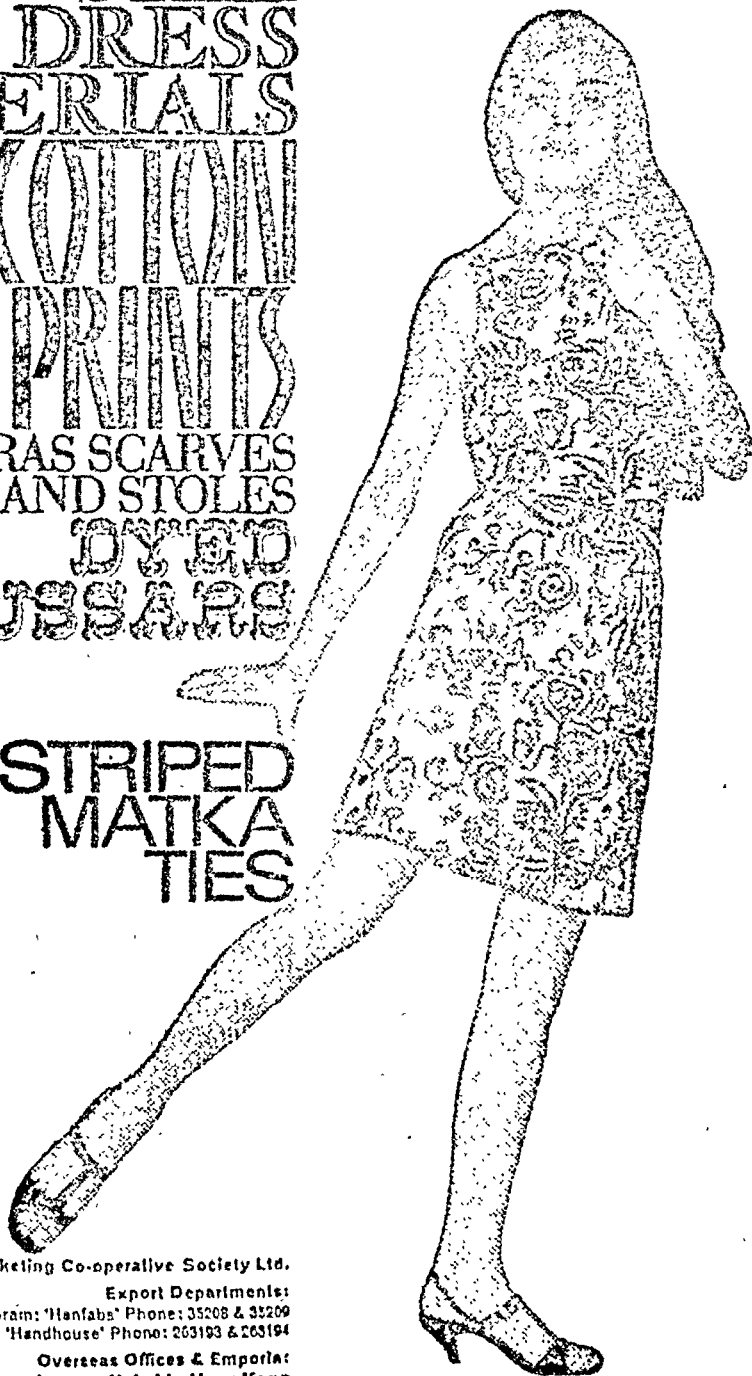
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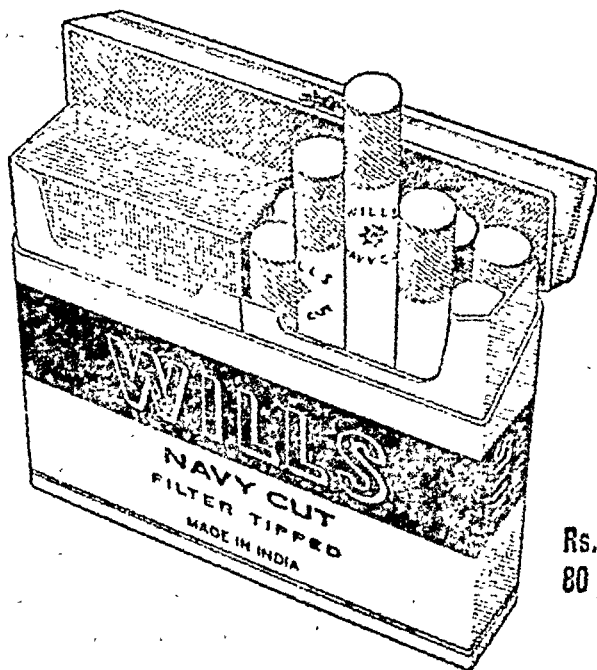
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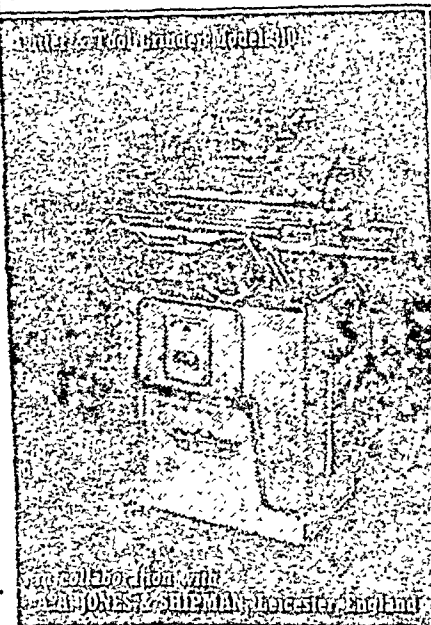
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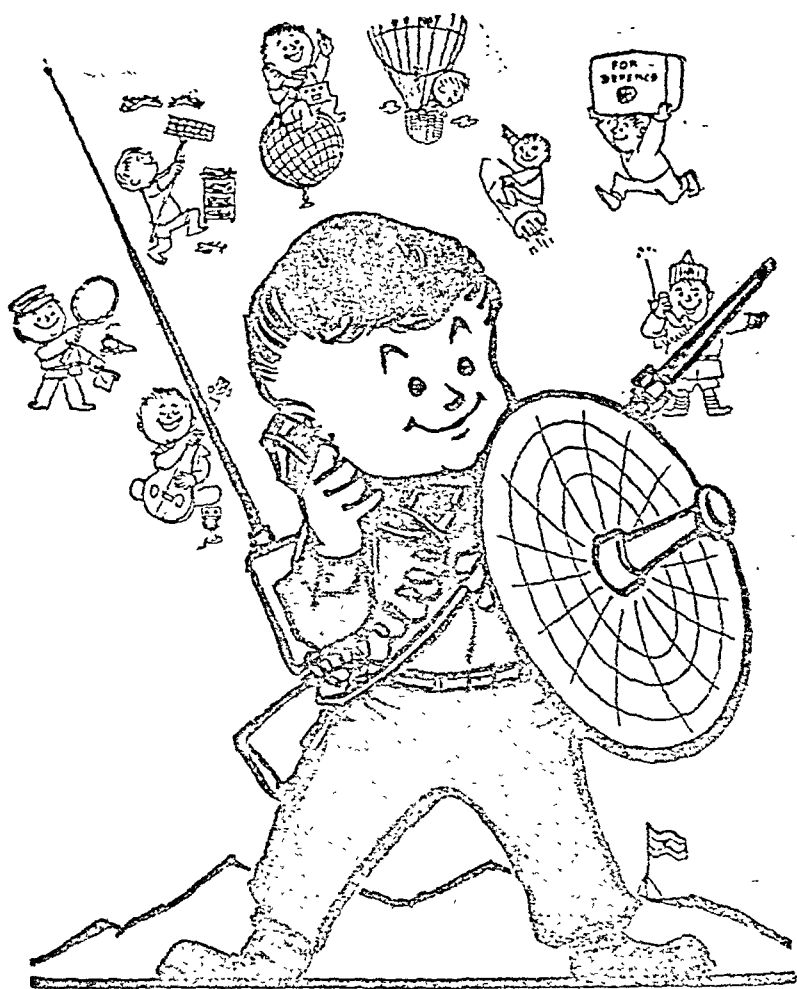
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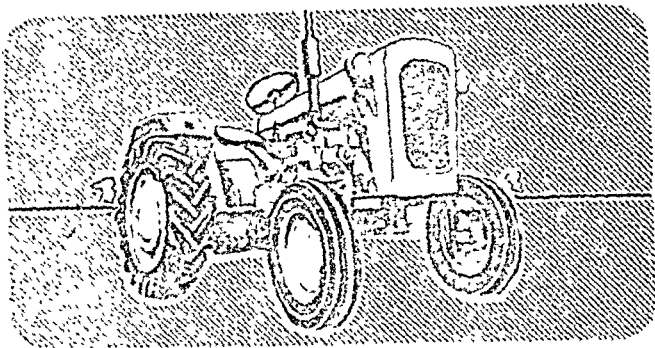
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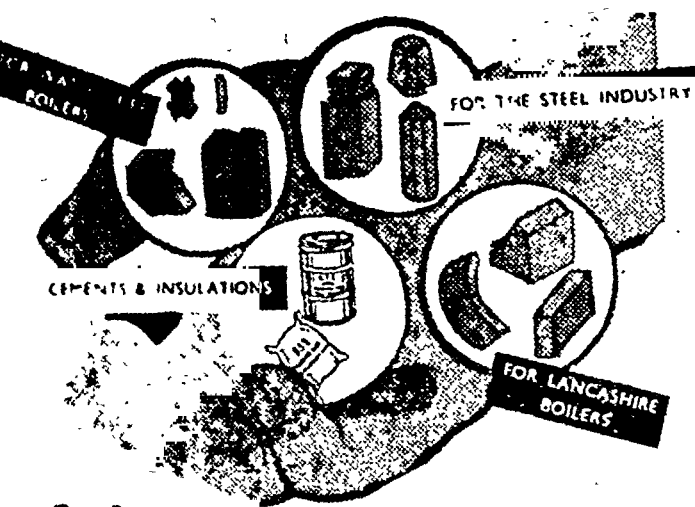
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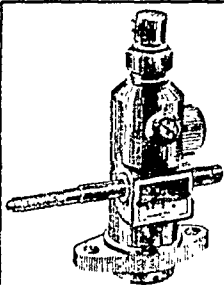


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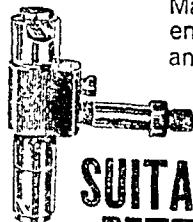
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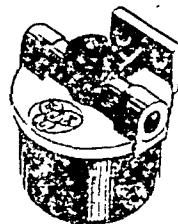
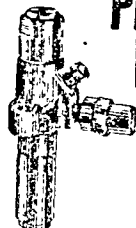
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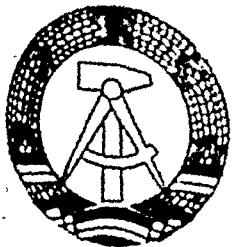
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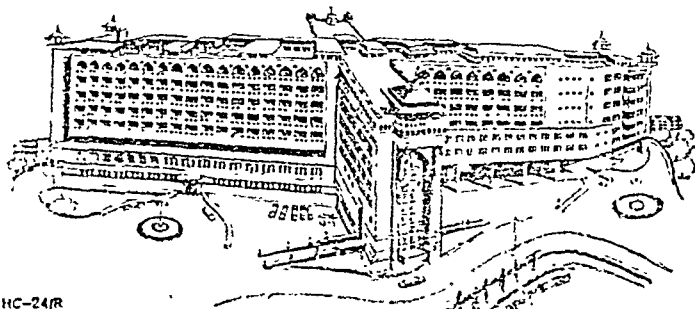
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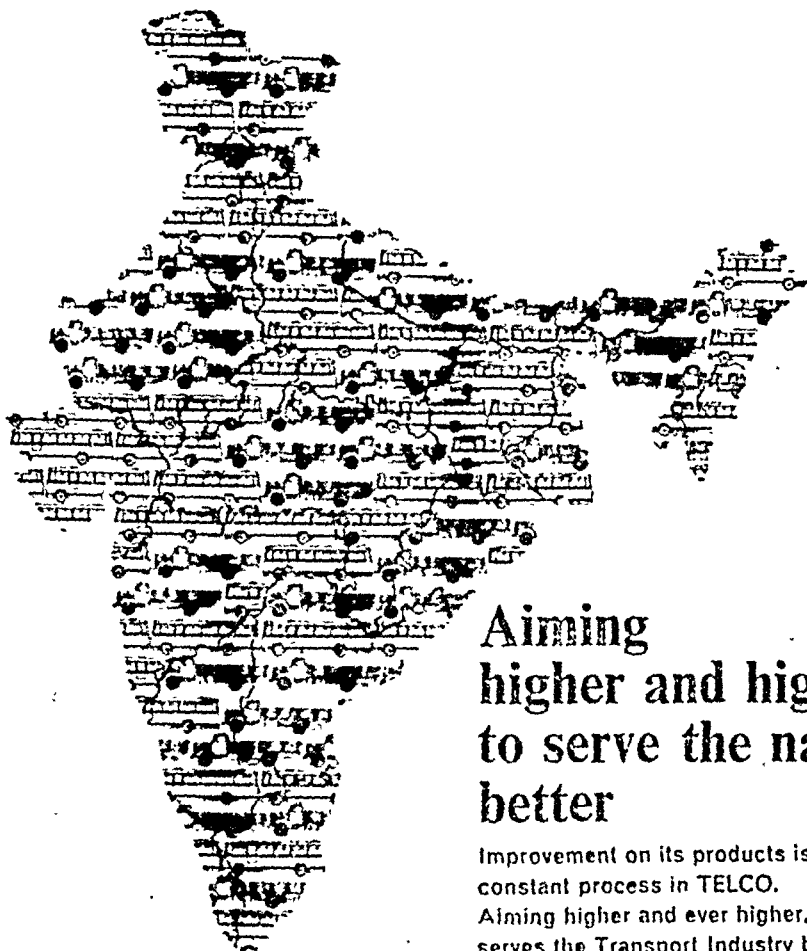
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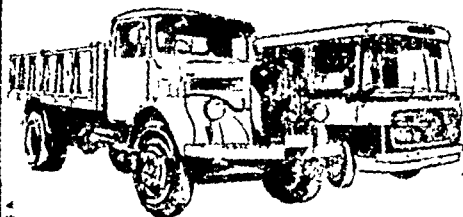


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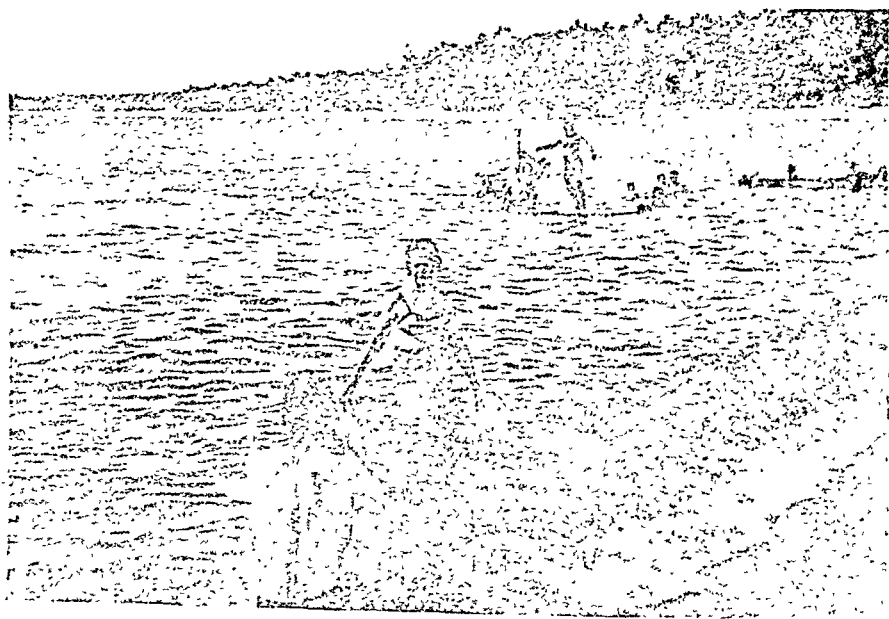
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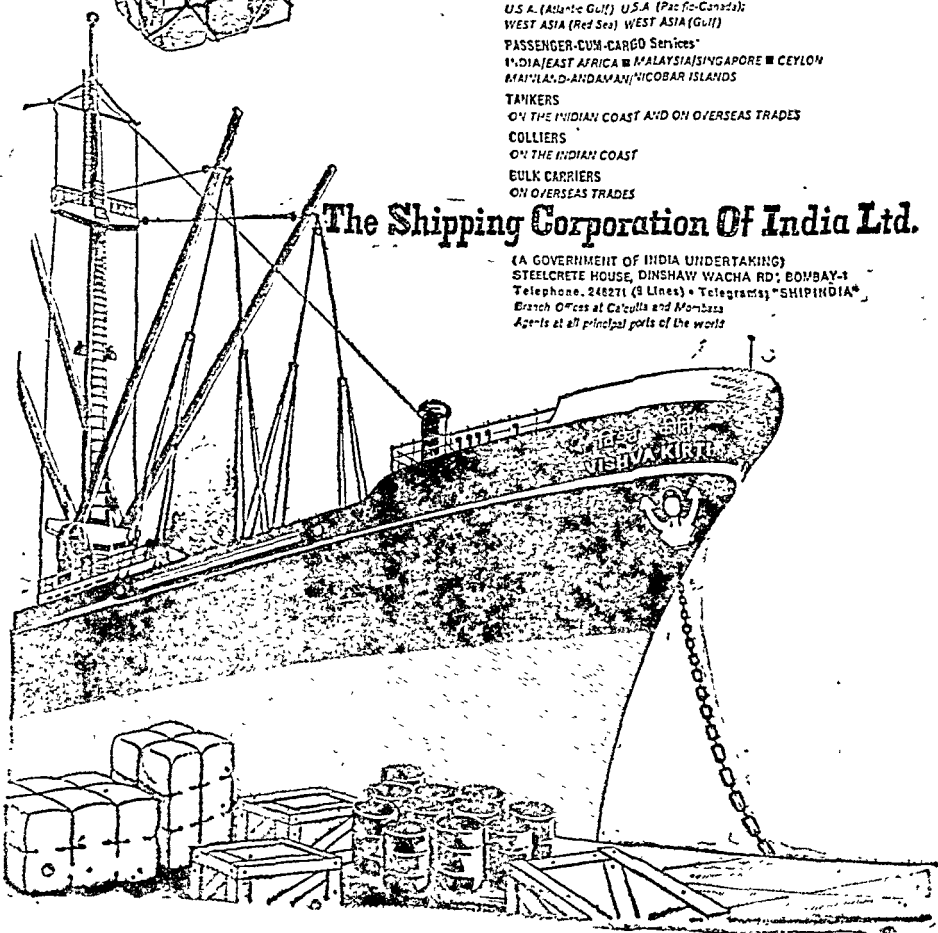
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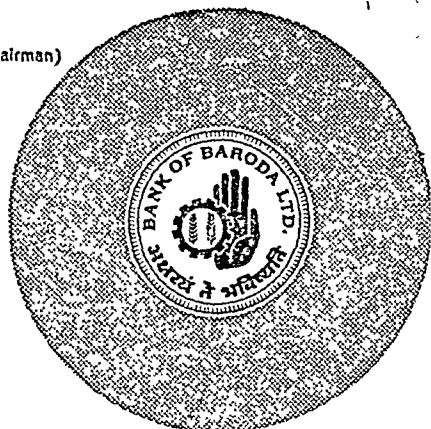
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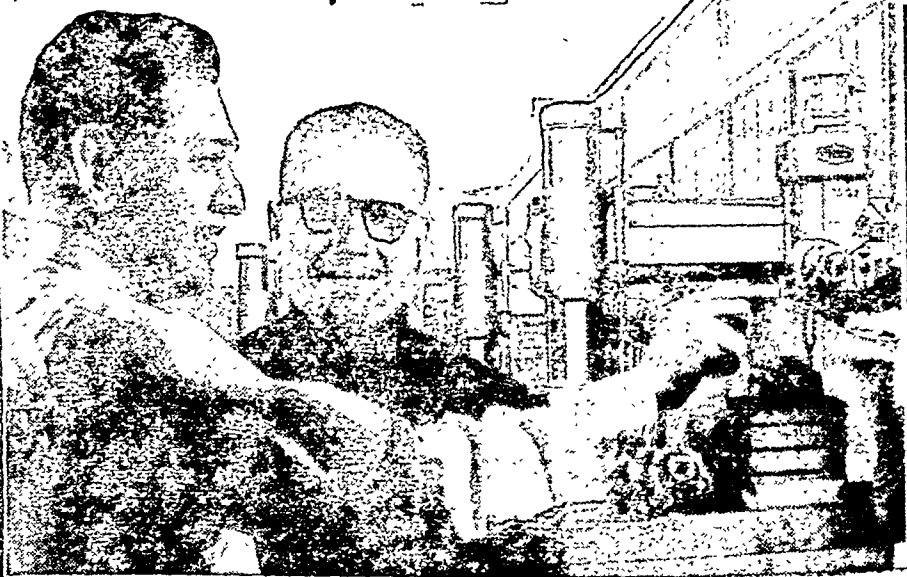
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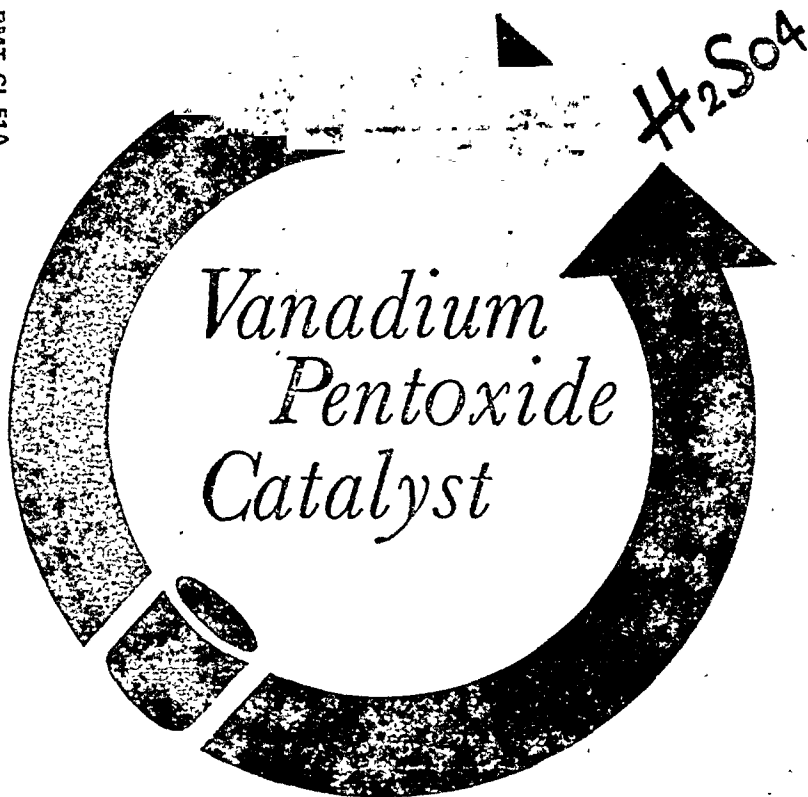
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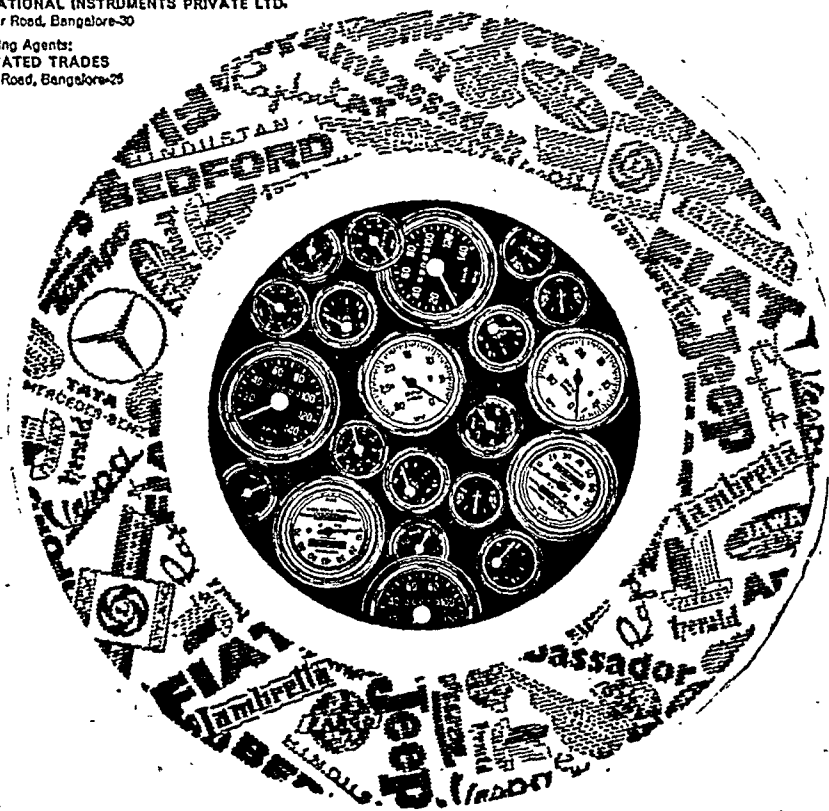
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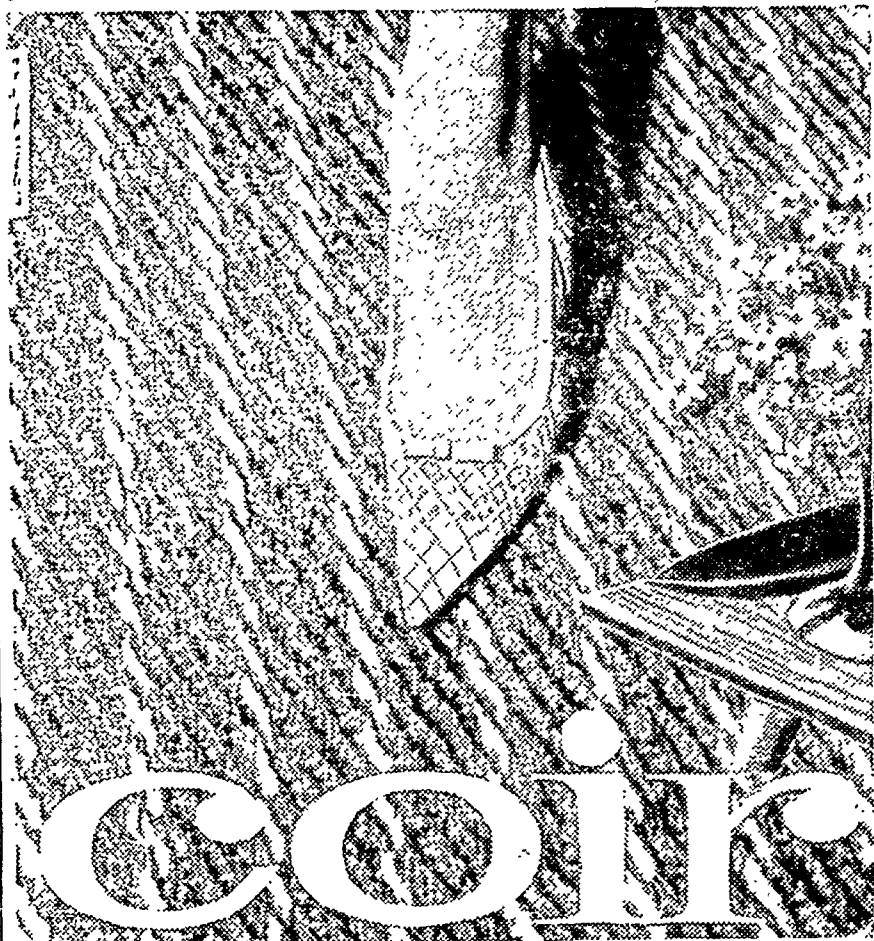
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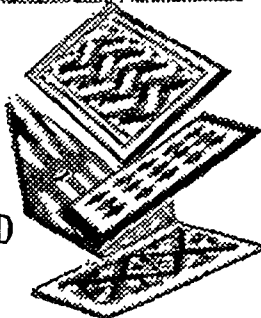
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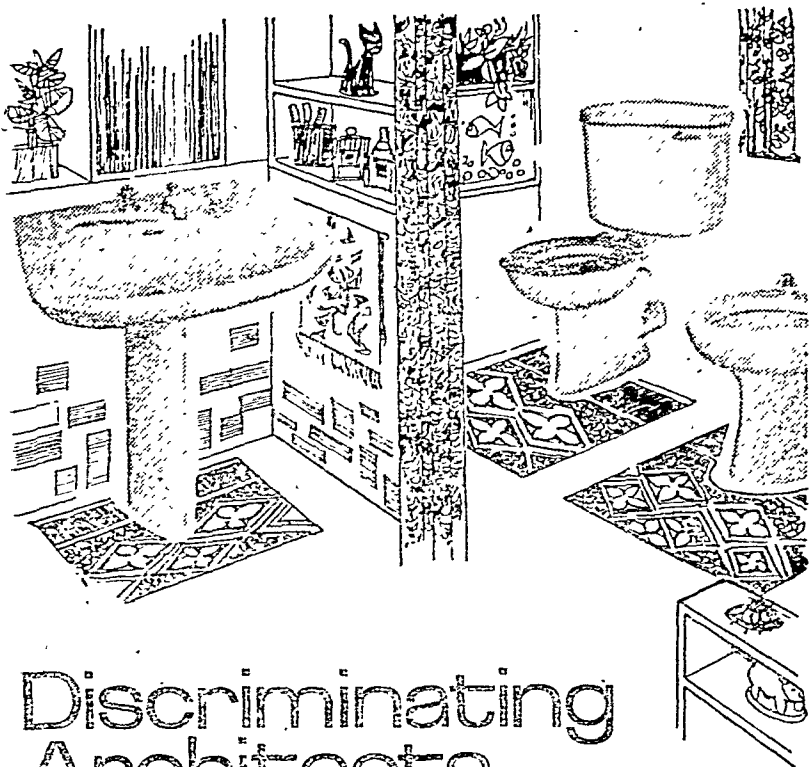
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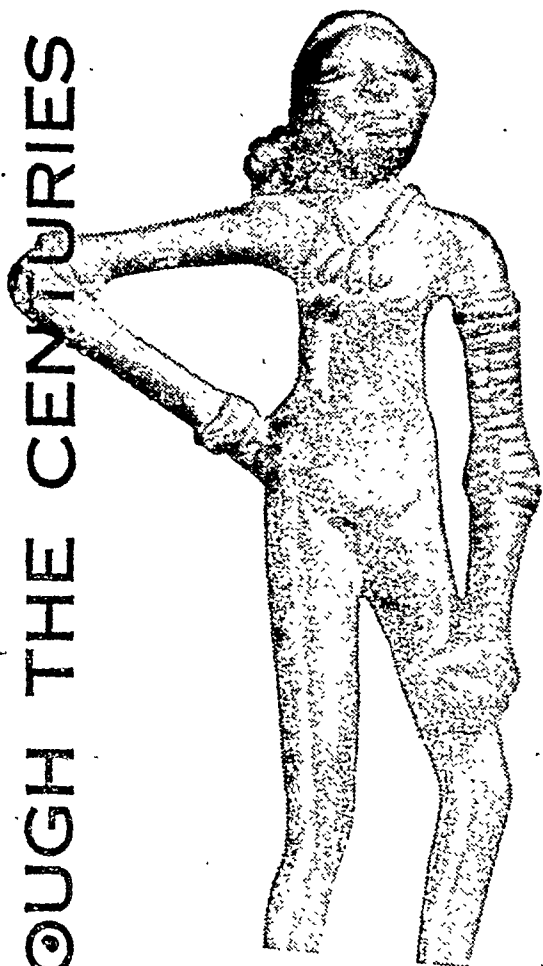
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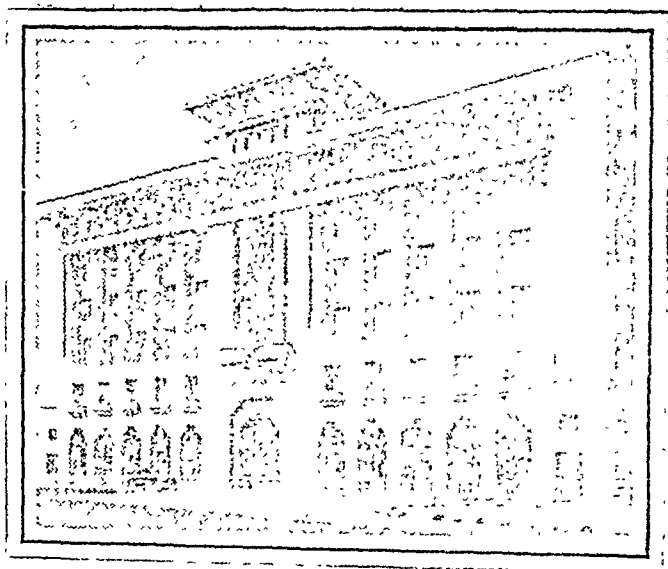
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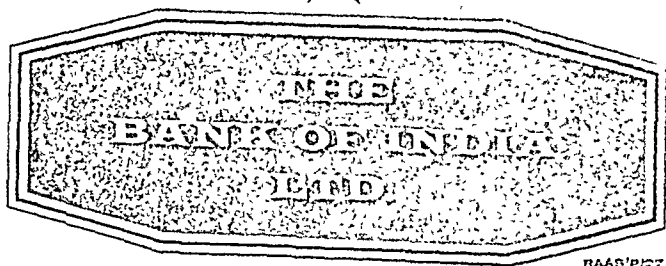
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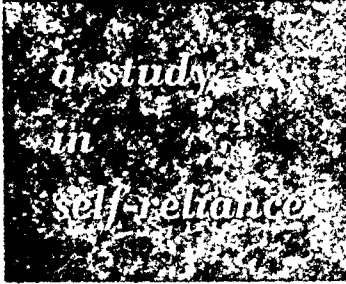
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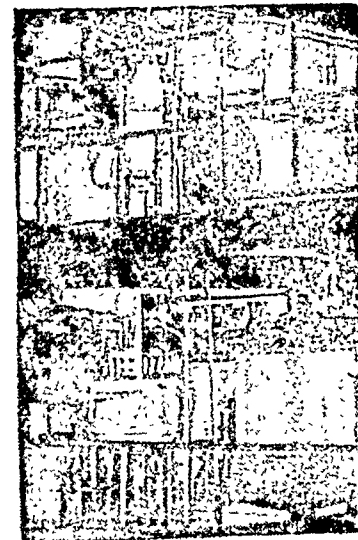
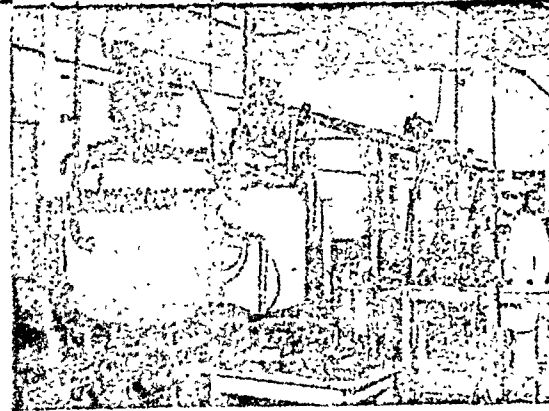
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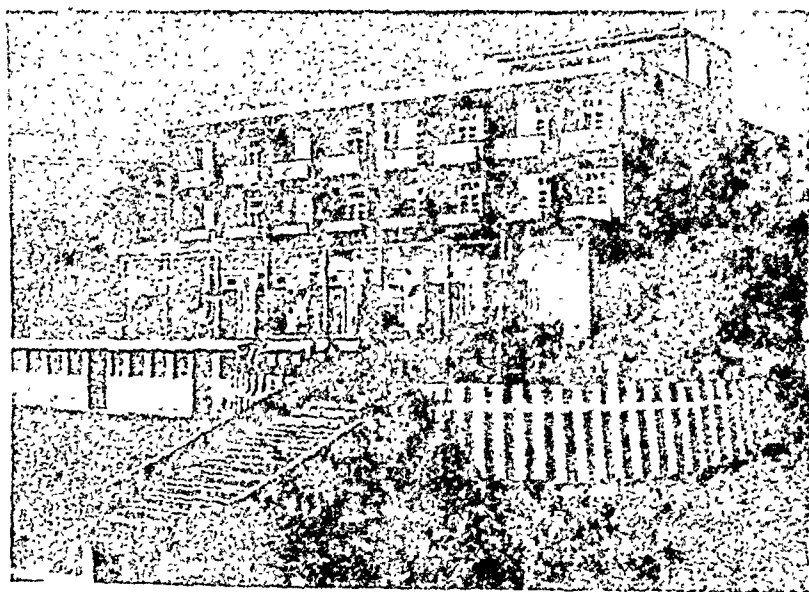


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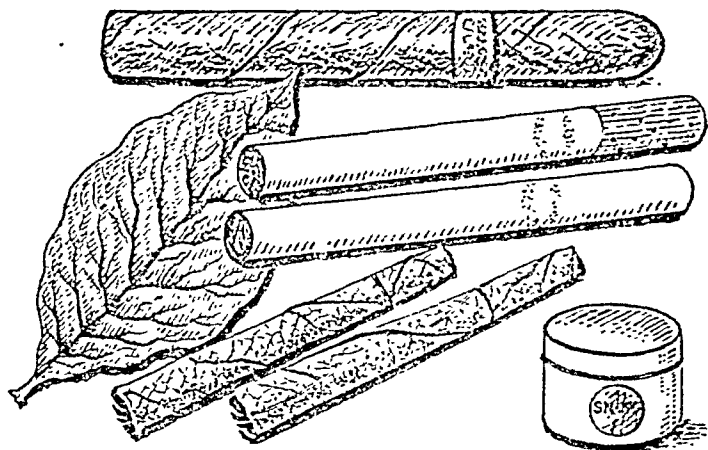
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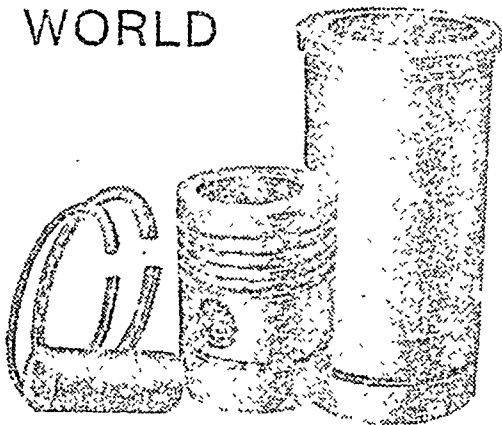
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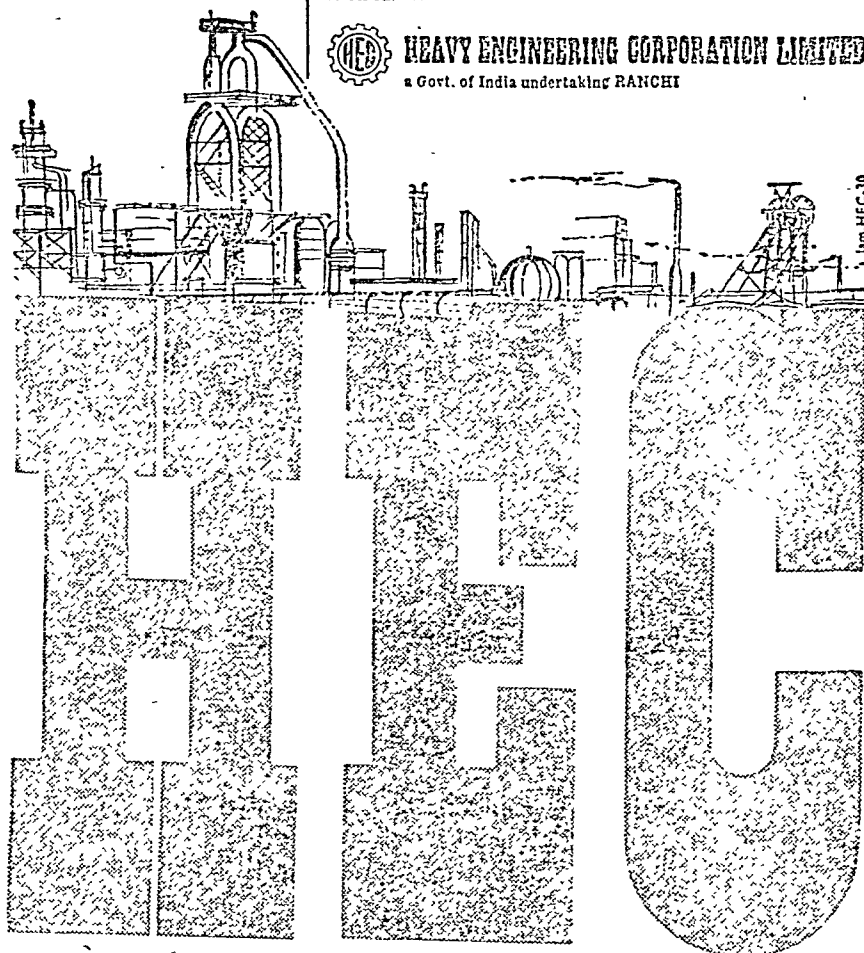
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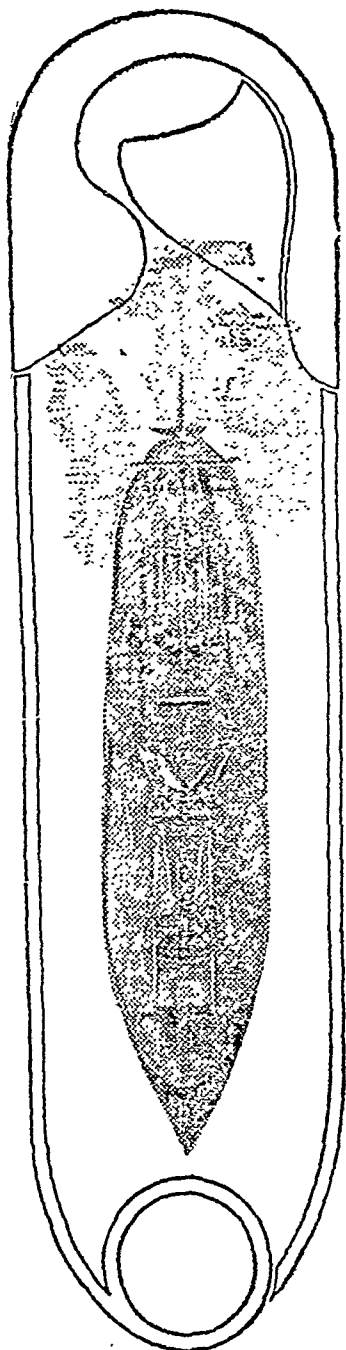
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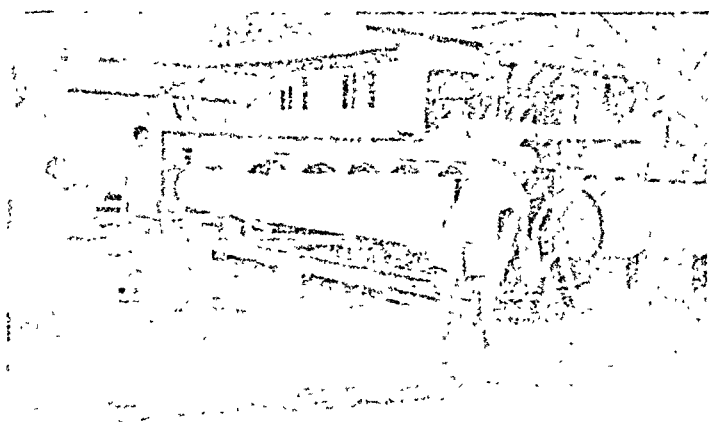
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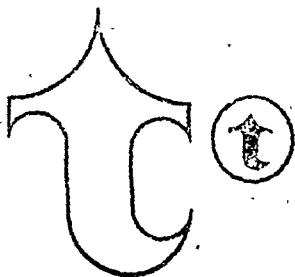
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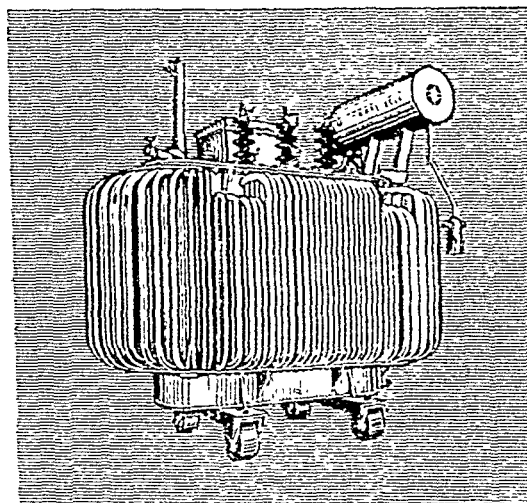
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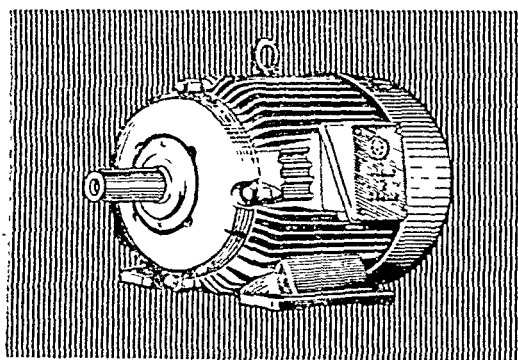
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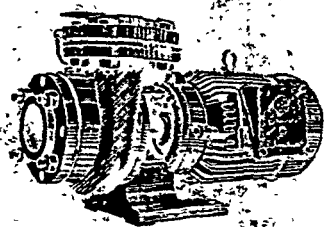
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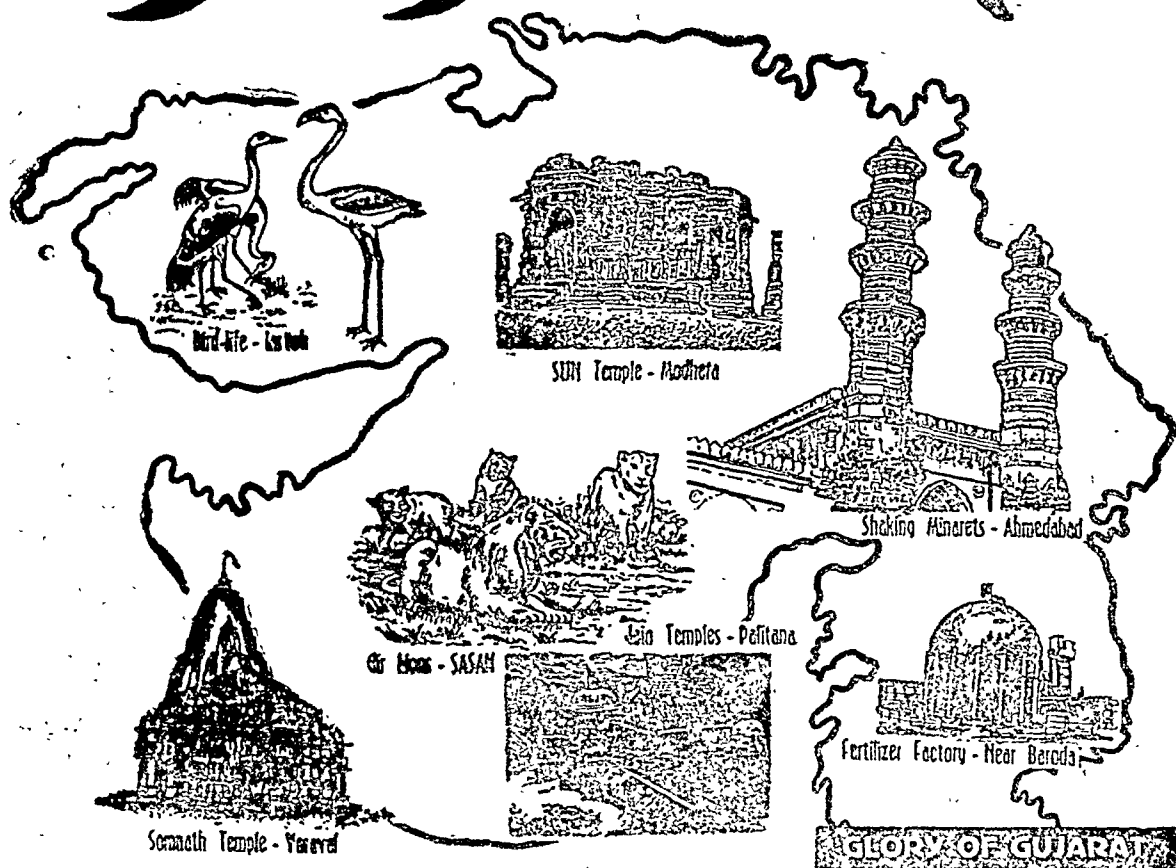
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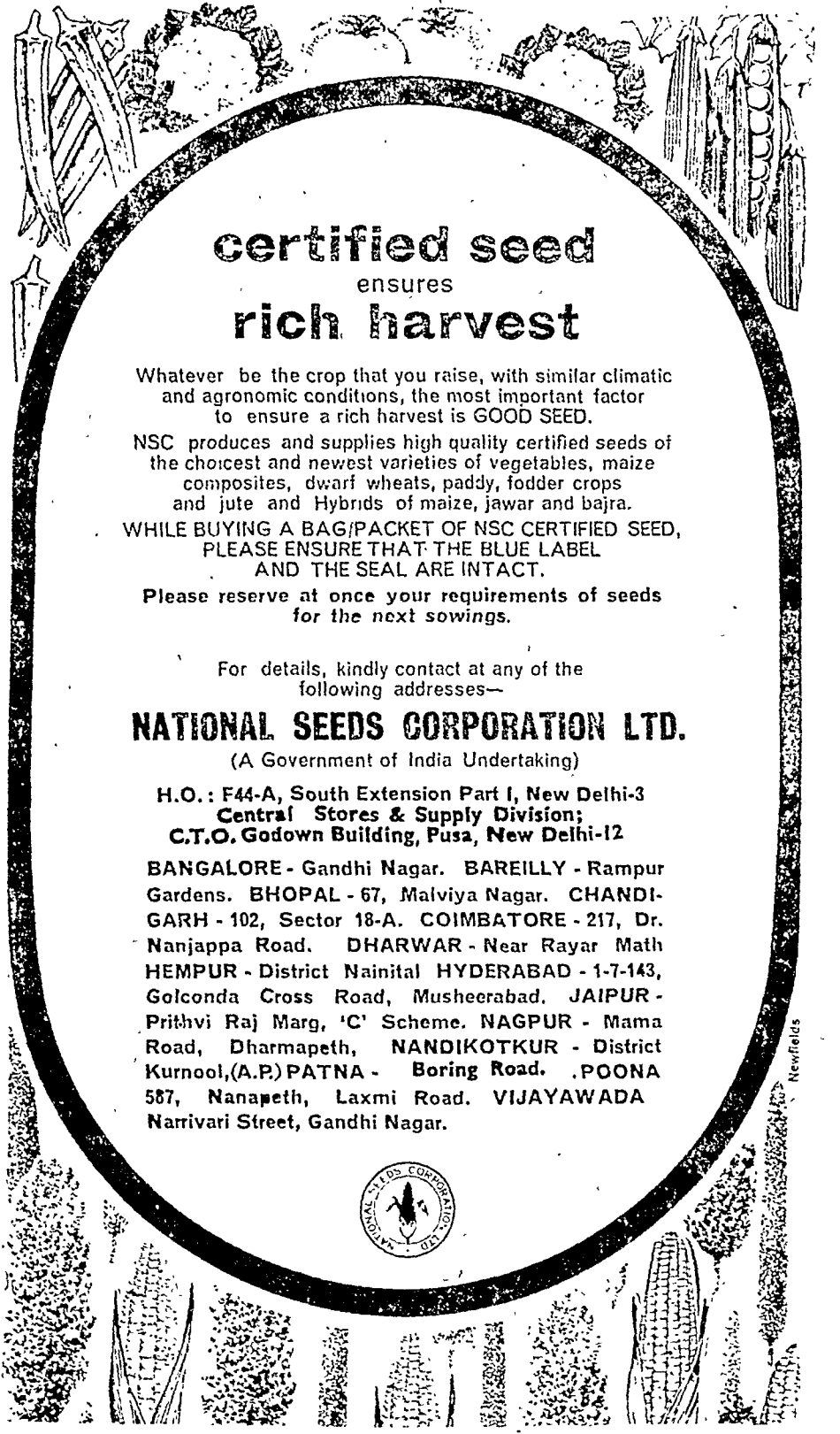
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